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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF
THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE
TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS
AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 21, 1887.

SIR: My third annual report, which is hereby submitted, gives substantial evidence of continued progress on the part of the Indians toward civilization. This is gratifying to every American patriot and to the humanitarian of any clime or country. The progress shows itself all along the line, in increased knowledge and experience as to the arts of agriculture, in enlarged facilities for stock-growing, in better buildings and better home appointments, and in the adoption of the dress and customs of the white man. Even higher evidence of progress is given in the largely increased attendance of pupils at school, which has been greater during the past year than during any preceding year, and in the still more gratifying fact, admitted by all intelligent and close observers of Indians, that the parents desire that their children shall avail themselves of the generous opportunities for education afforded by the Government, and by kind-hearted Christian missionaries who unselfishly devote time, labor, and money to the education of Indian youth. These evidences of improvement will be treated in their proper order in the progress of this report.

ESTIMATES.

The following table shows that the estimates of appropriations required for the Indian service have been made on a descending scale for the last three years :

	Amount of estimate.	Decrease from preced- ing year.
Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1886.....	\$7, 328, 049. 64	.....
June 30, 1887.....	6, 051, 259. 84	\$1, 276, 789. 80
June 30, 1888.....	5, 608, 873. 64	442, 386. 20
June 30, 1889.....	5, 488, 897. 66	119, 975. 98

This total decrease of nearly \$120,000 in the estimate for the fiscal year 1889 is made in the face of a very considerable increase in some of its items; such increase, amounting to nearly \$200,000, being found mainly in the items of support of schools, surveys and allotments, additional farmers, and transportation of goods and supplies. The necessity for increasing the transportation item is the immediate result of the interstate commerce law. It is gratifying to know that the cost of the Indian service is diminishing, notwithstanding the fact that a much larger number of children are being cared for in schools than ever before, and that the expenses incident to the execution of the allotment act are necessarily heavy.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The general allotment act, the plan of which was first suggested in the annual report of this office for 1878, became a law on the 8th of February last. I have deemed it a matter of public interest and convenient reference to submit in this report not only the full text of the act, which will be found on page 274, but also an abstract of its provisions, which are as follows:

The President may, in his discretion, have any Indian reservation or any part thereof surveyed or resurveyed, and the lands of such reservation allotted in severalty to any Indian located thereon.

The size of the allotments shall be: to each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen and each orphan under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each other single person born prior to the date of the Presidential order directing an allotment of lands upon the reserve, one-sixteenth of a section.

If the reserve is too small to allow the giving of allotments as above, the size of allotments shall be reduced pro rata. If any treaty or act has provided for larger allotments on any reservation, the provisions of such treaty or act shall be observed. If the lands allotted are valuable only for grazing, the size of the allotments shall be doubled. If irrigation is necessary, the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe rules for a just distribution among the Indians of the water supply.

Selections of allotments shall be made by Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, but agents shall select for orphans. The lands selected shall embrace the improvements made thereon by the respective Indians.

If on one legal subdivision of land two or more Indians have made improvements the tract may be divided between them and a further assignment of lands be made to them to complete the amount to which each is entitled.

If within four years after the President shall have directed allotments on a reservation any Indian belonging thereto shall have failed

to make his selection, the agent, or if there is none a special agent, may make the selection for such Indian, and the tract so selected shall be allotted to him.

Allotments shall be made by the agents in charge of the respective reservations, and also by special agents appointed by the President for the purpose, according to rules which the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and the allotments shall be certified by the agents in duplicate, one copy for the Indian and one for the Land Office files.

Any Indian not residing on a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided, may settle upon unappropriated Government land and have the same allotted and patented to him and his children, in quantity and manner above set forth, and entry fees therefor shall be paid by the United States.

When the Secretary of the Interior shall have approved the allotments made, then patents for such lands, recorded in the General Land Office, shall be issued to the respective allottees, declaring that the United States will hold said lands in trust for their sole use and benefit for twenty-five years, and at the end of that time will convey them, without charge, to said allottees or their heirs, in fee and free of all incumbrance; the President, however, may in his discretion extend the period beyond twenty-five years.

After patents have been delivered the laws of descent and partition of the State or Territory in which the lands are located shall apply to said lands; the laws of Kansas applying to lands allotted in the Indian Territory.

After lands have been allotted to all Indians of a tribe (or sooner if the President thinks best), the Secretary of the Interior may negotiate with that tribe for the sale of any of their unallotted lands, such negotiations to be subject to ratification by Congress.

In case lands are thus sold, the purchase money to be paid therefor by the United States shall be held in the United States Treasury in trust for that tribe, at 3 per cent. interest, which interest shall be subject to appropriation by Congress for the civilization of said tribe.

Any religious society or other organization now occupying, for religious or educational work among Indians, any lands to which this act applies, may be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior in the occupation of such lands, in quantity not exceeding 160 acres in any one tract, on such terms as he shall deem just, and so long as the organization occupies the land for the above-named purposes; but this does not alter any right heretofore granted by law to any such organization.

All lands adapted to agriculture released to the United States by Indian tribes shall be disposed of only to bona fide settlers, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres (subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education), and no patents shall issue to any such settler or his heirs for such lands until after five years' continuous occupancy thereof as a homestead, and any conveyance of or lien on said land prior to the issuance of patent thereto shall be null and void.

After receiving his patent every allottee shall have the benefit of and be subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State or Territory in which he may reside; and no Territory shall deny any Indian equal protection of law; and every Indian born in the United States who has received an allotment under this or any other law or treaty, or who has taken up his residence separate from a tribe and adopted the habits of civilized life, is declared a citizen of the United States, but citizenship shall not impair any rights he may have in tribal property.

The provisions of this act shall not extend to the Five Civilized tribes, nor the Osages, Miamis, Peorias, and Sac and Fox in the Indian Territory, nor to the Senecas in New York, nor to the strip in Nebraska added by Executive order to the Sioux reserve.

For necessary surveys or resurveys of reservations \$100,000 is appropriated, to be repaid to the United States Treasury from proceeds of sales of such lands as may be acquired from Indians under the provisions of this act.

The power of Congress to grant right of way to railroads, other highways, or telegraph lines through Indian reservations is not impaired by this act.

At the threshold of this work, outlined above, is manifest the importance of selecting practical and competent special agents to go among the Indians and settle them peacefully and satisfactorily on their respective holdings. Many difficulties will necessarily arise on various reservations which will call for unwearying patience, close investigation, and the utmost prudence and discretion, in order that equal and exact justice may be given all parties concerned, and in order that in the end the work may command the confidence of the Indians themselves and the approval of the Government and the public. Therefore too great haste in the matter should be avoided, and if the work proceeds less rapidly than was expected the public must not be impatient.

There is danger that the advocates of land in severalty will expect from the measure too immediate and pronounced success. Character, habits, and antecedents can not be changed by an enactment. The distance between barbarism and civilization is too long to be passed over speedily. Idleness, improvidence, ignorance, and superstition cannot by law be transformed into industry, thrift, intelligence, and Christianity. Thus the real work yet remains to be done and can be accomplished only by persistent personal effort. In fact, the allotment act instead of being the consummation of the labors of missionaries, philanthropists, and Government agents, is rather an introduction and invitation to effort on their part, which by the fact of this new legislation may be hopeful and should be energetic. Moreover, with this new policy will arise new perplexities to be solved and new obstacles to be overcome which will tax the wisdom, patience, and courage of all interested in and working for Indian advancement.

The President has wisely ordered that allotments be made only on reservations where the Indians are known to be generally favorable to

the idea, and the following have thus far been selected: Papago and Pima (Salt river), Arizona; L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, Michigan; Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin; Fond du Lac, Minnesota; Lake Traverse, Devil's Lake, Ponca, and Yankton, Dakota; Nez Percé, Idaho; Crow, Montana; Absentee Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Quapaw, Modoc, Ottawa, Shawnee, Seneca, and Wyandotte, Indian Territory; Winnebago, Nebraska; Siletz, Grande Ronde, and Warm Springs, Oregon; and Muckleshoot, Washington Territory.

The state of the surveys on several of the reservations where allotments have been authorized is such as to render it impracticable to commence the work at once, but surveys have been contracted for.

Six special agents have recently been appointed and assigned to duty, as follows: Col. James R. Howard, Crow reservation; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Winnebago; Michael C. Connelly, Siletz; Isaiah Lightner, Lake Traverse; James R. West, Yankton; and N. S. Porter, Absentee Shawnee and Pottawatomie. The limited amount of the appropriation (\$15,000) for the pay of special agents prevents the employment of such agents on reservations where otherwise the work might be prosecuted.

Since the date of the last report thirty-five patents have been issued to the Indians on the Port Madison reservation, Washington Territory, and thirty-five certificates of allotments to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians on the Lake Traverse reservation, Dakota.

The fourth section of the allotment act provides as follows:

That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such lands been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf, for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

In a special report, dated July 8, 1887, I had the honor to invite your attention to this particular section, and to the requirement of the law that all allotments shall be made by a special agent appointed by the President, and I suggested that, inasmuch as the Indians who will be expected to take advantage of the beneficent provisions made for them are scattered through the western States and Territories—a few here and a few there—it would be found impracticable to send a special agent into the field whenever an application should be made for an al-

lotment under said section; and that, as the presence of a special agent in the field was not absolutely required, the work could be satisfactorily accomplished in this office, by having a special agent on duty in the office by whom allotments could be made in any part of the country without expense or unnecessary loss of time, and by whom they could be certified to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as the act requires. I therefore recommended that Mr. Charles F. Larrabee, of the Law and Land Division of this bureau, be appointed a special agent for that purpose, and accordingly, upon your concurrent recommendation, Mr. Larrabee was appointed by the President (July 8, 1887) to make the required allotments. Rules and regulations for systematic procedure in making these allotments are now being prepared, and will shortly be published in the form of a circular, to be sent to the various district land offices in the West, together with printed forms for the use of applicants for allotments, so that Indians everywhere, living outside of reservations, who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the said fourth section, may have every possible facility for making their desires known.

It will be less difficult for an Indian to acquire title to a home under the recent act than it was under the homestead laws. The requirements are more easily fulfilled, and can be more readily understood. As might be expected, the Indian generally finds it very difficult to comprehend our land system, but under the present law the way is made much easier for him. Any friend, citizen or soldier, can direct him to the local land office; and special agents, Indian agents, inspectors, and others connected with the Indian service, who have cases constantly appealing to them, will no doubt find in this law a much more certain and satisfactory means of protection for the Indians than they have found in any of the existing laws. I think it may safely be predicted that when the system is thoroughly in operation there will be fewer cases reported of Indians having been driven from their homes through ignorance of their rights, there will be less conflict between the races, and the wisdom of Congress in making this beneficent provision will everywhere be recognized.

I fail to comprehend the full import of the allotment act if it was not the purpose of the Congress which passed it and of the Executive whose signature made it a law ultimately to dissolve all tribal relations and to place each adult Indian upon the broad platform of American citizenship. Under this act it will be noticed that whenever a tribe of Indians or any member of a tribe accepts lands in severalty the allottee at once, *ipso facto*, becomes a citizen of the United States, endowed with all the civil and political privileges and subject to all the responsibilities and duties of any other citizen of the Republic. This should be a pleasing and encouraging prospect to all Indians who by experience or education have risen to a plane above that of absolute barbarism. The Indian is not unlike his white brother in moral and intellectual endowments

and aspirations. He is proud of his manhood, and when he comes to understand the matter he will cheerfully and proudly accept the responsibilities which belong to civilized manhood. Within a very short time many Indians will be invested with American citizenship, including of course the sacred right of the elective franchise. In fact many Indians became citizens on the date of the passage of the law, for it provides that—

Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, *is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States*, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens * * * without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

That hitherto, under tribal relations, the progress of the Indian toward civilization has been disappointingly slow is not to be wondered at. So long as tribal relations are maintained so long will individual responsibility and welfare be swallowed up in that of the whole, and the weaker, less aspiring, and more ignorant of the tribe will be the victims of the more designing, shrewd, selfish, and ambitious head-men. Any people, of whatever race or color, would differ little from our Indians under like conditions. Take the most prosperous and energetic community in the most enterprising section of our country—New England; give them their lands in common, furnish them annuities of food and clothing, send them teachers to teach their children, preachers to preach the gospel, farmers to till their lands, and physicians to heal their sick, and I predict that in a few years, a generation or two at most, their manhood would be smothered, and a race of shiftless paupers would succeed the now universally known “enterprising Yankee.”

This pauperizing policy above outlined was, however, to some extent necessary at the beginning of our efforts to civilize the savage Indian. He was taken a hostile barbarian, his tomahawk red with the blood of the pioneer; he was too wild to know any of the arts of civilization. Hence some such policy had to be resorted to to settle the nomadic Indian and place him under control. The policy was a tentative one, and the whole series of experiments, expedients, and makeshifts which have marked its progress have looked toward the policy now made possible and definitely established by the allotment act. Now, as fast as any tribe becomes sufficiently civilized and can be turned loose and put upon its own footing, it should be done. Agriculture and education will gradually do this work and finally enable the Government to leave the Indian to stand alone. This policy is now being entered upon with fair prospects, and I have no doubt that the provisions of the act can be steadily executed until all the Indians are brought within its benefits, and that the outcome will be all that the friends of the measure anticipated.

Of course at the beginning it must be expected that on some of the reservations a majority of the Indians will be opposed to taking lands in severalty. They are loath to give up their savage customs, and view with suspicion any innovation upon their nomadic mode of life. They are utterly ignorant of the intent or effects of the act, and in many instances their minds are poisoned by false statements and their fears alarmed by selfish white men both on and off their reservations. But I am gratified to state that the more the severalty act is discussed among the Indians, the more they come to understand its operations, and the more they see members of their tribes accepting individual holdings and having houses erected, and farms fenced and cultivated, the more they are grounding their opposition to the act and signifying their wish to accept its provisions. Where but a few years ago only individuals could be induced to receive homesteads, now whole tribes, with scarcely an exception in the tribe, are not only willing but anxious to have allotments, while many of the more advanced and better-informed Indians hail the act as the dawn of their emancipation from the bonds of barbarism, which for centuries have held their people in an iron grasp. That there are exceptions to this even among the more civilized Indians is true, but it is undeniable that a personal and selfish motive has been found to lie at the bottom of nearly every such instance of opposition to the allotment act which has yet come to the knowledge of the Office. In the main this opposition comes from or is instigated by squaw men and half-breeds, whose chief interest in the Indian is to drive sharp bargains with him and to make money out of his ignorance, unsuspecting confidence, and characteristic liberality and hospitality.

Other forms of opposition are met with in various quarters, but now that the policy of allotments in severalty has been determined upon and adopted, and can be changed by nothing less than a revolution in popular sentiment throughout the United States, I can not understand why white citizens should continue to agitate the subject of the impropriety and injustice of this law. This agitation, so far as it has influence, is powerless for the repeal of the law, and tends only to disquiet the more ignorant class of Indians. Surely regard for the welfare of the Indian himself ought to put a stop to such agitation, even if a patriotic respect for the almost unanimous opinion of the American people has no force with these agitators.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The most potent element of opposition to the allotment act is found in the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. They are excepted and excluded from the provisions of the act, yet are busy trying to prejudice others against it, and are using their utmost endeavor to prevent whole tribes of Indians from agreeing to accept its provisions. In a recent convention, to which representatives of all tribes in the Indian Territory were invited, special effort was made to manufacture a hostile senti-

ment against the execution of this solemn law of Congress, enacted with singular unanimity of opinion among all sections and all political parties in this country. The severalty act is upon the statutes as the deliberate judgment of the people of the United States, and it is the duty of the few white people who deprecated its passage, and they are few indeed, and especially the duty of the five civilized tribes, quietly and uncomplainingly to submit to the carrying out of its provisions. For long years the Government has extended its protecting care over these people, using its Army to shield their homes from ruthless and unlawful invasion and to prevent the absolute destruction of their whole population. It has restrained the avarice of enterprising citizens, which, left unchecked, would long ago have numbered the five civilized tribes among the legends of the past, and now it learns with surprise—to express it no stronger—of their attempted interference with its settled policy toward other Indian tribes. It may fairly be asked whether this is a matter which properly concerns the five civilized tribes, and whether, if their efforts should materially hinder the cause of allotments, the American people would meekly submit to what is manifestly an insubordinate and unpardonable meddling with the affairs of the nation.

I have been pleased, however, to note among the masses of these five tribes unmistakable signs of the awakening of a favorable sentiment in the direction of the policy which the Government has adopted for its future administration of Indian affairs. In a recent election in the Creek Nation, in the platform of principles announced by one of the contending parties is the following paragraph:

We have noticed with much concern the inclosing of large tracts of the public domain and the common pasturage by a few citizens to the exclusion of others. We condemn this practice as a species of monopoly that is in direct conflict with our system of land tenure. Every citizen, whether rich or poor, has an equal, and only an equal, interest with every other citizen in our landed estate; and is, therefore, really and actually entitled to only a pro rata share of this our common heritage. We shall therefore endeavor to have the national council enact a law regulating the size of such inclosures, pastures, and the kind of material to be used in fencing the same.

The above extract would indicate that many of these Indians regard the time as having arrived when action should be taken curtailing these large holdings of shrewd and wealthy individuals, and in fact dividing up the land equally and justly among all the members of the tribe. Some of these holdings, as set forth in my last annual report, are very large. I quoted from Agent Owen's report the following:

The Washita valley, in the Chickasaw Nation, is almost a solid farm for 50 miles. It is cultivated by white labor largely, with Chickasaw landlords. I saw one farm there said to contain 8,000 acres, another 4,000, and many other large and handsome places.

In his report for this year Agent Owen uses similar language, as follows:

Some citizens have gone into the farming business on a great scale, and are cultivating large tracts of land, in some cases exceeding 1,000 acres, and, in one exceptional case in the Washita valley, as high as 8,000 acres are said to be in one corn farm.

Thus it will be seen that the more enterprising among these Indians have in actual cultivation, and under fence, many times more land than their per capita share, and yet the land belongs equally to all. As stated in my report for last year :

The rich Indians who cultivate tribal lands pay no rent to the poorer and more unfortunate of their race, although they are equal owners of the soil. The rich men have too large homesteads and control many times more than their share of the land. It will not do to say, as the wealthy and influential leaders of the nations contend, that their system of laws gives to every individual member of the tribe equal facilities to be independent and equal opportunity to possess himself of a homestead. Already the rich and choice lands are appropriated by those most enterprising and self-seeking. A considerable number of Indians have in cultivation farms exceeding 1,000 acres in extent, and a still larger number are cultivating between 500 and 1,000 acres. Now, think of one Indian having a farm fenced in of 1,000 acres, with the right, according to their system (as I understand the fact to be), of adding nearly 1,000 acres more by excluding all others from the use or occupancy of a quarter of a mile in width all around the tract fenced. What a baronial estate! In theory the lands are held in common under the tribal relation, and are equally owned by each member of the tribe, but in point of fact they are simply held in the grasping hand of moneyed monopolists and powerful and influential leaders and politicians, who pay no rental to the other members of the tribe, who, under their tribal ownership in common, have equal rights with the occupants.

A case of this sort came under my personal observation on a visit to the Creek Nation in 1885. I was credibly informed that one of the Creeks had under fence over 1,000 acres, and of course, under their laws and usages, he had the right to exclude all other members of the tribe from claiming any land embraced within the limits of a quarter of a mile in width surrounding the inclosed farm of 1,000 acres, provided he made the first location. This estate was handsomely managed, with many modern methods and improvements. A costly residence stood upon it, and large, commodious barns, stables, etc., were provided. The owner cultivated this farm with laborers hired among his own race—perhaps his own kith and kin—at \$16 per month, and they lived in huts and cabins on the place, without a month's provisions ahead for themselves and families. They owned, of course, their tribal interest in the land, but the proceeds of the valuable crops which were raised by their labor swelled the plethoric pockets of the proprietor. In this instance, the crops grown, in addition to large quantities of hay, consisted of 25,000 bushels of corn, fattening for market 200 head of beef cattle and 300 head of hogs. The proprietor grows annually richer, while the laborers, his own race, joint owners of the soil, even of the lands that he claims and individually appropriates, grow annually and daily poorer and less able to assert their equal ownership and tribal claim and, shall I say, constitutional privilege and treaty rights.

Now this condition of semi-slavery, shall I call it, exists in each of the five civilized nations, and grows directly out of the holding of lands in common, and is necessarily inherent in this system of tenantry.

The fact that the five civilized tribes hold their lands practically in fee-simple, although without the power of alienation except by consent of the Government, must always place the landed rights of these Indians in a different position from those of any other tribes. Without their consent the Government can not force upon them the division of their lands. But the giving of consent to such a division was contemplated years ago in their treaties. The Cherokee treaty of 1866 says :

Whenever the Cherokee National Council shall request it the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the country reserved for the Cherokees to be surveyed and allotted among them at the expense of the United States.

The treaty of the same year with the Choctaws and Chickasaws goes much further, and announces the desirability of allotments in the following words:

Whereas the land occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations * * * is now held by the members of said nations in common; and whereas it is believed that the allotting of said land in severalty will promote the general civilization of said nations and tend to advance their permanent welfare and the best interests of their individual members, it is hereby agreed that should the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, through their respective legislative councils, agree to the survey and dividing their land on the system of the United States, &c.

Then follows in detail a complete system of regulations prescribing the methods to be pursued in making the division—surveying, plotting, giving notice, registering, entering, etc., and fixing 160 acres as the quantity of land to be assigned to each member of the two tribes.

The treaties above referred to and also the treaties with the Seminoles and Creeks all provide for the holding of a general council to be composed of delegates from each tribe in the Territory, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty further provides that this general council shall elect a Delegate to Congress, whenever Congress shall authorize the admission into its body of an official who shall represent the Indian Territory.

Thus it will be seen that more than twenty years ago a Territorial form of government and the extension of the United States land system over the Indian Territory was anticipated and prepared for both by the Indians and the Government. Now that the privileges contingently provided for them have been guaranteed to nearly all other tribes in the country, it is high time that these civilized tribes in their own councils should take up the project of allotting lands and provide for carrying it into effect. If they will take the matter up now, the suggestions of progressive Indians as to the plans to be pursued in the settlement and division of the territory and the dissolving of tribal ownership, will receive ready attention from a favorably disposed public. If they refuse to take any such action they set an example to all other tribes derogatory to the influence which the Government is entitled to wield over them. Now that other tribes hitherto designated as wild tribes are about to take their lands in severalty, and are anxious to do so, it would be saying but little in behalf of the advancement made by the five civilized tribes, to represent that they are unfitted to receive allotments and to assume the responsibilities of citizens. These nations boast of possessing some of the wealthiest men in the country.

As I said last year:

These people have, in a great measure, passed from a state of barbarism and savagery. Many of them are educated. They have fine schools and churches. They are engaged in lucrative business of various kinds. In fact, so far as outward appearances go, there would seem to be very little difference between their civilization and that of the States.

The Government has defended these men and their wealth with its Army, and it has a right to assume that on their part they will fulfill

the expectations of nearly a quarter of a century ago, instead of trying to hoodwink their lower and poorer classes into belief that severalty will rob them of their lands, when in fact it will only be putting them into secure possession of that which belongs to them.

In view of the fee-simple title which these tribes hold to their lands, it would not be just for Congress to insist upon restricting these Indians to the quarter-section limitation of the allotment act. On the contrary, justice and fairness and every principle of national faith demand that these Indians be allowed to divide up their entire territory per capita—let the unit of division be greater or less. The following table, which was given in my last report, shows the number of acres which each person would receive were the division made on this basis.

Tribe.	Acres.	Population.	Acres to each individual.
Cherokees.....	*5, 031, 351	22, 000	228—
Creeks.....	3, 040, 495	14, 000	217—
Chickasaws.....	4, 650, 935	6, 000	775—
Choctaws.....	6, 688, 000	16, 000	417—
Seminoles.....	375, 000	3, 000	125

* Exclusive of lands west of the Arkansas river.

I can hardly be too strenuous in my opinions and recommendations on this subject. The homestead to-day is the greatest bulwark of American progress and liberty. The heresies in the social and political world which keep the public mind in constant ferment, and sometimes seem to threaten the very existence of our political institutions, find a quietus when they come in contact with the great conservative forces found within the sacred precincts of the home and marshaled in defense of the homestead. That patriotism can never repay its debt of obligation to the authors of the American homestead is the noble sentiment of every manly American heart. So will it be with the red man; when once he is located on his homestead and is brought to realize the dignity as well as the responsibility of his new position and relations, all opposition to this benign measure will disappear, and his heart will swell with gratitude to the Government for the blessings and opportunities thereby conferred upon him.

EDUCATION.

The progress made in school work during the year has been most gratifying, and the interest in education, both among Indians and their friends, has clearly received a new impetus from the passage of the law providing for lands in severalty and citizenship. To pupils, especially in the eastern schools, the meaning and hope contained in the new law has been carefully shown, and courage and enthusiasm for the future opening out before them has been evoked. The Indian student approaching manhood may now have a definiteness of purpose and a breadth of outlook sufficient to call forth his best energies and aspirations.

On page 395 will be found a table giving the name and location of

every Indian school to whose support the Government contributes, the number of pupils it can accommodate, the enrollment and average attendance of its pupils, the number of employes, its cost to the Government, and the method by which it is conducted, whether by this Bureau directly or by contract or otherwise. A summary of the statistics therein contained is as follows:

There were in all 227 schools, with a capacity of 13,766, an enrollment of 14,333, and average attendance of 10,520 pupils, which have been maintained at a cost to the Government during the past year of \$1,166,025.57.* They may be classified as follows:

There were 68 boarding-schools supported entirely by the Government, having a capacity of 5,055, an enrollment of 5,484, and an average attendance of 4,111 pupils, and costing \$548,787.65.

There were 90 day schools, having a capacity of 3,135, an enrollment of 3,115, and an average attendance of 1,896 pupils, and costing \$59,678.80.

There were five industrial training schools, conducted under the immediate supervision of the Indian Bureau, for whose support Congress makes special appropriation, and three other training schools in which the placing of Indian pupils is provided for by special appropriation, but which are managed by other than Government officials. These eight schools have had a capacity of 2,005, an enrollment of 2,137, and an average attendance of 1,828 pupils, and have cost the Government \$318,336.01.

Under contract,† mainly with religious organizations, 41 boarding-schools and 20 day schools were maintained, the former having an average attendance of 2,081 pupils, and costing the Government \$228,445.58, and the latter having an average of 604 pupils, and costing \$10,777.53.

Put into tabulated form these statistics are as follows:

Kind of school.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils who can be accommodated.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Managed directly by the Indian Bureau:					
Boarding-schools	68	5,050	5,484	4,111	\$548,787.65
Day schools	90	3,135	3,115	1,896	59,678.80
Industrial training schools	5	1,455	1,573	1,342	243,089.12
Industrial training schools provided for by special appropriation, but not managed directly by Indian Bureau...	3	550	564	486	75,246.89
Total Government schools	166	10,190	10,736	7,835	926,802.46
Conducted under contract with Indian Bureau:					
Boarding-schools	41	2,733	2,553	2,081	228,445.58
Day schools	20	843	1,044	604	10,777.53
Total contract schools	61	3,576	3,597	2,685	239,223.11
Grand total	227	13,766	14,333	10,520	1,166,025.57

* This sum does not include expenditures for construction and repairs of buildings, transportation of pupils, and some miscellaneous items.

† A table giving detailed information in regard to contract schools will be found on page 321.

In addition to the above the Government has assisted in the support of an Indian pupil at each of the following institutions: Howard University and Wayland Seminary, in Washington; medical department of University of Pennsylvania and Woman's Medical College, in Philadelphia, and Lincoln Institute, Chester, Pa.

All the above figures relate only to schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, and if to these were added the school attendance among the five civilized tribes and the New York Indians, and the schools supported by religious societies without any expense to the Government, the figures would be largely increased. However, they would still fall far short of showing that school facilities are provided for all Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen. Such facilities should be furnished, but this point can not be reached without much larger appropriations than have heretofore been given. I hope there will be no failure to grant the small increase in the school appropriation which I have asked for next year. Advantage should be taken of the present favorable attitude of the Indians toward education.

The following comparative statement shows the advance made in Indian school work during the past five years, and it will be noticed that during the present administration there has been an increase of 27 in the number of Indian schools and an increase of 2,377 in the average attendance of pupils :

	Boarding-schools.		Day schools.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311
1883.....	78	2,599	64	1,443
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,757
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500

It is apparent that we have advanced far enough in the education of Indian children to be able to say that what for a time was an experiment no longer admits of uncertainty. The Indian can be educated equally with the white or the colored man, and his education is gradually being accomplished, and at a less cost per capita from year to year as the work proceeds. During the past year the average cost to the Government per annum of educating a pupil in a Government boarding-school has been about \$170; in a contract boarding-school, \$130; in a Government day school, \$53, and in a contract day school, \$30. Of course the amount paid by the Government to the contract schools is inadequate for the support and education of the pupils placed therein, and the societies conducting the schools supply the deficiency from their own resources. I take no part in the controversy as to which is the best method of having Indians educated, whether on or off reservations.

One thing is clear, the Government has made a wonderfully economic move in undertaking to educate these people in any kind of schools instead of fighting them. The cost of the schools is immeasurably less than that of the wars which they supplant, to say nothing of the sacrifice of lives of both soldiers and Indians. One of the valuable results connected with the capture of Geronimo and his hostile Apaches, and the removal of his and other bands to Florida, for imprisonment there, has been the placing last spring in the Carlisle school of 106 children of those prisoners, and the gathering into schools at Saint Augustine of others who were too young to be taken away from their parents.

The following table, showing the cost of and attendance at the eight schools for which Congress makes special appropriation, may be of interest:

School.	Location.	Capacity.	Number of employes.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost.
Carlisle Training	Carlisle, Pa	500	44	12	617	547	\$81,000.00
Chilocco Training	Chilocco, Ind. Ter.	180	26	12	197	166	*28,544.64
Genoa Training	Genoa, Nebr.	175	23	12	215	171	†31,264.77
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.	150	.....	12	160	116	19,382.79
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans.	350	36	12	339	273	†61,532.00
Lincoln Institution	Philadelphia, Pa	200	.....	12	218	200	33,364.10
Salem Training	Chemawa, Oregon	250	36	12	205	185	§40,747.71
St. Ignatius Mission	Flathead reservation, Montana.	200	.....	12	186	170	22,500.00
Total .....	.....	2,005	.....	.....	2,137	1,828	318,336.01

* Including \$1,859.68 for buildings and repairs.

† Including \$2,117.71 for buildings and repairs.

‡ Including \$4,204.26 for buildings and repairs; \$21,500 was expended for purchase of 210 acres of land, which is not included in cost as given above.

§ Including \$5,000 for buildings and repairs.

Some of the eastern training schools have adopted a system known as "outing," which in my judgment is an important auxiliary in educating Indian youth and preparing them for self-support. It is notably carried on at the Carlisle school, which, without disparaging other Indian training schools, may be said to stand in the front rank, if it is not the foremost, of institutions engaged in the great work of Indian education. This system consists in placing out for a series of months among the families of farmers in that part of Pennsylvania, boys and girls who have had a year or so of training at Carlisle, and can make the most of the advantages thus afforded them for learning practical farming, the use of tools, and thrifty housekeeping. In addition to their board they receive fair wages for their labor—from \$5 to \$8 per month for farm work—and as members of the household are admitted to the privileges enjoyed by the sons and daughters of the family. In some cases they remain a year at these places, attending district school in the winter. Such a training upon a farm is the best possible way of fitting them for the ownership and cultivation of the lands which are being allotted them by the Government. This experience, taken in connection with their train-

ing and education at school, places them beyond all reasonable doubt upon a footing of self-support. Under this system 299 Carlisle pupils have spent more or less time in private families during the past year.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the following paragraphs from the Washington Post and Philadelphia Press in regard to Carlisle students:

[From the Washington Post.]

One of the striking features of the industrial parade in Philadelphia last week was the appearance of the Indian boys from the school at Carlisle, with their books and other school paraphernalia. There is a vast interval which no lapse of time can measure between the Indian boy of the beginning of this century, or indeed any Indian boy in savage life, and an Indian boy civilized and educated. The group of Indian boys was certainly a most interesting exhibit.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Indian, who owes to the Federal Constitution his first and final recognition as a man amenable to law and open to civilization, made yesterday the most interesting and the most instructive portion of the display. The Carlisle School cadets were one long moving argument in favor of education and civilization for the Indian.

The total enrollment of pupils for the past year in schools more or less dependent on the Government has already been stated as 14,333, a number larger than can properly be accommodated in the buildings provided. In its efforts to increase school accommodations the office is seriously hampered and often times thwarted by the restriction of law in the appropriation act which limits the amount to be paid for erecting and furnishing a boarding-school building to \$10,000, and for erecting a day-school building to \$600. In many localities, remote from the labor supply, and where materials must be hauled a long distance, it is impossible to erect and furnish for this sum a building large enough to accommodate even 60 pupils. On four reservations children will be kept out of school this year because, after wide advertisement, the office has failed to secure bids on the proposed and much needed buildings; that is, bids within the \$10,000 limit. The plans were for buildings of the plainest sort and of construction as cheap as was consistent with strength and safety, and for a smaller number of children than were ready to attend. It would be in the interest of Indian education and of ultimate economy if Congress would remove this restriction, so that the office might be able to provide at an early day buildings, plain but substantial, and large enough to accommodate in a proper way the children who in ten years will have passed the time of pupilage, and under new conditions will be called upon to compete for a livelihood with the educated race. For a statement of the expenditures made from the appropriation of last year for buildings and repairs see page 395.

I have already referred incidentally to the indispensable work done in the way of Indian education by the various religious organizations of the country. Although it discredits the Government, it is but just to say that for some years past these societies have put more money into Indian school buildings than the Government has expended for that purpose,

and the increase in the number of children attending school is in no small degree due to the fact that places in which to teach the children have been provided from other than Government funds. Moreover, as has already been stated, in the maintenance of schools so established the societies draw largely from their own funds to supplement the allowance granted these schools by the Government. In assisting in the support of such schools the office has been entirely non-sectarian, and all the leading denominations of the country are represented in Indian school work.

For four years past the Indian appropriation act has contained an item of \$15,000 or \$20,000, providing for the education of Indian pupils in industrial schools in Alaska. In 1884, when the first of these appropriations was made, no educational facilities whatever had been provided for the inhabitants of Alaska, except one or two small schools established and supported by religious societies. The schools established by the Russian Government had of course been discontinued, and the American Government had provided no substitutes. As a temporary expedient the Indian Office asked that it be allowed at least to make a beginning in school work among the Indians of that country, and the small sums named above were appropriated accordingly. So small an appropriation for so distant a work made it impracticable for the office to send a representative to Alaska, who should establish and keep in operation a system of schools for the widely scattered bands of Alaska Indians, and its efforts in that direction have been confined to assisting various societies in establishing new schools and in enlarging and improving those already established.

However, the Alaska Indians, so called, are hardly to be looked upon as Indians in the sense in which the word is applied to the tribes on our western reservations. They are Alaskans, the native people of the land, who know how to support themselves by the resources of the country and the industries naturally arising therefrom, are ready to engage in any other industries which may be established there and to assimilate the customs of those who come to settle among them, and are anxious to be educated. They are the laboring class, which needs neither corralling nor feeding nor agencies nor any of the machinery which has sprung up in connection with our Indian service, and to attempt to foist upon them this machinery would be to ignore all the lessons which the last half century of dealings with Indians should have taught this nation, and to repeat over again the old blunders and errors in Indian management.

Within the last two years I am informed that by using small Government appropriations for that purpose the Bureau of Education has undertaken to establish a public school system, not for the whites and not for the Indians, but for the *people* of Alaska, and, in my judgment, this is the proper course to pursue. The amount appropriated I understand to be inadequate. In my estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included the usual item for Indian schools in Alaska, because I be-

lieve that it would be much better for Congress to add this sum to the sum allowed for general education there, and to place the entire educational system of Alaska under the management of the Bureau of Education, which has its own officials on the ground, and is now better equipped than the Indian Office will ever be for the prosecution of such work.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

In the report of this office for 1885 incidental allusion was made to the importance of teaching Indians the English language, the paragraph being as follows :

A wider and better knowledge of the English language among them is essential to their comprehension of the duties and obligations of citizenship. At this time but few of the adult population can speak a word of English, but with the efforts now being made by the Government and by religious and philanthropic associations and individuals, especially in the Eastern States, with the missionary and the school-master industriously in the field everywhere among the tribes, it is to be hoped, and it is confidently believed, that among the next generation of Indians the English language will be sufficiently spoken and used to enable them to become acquainted with the laws, customs, and institutions of our country.

The idea was not a new one. As far back as 1868 the commission known as the "Peace Commission," composed of Generals Sherman, Harney, Sanborn, and Terry, and Messrs. Taylor (then Commissioner of Indian Affairs), Henderson, Tappan, and Augur, embodied in the report of their investigations into the condition of Indian tribes their matured and pronounced views on this subject, from which I make the following extracts :

The white and Indian must mingle together and jointly occupy the country, or one of them must abandon it. * * * What prevented their living together? * * * Third. The difference in language, which in a great measure barred intercourse and a proper understanding each of the other's motives and intentions. Now, by educating the children of these tribes in the English language these differences would have disappeared, and civilization would have followed at once. Nothing then would have been left but the antipathy of race, and that, too, is always softened in the beams of a higher civilization. * * * Through sameness of language is produced sameness of sentiment, and thought; customs and habits are moulded and assimilated in the same way, and thus in process of time the differences producing trouble would have been gradually obliterated. By civilizing one tribe others would have followed. Indians of different tribes associate with each other on terms of equality; they have not the Bible, but their religion, which we call superstition, teaches them that the Great Spirit made us all. In the difference of language to-day lies two-thirds of our trouble. * * * Schools should be established, which children should be required to attend; their barbarous dialect should be blotted out and the English language substituted. * * * The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudices of tribe among the Indians; to blot out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations, and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this—nothing else will.

In the regulations of the Indian Bureau issued by the Indian Office in 1880, for the guidance of Indian agents, occurs this paragraph :

All instruction must be in English, except in so far as the native language of the pupils shall be a necessary medium for conveying the knowledge of English, and the conversation of and communications between the pupils and with the teacher must be, as far as practicable, in English.

In 1884 the following order was issued by the Department to the office, being called out by the report that in one of the schools instruction was being given in both Dakota and English :

You will please inform the authorities of this school that the English language only must be taught the Indian youth placed there for educational and industrial training at the expense of the Government. If Dakota or any other language is taught such children, they will be taken away and their support by the Government will be withdrawn from the school.

In my report for 1886 I reiterated the thought of my previous report, and clearly outlining my attitude and policy I said :

In my first report I expressed very decidedly the idea that Indians should be taught the English language only. From that position I believe, so far as I am advised, there is no dissent either among the law-makers or the executive agents who are selected under the law to do the work. There is not an Indian pupil whose tuition and maintenance is paid for by the United States Government who is permitted to study any other language than our own vernacular—the language of the greatest, most powerful, and enterprising nationalities beneath the sun. The English language as taught in America is good enough for all her people of all races.

Longer and closer consideration of the subject has only deepened my conviction that it is a matter not only of importance, but of necessity that the Indians acquire the English language as rapidly as possible. The Government has entered upon the great work of educating and citizenizing the Indians and establishing them upon homesteads. The adults are expected to assume the role of citizens, and of course the rising generation will be expected and required more nearly to fill the measure of citizenship, and the main purpose of educating them is to enable them to read, write, and speak the English language and to transact business with English-speaking people. When they take upon themselves the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship their vernacular will be of no advantage. Only through the medium of the English tongue can they acquire a knowledge of the Constitution of the country and their rights and duties thereunder.

Every nation is jealous of its own language, and no nation ought to be more so than ours, which approaches nearer than any other nationality to the perfect protection of its people. True Americans all feel that the Constitution, laws, and institutions of the United States, in their adaptation to the wants and requirements of man, are superior to those of any other country; and they should understand that by the spread of the English language will these laws and institutions be more firmly established and widely disseminated. Nothing so surely and perfectly stamps upon an individual a national characteristic as language. So manifest and important is this that nations the world over, in both ancient and modern times, have ever imposed the strictest requirements upon their public schools as to the teaching of the national tongue. Only English has been allowed to be taught in the public schools in the territory acquired by this country from Spain, Mexico, and Russia, although the native populations spoke another tongue.

All are familiar with the recent prohibitory order of the German Empire forbidding the teaching of the French language in either public or private schools in Alsace and Lorraine. Although the population is almost universally opposed to German rule, they are firmly held to German political allegiance by the military hand of the Iron Chancellor. If the Indians were in Germany or France or any other civilized country, they should be instructed in the language there used. As they are in an English-speaking country, they must be taught the language which they must use in transacting business with the people of this country. No unity or community of feeling can be established among different peoples unless they are brought to speak the same language, and thus become imbued with like ideas of duty.

Deeming it for the very best interest of the Indian, both as an individual and as an embryo citizen, to have this policy strictly enforced among the various schools on Indian reservations, orders have been issued accordingly to Indian agents, and the text of the orders and of some explanations made thereof are given below :

DECEMBER 14, 1886.

In all schools conducted by missionary organizations it is required that all instructions shall be given in the English language.

FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

In reply I have to advise you that the rule applies to all schools on Indian reservations, whether they be Government or mission schools. The instruction of the Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to the cause of their education and civilization, and no school will be permitted on the reservation in which the English language is not exclusively taught.

JULY 16, 1887.

Your attention is called to the regulation of this office which forbids instruction in schools in any Indian language. This rule applies to all schools on an Indian reservation, whether Government or mission schools. The education of Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to their education and civilization.

You are instructed to see that this rule is rigidly enforced in all schools upon the reservation under your charge.

No mission school will be allowed upon the reservation which does not comply with the regulation.

The following was sent to representatives of all societies having contracts with this bureau for the conduct of Indian schools :

JULY 16, 1887.

Your attention is called to the provisions of the contracts for educating Indian pupils, which provides that the schools shall "teach the ordinary branches of an English education." This provision must be faithfully adhered to, and no books in any Indian language must be used or instruction given in that language to Indian pupils in any school where this office has entered into contract for the education of Indians. The same rule prevails in all Government Indian schools and will be strictly enforced in all contract and other Indian schools.

The instruction of Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to the cause of their education and civilization, and it will not be per-

mitted in any Indian school over which the Government has any control, or in which it has any interest whatever.

This circular has been sent to all parties who have contracted to educate Indian pupils during the present fiscal year.

You will see that this regulation is rigidly enforced in the schools under your direction where Indians are placed under contract.

I have given the text of these orders in detail because various misrepresentations and complaints in regard to them have been made, and various misunderstandings seem to have arisen. They do not, as has been urged, touch the question of the preaching of the Gospel in the churches nor in any wise hamper or hinder the efforts of missionaries to bring the various tribes to a knowledge of the Christian religion. Preaching of the Gospel to Indians in the vernacular is, of course, not prohibited. In fact, the question of the effect of this policy upon any missionary body was not considered. All the office insists upon is that in the schools established for the rising generation of Indians shall be taught the language of the Republic of which they are to become citizens.

It is believed that if any Indian vernacular is allowed to be taught by the missionaries in schools on Indian reservations, it will prejudice the youthful pupil as well as his untutored and uncivilized or semi-civilized parent against the English language, and, to some extent at least, against Government schools in which the English language exclusively has always been taught. To teach Indian school children their native tongue is practically to exclude English, and to prevent them from acquiring it. This language, which is good enough for a white man and a black man, ought to be good enough for the red man. It is also believed that teaching an Indian youth in his own barbarous dialect is a positive detriment to him. The first step to be taken toward civilization, toward teaching the Indians the mischief and folly of continuing in their barbarous practices, is to teach them the English language. The impracticability, if not impossibility, of civilizing the Indians of this country in any other tongue than our own would seem to be obvious, especially in view of the fact that the number of Indian vernaculars is even greater than the number of tribes. Bands of the same tribes inhabiting different localities have different dialects, and sometimes can not communicate with each other except by the sign language. If we expect to infuse into the rising generation the leaven of American citizenship, we must remove the stumbling-blocks of hereditary customs and manners, and of these language is one of the most important elements.

I am pleased to note that the five civilized tribes have taken the same view of the matter and that in their own schools—managed by the respective tribes and supported by tribal funds—English alone is taught.

But it has been suggested that this order, being mandatory, gives a cruel blow to the sacred rights of the Indians. Is it cruelty to the Indian to force him to give up his scalping-knife and tomahawk? Is it

cruelty to force him to abandon the vicious and barbarous sun dance, where he lacerates his flesh, and dances and tortures himself even unto death? Is it cruelty to the Indian to force him to have his daughters educated and married under the laws of the land, instead of selling them at a tender age for a stipulated price into concubinage to gratify the brutal lusts of ignorance and barbarism?

Having been governed in my action solely by what I believed to be the real interests of the Indians, I have been gratified to receive from eminent educators and missionaries the strongest assurance of their hearty and full concurrence in the propriety and necessity of the order. Two of them I take the liberty to append herewith. The first is from a former missionary among the Sioux; the second from an Indian agent of long experience, who has been exceedingly active in pushing the educational interests of his Indians.

As I understand it, your policy is to have the Indian taught English instead of his mother tongue. I am glad you have had the courage to take this step, and I hope you may find that support which the justice and rightness of the step deserve. Before you came to administer the affairs of the country the Republicans thought well to undertake similar work in the Government schools, but lacked the courage to touch the work of the mission schools where it was needed. If the wisdom of such work was recognized in the Government schools, why not recognize the wisdom of making it general? When I was in Dakota as a missionary among the Sioux, I was much impressed with the grave injustice done the Indian in all matters of trade, because he could not speak the language in which the trade was transacted. This step will help him out of the difficulty and lift him a long way nearer equality with the white man.

Seeing there is now being considerable said in the public press about the Indian Office prohibiting the teaching of the vernacular to the Indians in Indian schools, and having been connected with the Indian service for the past sixteen years, eleven years of which I have been Indian agent and had schools under my charge, I desire to state that I am a strong advocate of instruction to Indians in the English language only, as being able to read and write in the vernacular of the tribe is but little use to them. Nothing can be gained by teaching Indians to read and write in the vernacular, as their literature is limited and much valuable time would be lost in attempting it. Furthermore, I have found the vernacular of the Sioux very misleading, while a full knowledge of the English enables the Indians to transact business as individuals and to think and act for themselves independently of each other.

As I understand it, the order applies to children of school-going ages (from six to sixteen years) only, and that missionaries are at liberty to use the vernacular in religious instructions. This is essential in explaining the precepts of the Christian religion to adult Indians who do not understand English.

In my opinion schools conducted in the vernacular are detrimental to civilization. They encourage Indians to adhere to their time-honored customs and inherent superstitions which the Government has in every way sought to overcome, and which can only be accomplished by adopting uniform rules requiring instruction in the English language exclusively.

I also append an extract on this subject from one of the leading religious weeklies:

English is the language overwhelmingly spoken by over sixty millions of people. Outside of these, there are two hundred thousand Indians old enough to talk who use a hundred dialects, many of which are as unintelligible to those speaking the other dia-

lects as Sanscrit is to the average New England schoolboy. Why, then, should instruction in these dialects be continued to the youth? Why, indeed? They are now in the teachable age; if they are ever to learn English they must learn it now—not when they have become men with families, knowing no other tongue than their own dialect, with its very limited resources, a dialect wholly unadapted to the newer life for which they are being prepared. And they must learn English. The Indians of Fenimore Cooper's time lived in a *terra incognita* of their own. Now all is changed; every Indian reservation in the country is surrounded by white settlements, and the red man is brought into direct contact and into conflict with the roughest elements of country life. It is clear, therefore, the quarter of a million of red men on this continent can be left to themselves no longer. * * *

There are pretty nearly ten thousand Indian boys and girls who avail themselves of educational privileges. We want to keep right along in this direction; and how can we do so but by beginning with the youth and instructing them in that language by using which alone they can be qualified for the duties of American citizenship?

* * * If the Indian is always to be a tribal Indian and a foreigner, by all means see to it that he learns his own tongue, and no other. But if he is to be fitted for American citizenship how shall he be better fitted than by instructing him from his youth in the language of his real country—the English tongue as spoken by Americans.

As events progress, the Indians will gradually cease to be inclosed in reservations; they will mingle with the whites. The facilities of travel are being as greatly extended by rail, by improved roads and increasing districts of settlement that this intercourse between whites and Indians must greatly increase in future—but how shall the Indian profit by it if he is ignorant of the English tongue? It is said that missionaries can not instruct at all in the Dakota tongue. We do not so understand it. To say no instruction can be had, nor any explanation of truth given in the Dakota or the Indian tongue, is to declare what the Commissioner has not said at all. On the whole, when sober reflection shall have been given to the subject, we think many who have assailed the Indian Bureau for its recent order will see and will acknowledge that the action taken by the Interior Department is wise, and that it is absolutely necessary if the Indian is ever to be fitted for the high duties of American citizenship.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, contracts were entered into for the survey of outboundaries of certain reservations, and for the subdivision of lands to be allotted to Indians, the liability amounting to very nearly the amount of appropriation made by the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stats., 44), viz, \$25,000. It is understood that the work upon these surveys is proceeding, and in some cases has been completed, but no returns have as yet reached this office. Liability for surveys to the amount of \$500 only has been incurred under the appropriation for the current year (\$20,000), but the survey of several boundaries has been requested, and will be considered at an early day.

The general allotment act contains an appropriation of \$100,000 for the surveys and resurveys required to carry out the provisions of that act. Under this act liabilities to the extent of some \$31,000 have been incurred. Surveys upon portions of the Great Sioux reservation have been requested, the execution of which would require the expenditure of nearly \$100,000. As the amount to be expended under this act is to

be reimbursed when Indian lands are sold, it is believed that a similar sum should be appropriated for the next fiscal year, in order that the work may proceed without embarrassment.

LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS FOR GRAZING PURPOSES.

Attention is invited to remarks made in my last annual report, upon this subject, as follows:

If Congress would authorize Indians to dispose of their grass or would take any definite action as to the policy which this office can legally pursue in regard to Indian grazing lands, it would materially lessen the perplexities and confusion which now pertain to the subject. Moreover, if some way could be adopted by which, under proper restrictions, the surplus grass on the several Indian reservations could be utilized with profit to the Indians, the annual appropriations needed to care for the Indians could be correspondingly and materially reduced.

At the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress a bill (H. R. 10226), to provide for the leasing of unoccupied Indian lands, was introduced by Mr. Throckmorton, and referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, but I do not find that any further action was taken on the matter.

With the exceptions mentioned on page XVIII of my last annual report, the leases* made by several Indian tribes substantially remain *in statu quo*. It would relieve this office from much embarrassment if Congress would take this matter in hand and legislate upon it, one way or the other. The cattle interest has increased to such an extent of late years that every available foot of grazing ground is eagerly sought after.

TRESPASSERS AND TIMBER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

The Forty-ninth Congress adjourned without taking definite action upon measures again introduced for the better prevention of these offenses. So much has already been said on these subjects in annual reports of this office for years past that anything I could now say would simply be reiteration. I can only again commend them to the attention of Congress as subjects urgently demanding legislation.

AGRICULTURE.

There are three tests which particularly mark the advance of Indians toward civilization, viz, the adoption of the dress of the white man, engaging in agriculture, and the education of their children. In reference to the first, I may say that marked improvement is continuously observable among most of the tribes, some tribes having entirely disregarded their aboriginal style of dress. But this evidence of dawning civilization is far less noteworthy and significant of advancement than evidence given along the other two lines of progress. Of education I have

* For a list of the leases see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

already spoken. I desire here to call attention to the progress which the Indians have made in farming during the past year.

Twenty-three thousand acres of new land have been broken by Indians this year, being 3,000 acres more than the amount broken last year. The Indians have themselves erected about 1,200 new houses, in addition to a considerable number erected for them by the Government.

Inspectors, special agents, and agents report farms to be in better order and the cultivation of them to be more intelligent and systematic, and agricultural tools and machinery and stock to be better protected and cared for than ever before. In many instances orchards are being planted, farm products are taken to market for sale, and numerous other evidences of thrift and homelife show themselves among the more advanced Indians. In fact, the Indian is beginning to realize that he is a man, and not an animal to be hunted and shot down by some desperado who wants his land, range, and stock. The Indians as a race in the United States are alive to the fact that they are land owners and that soon they must derive a living for themselves and families by cultivating the land with their own hands.

I regret that I cannot report an increase in the total amount of crops harvested. On many reservations the protracted drought of this season has been severely felt, and owing to more remote locations and indifferent tillage the crops of Indians have suffered rather more heavily than those of white men in the same vicinity in the West. On reservations where the climatic conditions have been favorable the Indians have made a most creditable showing in the quantity of produce raised.

I do not anticipate that loss of crops will cause serious suffering. With the supplies furnished by Government the great mass of the Indians will be amply provided, and where this is not the case timely precaution will be taken to guard against anything like destitution. In case of the Peorias and consolidated tribes in the Indian Territory, such provision has already been made, and authority has been granted allowing them to expend for subsistence supplies, to tide them over this year, \$10,000 of their invested school fund, authority for such diversion of the fund being contained in their treaty of February 23, 1867.

THE NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

Brief mention was made in my last annual report of the Commission appointed to negotiate with various tribes and bands of Indians in the State of Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, and the State of Oregon, under the provisions of the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., p. 44), as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians and such change of their reservations as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what

sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes now have upon the Government; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the various bands or tribes of Indians in northern Montana and at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, for a reduction of their respective reservations, or for removal therefrom to other reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the upper and middle bands of Spokane Indians and Pend d'Oreille Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Alene reservations, with the consent of the Indians on said reservations; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with said Indians for the cession of their lands to the United States; and also to enable said Secretary to negotiate with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for the cession of their lands outside the limits of the present Cœur d'Alene reservation to the United States, \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available; but no agreement shall take effect till ratified by Congress.

The original Commissioners were Hon. John V. Wright, of Tennessee, Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, and Charles F. Larrabee, esq., of Maine. At the date of my last report they were in the field, engaged in the important duties assigned them. The work of this Commission was so extended, covering as it did a period of a year and embracing negotiations with upwards of thirty different Indian tribes and bands, that it will be impossible for me to give anything more than a synopsis of their necessarily voluminous reports.

The agreements concluded with the Chippewas of Minnesota were submitted to the Department with office letter of February 17, 1887, and transmitted to Congress, by the President, on the 28th of the same month. No final action was taken by that body, however, prior to adjournment. Two separate agreements were made with the Chippewas, as follows: One with the tribes and bands residing upon the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gull River and Gull Lake bands, and the other with the Indians of the Red Lake reservation.

Briefly stated, the first of these agreements provides for the removal and settlement of the several tribes and bands, parties thereto, upon the White Earth reservation, in the western part of the State, the allotment of lands in severalty to them, and the sale of the abandoned reservations (Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and White Oak Point reservations) for the benefit of said Indians. The plan of consolidation also embraced the Chippewas of the Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, and Grand Portage reservations, and provision was made in the agreement referred to looking to their removal and consolidation with the other tribes upon the White Earth reservation. However, owing to the prosperous condition in which the Commissioners found the Fond du Lac Indians, and the determined opposition of the other two bands (Bois Fort and Grand Portage) to removal, they refrained from urging their removal to White Earth, and they did not become parties to the agreement. The agreement with the White Earth and other bands also embraced the Mille Lac band, but they positively refused to enter into any agreement which involved their removal from their present locality.

The views of the Commission in regard to the future treatment of these Indians deserve careful consideration.

The second agreement was with the Red Lake Indians, whose reservation lies north of White Earth and embraces about 3,200,000 acres, a large portion of which is known to be rich in pine timber. By the terms of their agreement, these Indians cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States, in trust, about 2,000,000 acres of valuable land, part timber and part agricultural, with a view to its being sold for their benefit.

The Chippewa agreements, and accompanying report of the Commission, together with the report of this office thereon, and the letter of the Department transmitting the same to the President, are printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 115, Forty-ninth Congress, second session. It would be proper to state that the Indians are reported to be very anxious for the speedy ratification of these agreements. It is to be hoped that Congress will take early action thereon.

Upon completion of the negotiations with the Chippewas in Minnesota, Bishop Whipple was compelled on account of the enfeebled condition of his health to resign his place on the Commission, and Dr. Jared W. Daniels, of Minnesota, was appointed in his stead.

The next Indians visited by the Commission were the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, of the Fort Berthold agency in Dakota, with whom an agreement was concluded January 11, 1887. By the terms of the agreement, the Indians cede about 1,600,000 acres of their reservation for the sum of \$800,000, payable in ten yearly installments of \$80,000 each; the money to be expended in the civilization and education of the Indians, and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people. The agreement also provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to said Indians within the diminished reservation. There are various other provisions calculated to advance the Indians in the paths of civilization. The agreement and accompanying papers were transmitted to Congress by the President, January 17, 1887, and form the subject-matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 30, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

The Indians in northern Montana, belonging to the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet agencies, were the next visited by the Commission. These Indians occupy a reservation estimated to contain 33,830 square miles, or 21,651,000 acres. The agreement entered into with them provides for the cession to the United States of about 17,500,000 acres, and leaves three separate reservations of sufficient area, it is believed, to meet all their present and prospective wants. In the opinion of the Commissioners, these Indians are not yet prepared to take lands in severalty, and even if they were so prepared, they declare positively that the country occupied by them is entirely unsuitable for that purpose. For these reasons no provision was made in the agreement for

individual allotments. The following is quoted from the report of the Commission:

Neither of these bands are as yet prepared to take lands in severalty. Indeed, the country occupied by them is not suitable for that experiment. It is in no sense a good agricultural country, and it would be a very difficult matter, if not impossible, for a white man to make a living there, if confined strictly to the cultivation of the soil.

Montana, aside from its mineral resources, is essentially a stock-grazing country, the northern portion of it, especially, being but poorly adapted to anything else; hence it is that stock-raising has become the principal industry of the people. The frequent failure of crops, owing to the aridity of the soil, renders farming not only unprofitable, but uncertain as a means of support; therefore, if the Indians in northern Montana are ever to become self-supporting, they must follow the pursuits which the whites by long experience have found the country best adapted to—cattle, sheep, and horse-raising. This need not, and should not, be to the entire exclusion of farming, but it should become their chief industry and dependence.

It can be said positively that the Fort Peck Indians can never become self-supporting where they now are, through the cultivation of the soil alone; but there can be no doubt that with proper encouragement they would soon reach that position as stock-growers. Stock herding is suited to their tastes; they are willing to work, and realize the necessity of doing for themselves; and it is but right and just that their efforts should be encouraged and directed in a way that will be most likely to advance their civilization and happiness. Furthermore, it is absolutely certain that, unless they have cattle given them and become stock-raisers, the Government will be obliged to support them for all time, or allow them to starve.

Holding to these views, we have made provision in the agreement with them to enable them to become self-supporting as a pastoral people. The reservation set apart for them is ample, but not too large, and was selected with that end in view. The consideration agreed upon for the cession of their surplus lands will be sufficient to provide them with cattle, sheep, and other stock for a successful start in that direction, and to subsist, and otherwise care for them, until they are able to support themselves without aid from the Government.

The report adds that—

The promise of stock cattle was the principal inducement which led to the cession of the vast territory relinquished to the Government.

And that—

What has been said in regard to the policy to be pursued with the Fort Peck Indians, is equally true in respect of the Fort Belknap and Blackfeet Agency Indians. They must be encouraged in stock-raising as well as in agricultural pursuits. They never can become self-supporting in any other way.

The compensation agreed upon for the cession of their surplus lands is as follows: For the Indians of the Fort Peck agency, \$165,000 annually for ten years, and for the Indians of the Fort Belknap and Blackfeet agencies, \$115,000 and \$150,000, respectively, annually for the same period, the money to be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural and mechanical implements, etc., and in such other manner as shall best promote their civilization and future well-being. There are sundry other provisions in the agreement intended to benefit the Indians and place them on a higher plane. Right of way is secured for railroads, wagon-roads, and telegraph lines whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public

interests require their construction through either of the diminished reservations. The agreement with the Indians in Montana has not as yet been transmitted to Congress.

Upon completion of the negotiations with the Indians in Montana, Mr. Larrabee was recalled from the Commission, his services being required in this office, and Mr. H. W. Andrews, of New York, was appointed to succeed him.

The next duty to engage the attention of the Commission was the required negotiations with the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane and Pend d'Oreille Indians, in Washington and Idaho Territories, for their removal to the Colville, Jocko, or Cœur d'Aléne reservations, and for the cession of their lands to the United States—lands claimed to have been taken from them in times past, without their consent and without compensation—and also with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians for the cession of certain lands claimed by them outside the limits of their present reservation.

As the result of the negotiations had with said Indians, the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians agreed to relinquish to the United States any right, title, or claim they now have, or ever had, to lands in Idaho and Washington Territories, and to remove to the Cœur d'Aléne reservation in the former Territory. A few of them expressed a preference for the Jocko reservation, and it was therefore agreed that any who so desired should be permitted to settle on said reservation, and should have their pro rata share of all benefits provided in the agreement. The consideration agreed upon was \$95,000, to be expended in annual installments for their benefit. According to the report of the Commission, these Indians number from 350 to 400, and are scattered over the country in the neighborhood of Spokane Falls.

The Pend d'Oreille or Calispel Indians, by the terms of the agreement made with them, relinquish all claims to lands in Washington and Idaho Territories, and agree to remove to and settle upon the Jocko reservation in Montana Territory, where suitable provision is to be made for their comfort and support.

The Cœur d'Aléne Indians residing upon the Cœur d'Aléne reservation relinquish to the United States all right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to lands in Washington, Idaho, and Montana Territories, or elsewhere, except the present Cœur d'Aléne reservation in Idaho. They agree to the removal and settlement upon this reservation of any of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians residing in and about Spokane Falls who may desire to remove there, as well as the Calispel Indians residing in the Calispel valley, and any other non-reservation Indians belonging to the Colville agency whom the Government may desire to settle in their midst. It is provided in the agreement entered into with them that the Cœur d'Aléne reservation shall be forever held as the home of said Indians, and that no part thereof shall ever be sold, opened to white settlement, or otherwise dis-

posed of without their consent. It is further agreed that the United States shall expend the sum of \$150,000, in yearly installments, \$30,000 the first year, and \$8,000 thereafter, in the erection of a steam saw and grist mill, and in operating the same, and in the purchase of such useful articles as they may require in their progress toward civilization. There are several other provisions calculated to advance their interests.

By the agreement entered into with the confederated bands of Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai Indians occupying the Jocko reservation in Montana, said Indians consent to the removal and settlement upon said reservation of any of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians who may desire to settle there, and also the Pend d'Oreille or Calispel Indians. In consideration of which it is agreed that the United States shall erect a saw and grist mill on said reservation, for said confederated bands, and operate the same, and employ a blacksmith for them and furnish necessary tools.

The agreements with the Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Blackfeet agency Indians, and the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes, the Pend d'Oreilles or Calispels, and the Flatheads, will be transmitted to Congress at an early date.

The work of the Commission, as mapped out by the law of Congress, was not only one of arduous labor, but in its execution an exceedingly delicate trust. The Commission was carefully and wisely selected, as the thoroughness and completeness of its work attest. Its entire work will be submitted to you with a recommendation that it be submitted to Congress, although it is not expected that any of the suggestions or recommendations of the Commission will be adopted by Congress, which the execution of the severalty law may render unnecessary; as I take it that neither the executive nor legislative department of the Government will be likely to favor a change in the policy of allotments so wisely conceived and which has been so auspiciously begun.

Even if no statutory result shall immediately follow from the recommendations of the Commission, I feel justified in believing that great good has resulted already from its labors in removing the prejudices of the Indians and inspiring them with greater confidence in the friendly protection of the Government, and in breaking down the barriers of their opposition to the new policy inaugurated, which is to lead them from the long, dark night of savage vassalage to the glorious light of liberty, peace, and civilization.

THE UMATILLA COMMISSION.

The Commission—Messrs. Stanton, Willard, and Gordon—appointed to select a diminished reservation for the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla Indians, under the first section of the act of March 3, 1885 (Stat. 23, 341), rendered their final report under date of June 30, 1887. Agreeably with the recommendations of this office as contained in letter to the Department of July 29, following, the census

rolls submitted by the Commission, showing who are entitled to take lands in severalty, the diminished reservation as shown upon the map and field notes accompanying the report of the Commission, and the selection of a tract of land for an industrial farm and school have been approved by yourself in accordance with the requirements of the act.

The Commissioners were required to make an accurate, classified census of the said confederated bands; to estimate the amount of agricultural lands required to allot to each person the quantity of lands stipulated in said act; to select a diminished reservation sufficient in area to supply agricultural land for allotment, together with sufficient pasture and timber lands for their use, and also 640 acres for an industrial farm and school, the whole not to exceed 120,000 acres for all purposes.

The census shows the whole number of Indians entitled to allotments to be eight hundred and forty-five, as follows:

Heads of families entitled to 160 acres each	247
Children over eighteen years of age entitled to 80 acres each	259
Orphan children under eighteen years of age entitled to 80 acres each	25
Other children under eighteen years of age entitled to 40 acres each	314
Total entitled to allotments	845

The aggregate amount of agricultural land necessary to make these allotments as computed by the Commissioners is 74,800 acres.

In selecting the diminished reservation, the Commissioners deferred as far as possible to the expressed wish of the Indians that the new or diminished reservation should embrace the lands upon which the three bands were then residing, at the same time endeavoring to lay it out in as compact form as possible. At best a few Indians had to be left outside of the boundary lines. This could not well be avoided because of the general desire on the part of the Indians that the lands on that part of the reservation where the scattered few were located should be sold under the provisions of the act. The area of the diminished reservation is 119,864 acres, which is within a few acres of the limit prescribed in the act, viz, 120,000 acres.

Before the allotments can be made the diminished reservation must be surveyed, or so much thereof as shall be required for allotments, and the surveys approved. These surveys are now in progress, not only within the diminished reservation, but upon the surplus lands to be appraised and sold under section 2 of the act, and a commission has been appointed to make the allotments as well as the appraisement. They will be ordered to this duty as soon as the required surveys shall have been completed and approved.

JURISDICTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

For the third time I am compelled to call attention to the defects in the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), providing for the punishment of certain crimes committed by Indians, Con-

gress having failed to enact the legislation necessary to correct the same.

The Territories should be relieved of the expenses incident to the enforcement of the law, and its extension to that portion of the Indian Territory not covered by the laws of the five civilized tribes is of the greatest importance.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The value and assistance of these courts continues to be recognized by agents and others connected with the Indian service, and I renew my recommendation of last year that they be placed upon a legal basis by an act of Congress authorizing their establishment under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for the payment of judges. In view of the fact that many of the Indians under the care of Indian agents have been made citizens by the general allotment act, the legal establishment and recognition of these courts becomes of greater importance than heretofore, in order that no question of jurisdiction may be raised. I trust that the necessary legislation may be obtained at the coming session of Congress.

PEACE AND ORDER AMONG INDIAN TRIBES.

I mention with unfeigned pleasure the fact that no Indians under the supervision of the Interior Department* have been on the war path during the last three years. The few San Carlos Apaches, who, a short time ago under the influence of whisky, killed one or two men and were chased by the soldiers back to the reservation and were finally arrested and punished, were not on what is styled the "war path." They were drunken desperadoes, like thousands of drunken desperadoes of our cities and towns. They had no organization or object in their lawlessness.

Every day the Indian is having more confidence in the white man and in himself. Many of them express sentiments of gratitude to the Government for its protection, sympathy, and support, and truly the American historian may be indulged in a little patriotic laudation in contemplating the general course of the Government toward these people. It is true that many, very many, acts of injustice, cruelty, and rapacity have been committed by individuals, companies, or organized bodies of white people against the Indians (and doubtless in some instances by way of retaliation), but the action of the Government has been in the main kind, generous, and fatherly toward this unfortunate race. And to-day there is a great conservative and sympathetic sentiment among the good men and women of this country standing behind

* The Apaches under Natchez, Geronimo, and others who were removed to Florida last year have not been under the care of the Interior Department since 1883.

the Government and urging it on and substantially assisting it in the work of Indian civilization. The President of the United States, who has a constituency of sixty millions, never uttered a sentiment more reflective of the will of the people than when he said :

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated, as wards of the Government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship.

The justice and humanity of the Government have called out even from that wildest of tribes, the Apaches, expressions of appreciation and approval of the course pursued by the authorities in removing to a remote place in the States, the small warlike band under Natchez and Geronimo.

If we except the lawlessness, rapine, and murder among the five civilized tribes, I do not hesitate to say that statistics will attest the fact that, in proportion to population, not half as many murders are committed among Indians as among white people, taking any State of this Union for comparison. It is true that under strict police surveillance the Indians are kept, so far as possible, from the influence of intoxicating liquors. Possibly this may account for the comparatively few murders committed. Be that as it may, the fact remains that in the matter of crime and lawlessness the Indian does not suffer by comparison with his white brother.

CLERICAL FORCE OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The business coming before the Indian Office is constantly increasing. Statistics carefully prepared for the Senate subcommittee appointed to investigate the methods of doing business in the Departments, show that the increase of work in some of the divisions of this Bureau during the past three years has exceeded 50 per cent. Civilization is complicated, barbarism is comparatively simple. As the Indian puts on civilization, the duties of the Bureau, to whose charge his interests are confided, become more complex, and as the points of contact between the Indian and his civilized neighbor become more numerous there is a corresponding increase in the number of difficult questions as to relations and adjustments coming before the Indian Bureau for investigation and settlement. The running of railroads through Indian reservations, the allotting of lands on reserves and the locating of scattered Indians upon homesteads, the negotiations for cessions of tribal lands, the establishing of Indian courts, the recent law extending the jurisdiction of United States courts over crimes committed by Indians, in short, every application to Indian life of the intricate processes which belong to a high civilization, brings new labors and duties to this Bureau.

During the fiscal year 1886 the clerical force in the office was reduced to the lowest number consistent with efficient transaction of the public business. In justice to the service, I must urge the need of the

very small increase in the force for which I have recently submitted estimates, viz, three \$1,200 clerks. A single item of recent work, that required to secure and compile the mass of miscellaneous information called for by the Senate sub-committee, is worthy of note. It has added not a little during the year to the demands made upon some of the most efficient clerks of this Bureau, and the report made, though somewhat voluminous, conveys little idea of the time and labor required in its preparation. During its preparation the current work of the office was of necessity neglected, and fell behind, and some divisions of the office have not yet recovered from this interruption, although clerks have faithfully worked overtime to recover lost ground. I mention this as only one out of many such causes which bring embarrassment and injury to an office which is not sufficiently equipped for the proper transaction of its increasing current business.

INDIAN POLICE.

During each year since 1878 Congress has appropriated money for the pay and equipment of a police force to be composed of Indians, and to be apportioned, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, among the various agencies as the necessity of the service may seem to require. Provision was made for the employment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, of a force not exceeding in the aggregate 70 officers at \$10 and 700 privates at \$8 per month each. This force was distributed among the various agencies, and each agent notified of the number of each grade assigned to his agency, and instructed to submit for the approval of the Commissioner the nominations of suitable persons to fill the several places.

In order to obtain an appointment as policeman, the following qualifications are necessary: The person appointed must be a member of the tribe in which the police duty is to be performed, familiar with the language of the tribe, and possessed of some influence; he must be a man of unquestioned energy, courage, and self command; and he must be well proportioned physically (not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height), in vigorous health, a good horseman, and a good shot. Taking into consideration the small salaries allowed it is a matter of surprise that men possessing the requisite qualifications can be found willing to undertake the duties devolving upon the police, whose posts of duty are on the confines of civilization, and who must incur the risks incident to being brought in contact with some of the most reckless, unscrupulous, and dangerous classes in the country, including the true "border ruffian," who places no value upon a human life if it interposes between him and the accomplishment of his unlawful designs.

Experience, however, has demonstrated that the Indian police force will compare favorably as to fidelity, courage, loyalty, and honor with any similar body, even though composed of men who boast of a higher civilization. During the year there have been a few discharges on ac-

count of neglect of duty, and it is a fact worthy of note that dismissals for cowardice are almost unknown, the Indian policeman being willing to face any danger and, as has been the case several times during the past year, to sacrifice life itself in obeying orders and faithfully discharging duty.

A number have resigned because of inability to support themselves and families on the meager salary allowed. I can but repeat my former recommendations in reference to providing a more liberal compensation for the members of the Indian police force, deeming it but just that the salary paid should bear at least some slight relation to the labor performed, exposure endured, and risk incurred in the discharge of duties which often bring the police into conflict not only with lawless adventurers, but with their own people, in attempts to suppress crime and to abolish barbarous feasts and customs long prevalent and firmly rooted.

For the increase of the salary of the police in the Union agency, Agent Owen makes a special plea.

ANNUAL INDIAN CENSUS.

Section 9 of the act of July 4, 1884, making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian service, requires that each agent submit a yearly census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservations under his charge. Agents have, therefore, been duly instructed as to the requirement of the law and the necessity of complying therewith. The returns, as far as received at this writing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, show at some agencies a very slight increase in the population, but at the great majority the tendency is the other way, and though not rapid, the decrease is steady, showing that the deaths exceed the births by a slight majority. There is no very striking change, however, this year at any agency, nor such as to call for special notice.

I am convinced that at nearly all the larger agencies these annual census lists are inaccurate, and, although they serve to give a fairly reliable idea of the Indian population, they are not so satisfactory as I could wish. The agents can hardly be blamed for this, as no special means are provided for taking the census, and I am of the opinion that Congress when framing this law could not have fully comprehended the magnitude of the extra labor thereby imposed on the agent and his employés at many agencies. When it is considered that many reservations cover large tracts of country; that the Indians, especially those engaged in farming, are often located at great distances, say from 30 to 50 miles in different directions from the agency, and that those who are not farming roam from place to place; that to obtain a correct enumeration, giving ages, family relations, etc., they must be seen by some one intelligent enough to be able to write, and that generally the presence of an interpreter is required; that often there is no road to the house or tipi, or one almost impassable, and that there is nothing to in-

duce the Indian to visit the agency with his family, the difficulties in the way of making a yearly census may be conjectured, and it is not to be wondered at if many of the returns are to a great extent unreliable estimates, compiled from such information as can be picked up by the police or other employés from whatever sources may be available.

In view of these facts, and the almost universal complaint of the agents that much of their valuable time and that of their employés is consumed every year by this duty, and that it is almost impossible for them to take the census properly without incurring some expense, I am of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the Government and the service to require a triennial census only, and to furnish sufficient funds for taking it thoroughly. I believe a reliable census each third year would, while relieving an agency of much extra labor, be a great deal more useful to all parties interested than the present yearly census, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would not then be under the necessity of submitting to the Department statistics to whose accuracy he cannot certify.

RAILROADS.

The past year has been one of unusual activity in the projection and building of numerous additional railroads through Indian lands. The wisdom of Congress in granting such charters to railroad companies will, I believe, be demonstrated by the benefits to the Indians which will eventually result therefrom.

Bad River reserve, Wisconsin.—The Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway Company having applied for a right of way through this reservation under the provisions of the treaty with the Chippewas of September 30, 1854, negotiations as to the measure of compensation to be paid to the Indians are now pending.

Blackfeet (Montana) and Fort Berthold (Dakota) reserves.—By an act of Congress approved February 15, 1887 (24 Stat. 402), a right of way was granted to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, for the extension of its line of road from Minot, Dak., across the Fort Berthold reservation; thence along the Missouri river by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk river on the Blackfeet reservation; thence along the valley of the Milk river to Fort Assinniboine, and thence southwesterly to the Great Falls of the Missouri river. The provisions of the act have been fully complied with by the company, tribal compensation fixed, and damages to individual Indians assessed, and paid to the Indians, and the road is now being rapidly constructed on the route defined.

Cœur d'Aléne reserve, Idaho.—At the last session of Congress bills were passed by the Senate granting to the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company and the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, respectively, a right of way through this reservation. Both bills as passed

by the Senate were favorably reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, but were not further acted upon prior to adjournment.

Crow reserve, Montana.—By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 545), a right of way was granted to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company for the construction of a road through the western portion of the Crow reservation, beginning at or near Laurel, Yellowstone county, Mont.; running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge post-office, in Gallatin county, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City, in said Gallatin county. The consent of the Indians to said right of way having been obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President, as required by the act, measures are now in progress to carry out its provisions in reference to compensation to be paid to the Indians.

Fort Hall reserve, Idaho.—Congress adjourned without taking final action on either of the measures mentioned in my last annual report looking to negotiations with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians in respect of the right of way occupied by the Utah and Northern Railway for its road running north and south, as also for additional lands at Pocatello station, required by said company, conjointly with the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, running east and west through this reservation. Inspector Gardner and Agent Gallagher were therefore, in May last, especially directed by you to examine the situation, and to ascertain the wishes of and secure proper action by the Indians to enable the Department to lay the entire matter before Congress at the approaching session.

On the 30th May last they submitted their report, from which, and accompanying papers, it appears that the Indians agreed to surrender and relinquish to the United States all their estate, title, and interest in and to so much of the Fort Hall reservation at or near Pocatello as is comprised within certain defined boundaries, containing an area of 1,840 acres, more or less, saving and excepting so much thereof as has been heretofore relinquished to the United States for the use of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line Railway Companies. The land so relinquished is to be surveyed by the United States and laid off into lots and blocks as a town site, and after due appraisement thereof, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at such time, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as Congress may direct; the funds arising from such sale, after deducting all necessary expenses, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians, and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, with power in the Secretary of the Interior to expend all or any part of the principal and accrued interest thereof for the benefit and support of said Indians in such manner and at such times as he shall see fit. Or, said lands so relinquished are to be disposed of for the benefit of said Indians in such other manner as Congress may direct.

The Indians further agree that upon payment to the Secretary of the Interior, for their use and benefit, of the sum of \$8 per acre for each and every acre of land of the reservation taken and used for the purposes of its road, the Utah and Northern Railway Company shall have a right of way not exceeding 200 feet in width from north to south through the reservation, with necessary grounds for station and water purposes, according to maps and plats of definite location, to be filed hereafter by the company with and to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The papers will be laid before the Department in due season, for transmission to Congress.

Gila river, Arizona.—By the act of Congress approved January 17, 1887 (24 Stat., 361), the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, a corporation of Arizona, was granted a right of way through this reservation, beginning at a point on the southerly line thereof, where the track of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway intersects said line; running thence in a northeasterly direction by the most practicable route to the northerly line of the reservation in the direction of Phoenix, Ariz. The provisions of the act, in so far as they relate to the payment of damages to the Indians, the filing of maps of definite location, and bond, have been fully complied with by the company, and the road is now in process of construction, if not already built.

Indian Territory.—At the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress, the following additional railroad acts were passed: An act granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, approved March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 446), and an act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, approved January 24, 1887 (24 Stat., 419).

Maps of definite location of the first 50 miles of the main line of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway (act approved June 1, 1886, 24 Stat., 73), to be constructed from Fort Smith in a northwesterly direction through the Indian Territory to a point on the northern boundary line thereof, between the Arkansas river, in Cowley county, and the Caney river, in Chautauqua county, Kans., have been approved by you, and appraisers to assess individual damages, as provided for in the act, have been severally appointed by the President, the railway company, and the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation. The principal chief of the Cherokee Nation has been notified by this office to appoint an appraiser, but hitherto has not replied, and the attitude of that nation appears so far to be one of determined hostility to the road. The road, however, is in process of construction.

On the 21st October, 1886, the referees appointed by the President, under the provisions of the Southern Kansas Railway act approved July 4, 1884 (22 Stat., 73), to appraise the value of the right of way, and

to assess damages to individual occupants, filed their report in the Department. Their awards were as follows:

To the Cherokee Nation for right of way for 35.5 miles of main line, at \$93 per mile	\$3,301.50
To the same for right of way for 112.54 miles of branch line at \$36 per mile.	4,051.44
Total award to the Cherokee Nation	7,352.94
To the Ponca tribe of Indians for right of way for 13.7 miles of main line, at \$117.70 per mile	1,616.60
To the Otoe and Missouri tribe of Indians for right of way for 14.8 miles of main line, at \$162 per mile	2,390.48
Total amount of tribal awards	11,360.02
Damages awarded to individual Poncas	265.00

From this award the Cherokee Nation has appealed by petition to the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, as provided by the act, and the appeal is now pending. The Otoes and Missourias accepted the award made in their favor, and the amount thereof, \$2,390.48, was duly paid by the railway company, and distributed amongst them per capita. The Poncas flatly refused to accept the award for \$1,616.60 made in their favor, but finally agreed to compromise at the sum of \$3,000, which has also been paid by the railway company, and distributed to them per capita. At last accounts the individual Poncas still refused to accept the amounts awarded to them, but the sums involved are too small to warrant litigation.

Maps of definite location of the remaining sections of the main and branch lines of the road have been approved in the Department. At the date of the last official advices the main line was completed, and open to Oklahoma Station, a distance of 117 miles from the Kansas border. Plats of station grounds, eighteen in number, on the main and branch lines, selected by the company under the provisions of the act, have also been filed in the Department, and, by your direction, referred to the principal chiefs of the several nations or tribes interested, for examination and objections, if any, prior to approval.

Maps of definite location of the entire line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway (act approved July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., 69) through the lands included in the Chickasaw district, have also been filed in the Department and received your approval. Under the provisions of the act, a board of referees, consisting of Messrs. John M. Galloway, of Fort Scott, Kans., F. M. Dougherty, of Gainesville, Tex., and Malcom McEachin, of Fort Smith, Ark., were appointed by the President to appraise the value of the right of way, and assess damages to individual occupants. Their duties were confined simply to the cases of individual occupants, the principal chiefs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations having formerly notified this office of the acceptance of the allowances provided by the act in respect of the general right of way. On the 27th December, 1886, the referees filed their report in the Department,

awarding to thirty-one citizens of the Chickasaw Nation therein named, an aggregate sum of \$2,225 as compensation for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of the road. Notices of the awards were served upon the several individual Indians in whose favor they had been made, and the attorneys for the railway company were informed of the filing of the report.

The total amount of compensation payable to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, under the act for the right of way through their common lands, was \$5,000, which was duly paid into the Department by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, and under your direction was apportioned between the said nations in the shares to which by treaty and law they are respectively entitled, viz, three-fourths to the Choctaws and one-fourth to the Chickasaws. Plats of definite location of station grounds, ten in number, selected by said railway company under the act, have also been filed in the Department, and by your instructions remitted to the principal chiefs of each of said nations for examination and objections, if any, prior to approval.

Numerous other bills granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to various railroad corporations were introduced during the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress, but were not acted upon.

Puyallup reserve, Washington Territory.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has applied for authority to construct a spur 1,225 feet long, with right of way of convenient width through the western part of this reservation, as part of a plan for furnishing, for the public convenience, such additional railroad facilities at the city of Tacoma as will be required by the increase of business at that point arising from the completion of the Cascade branch of the road. Some correspondence has ensued between this Office, the resident Indian agent, and the railroad company on the subject, and there is every indication of a satisfactory adjustment. The papers will be laid before you as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged and the matter is ripe for action.

Red Lake reserve, Minnesota.—The Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company has applied for information as to obtaining a right of way for a line of road commencing at a point on the west bank of Rainy Lake river, south of the Lake of the Woods, on the northern limits of the reservation, thence running in a southwesterly direction through the northern portion of the reservation, towards Bismarck, Dak., and has been referred to Congress for the necessary legislation.

Sioux reserve, Dakota.—In my last annual report I mentioned that the application of the Ordway, Bismarck, and Northwestern Railway Company, for leave to make a preliminary survey for a line of road to run southwestwardly through this reserve to the Black Hills, had been referred to the several resident agents, with instructions to ascertain the sentiment of the Indians thereon. The agents, one and all, reported

their Indians as unanimous in their refusal to give their consent to the survey, and the matter has not since been agitated.

Uintah and Uncompahgre reserves, Utah.—By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 548), a right of way is granted through these reserves to the Utah Midland Railway Company, a corporation of the Territory of Utah, entering the Uncompahgre reserve at or near the place where the White river crosses the east boundary line of the Territory of Utah; running thence by the most feasible route in a general westerly direction across said Uncompahgre and the Uintah reserves, to the western boundary of the latter, in the direction of Salt Lake City. By Department telegram of May 7 last, the resident agent at the Uintah and Ouray agency was informed that permission was granted for a preliminary survey for the road, provided no serious objection or obstruction thereto by the Indians was developed. The agent was further instructed to explain to the Indians that all questions of consent by them for right of way and construction of the road would be considered and determined hereafter. It is understood that the survey is now in progress. The act vests the President with discretionary power to require that the consent of the Indians to the right of way shall be obtained in such manner as he may prescribe before any right under the act shall accrue to the company. It also contains the usual provisions as to compensation to be paid the Indians, etc.

Partial and deferred legislation in reference to railroads.

Devil's Lake reserve, Dakota.—At the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress the House Committee on Indian Affairs favorably reported the bill (S. 1057), passed by the Senate at the preceding session, granting a right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through its reserve, but it was not reached on the calendar.

Walker River reserve, Nevada.—The bill (S. 1056) granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through this reserve, passed by the Senate at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, and referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, was not acted upon.

Yakama reserve, Washington Territory.—The bill (S. 1211) granting a right of way to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company through this reserve, passed by the Senate at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress and referred to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, was adversely reported by the committee at the second session.

Sisseton and Great Sioux reserves, Dakota.—The agreement made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians in Dakota for right of way through the Lake Traverse reserve to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company, also those made with the Sioux Indians in Dakota for right of way through the Great Sioux reservation to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota

Central Railway Company, severally mentioned in my previous annual reports, also still remain unconfirmed by Congress. In some of these cases moneys paid by the railway companies, upon faith of the agreements, are lying idle in the Treasury, and the Indians can not understand why it is that payment is withheld. This is doubtless the cause of the opposition of the Sioux to the construction of railroads on their reserve; a feeling that they have already sold a portion of their lands to two railroad companies for which they have not been paid causing them to be suspicious of any more enterprises of a similar character. It is to be hoped that Congress will take some action in these matters at an early date.

Within the past few years the work of this office has been largely increased by reason of the extension of the railroad system through Indian reservations. At the present writing there are between forty and fifty railroad cases, in different stages of progress, before this office, involving a large amount of correspondence and incidental detail work.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

In the way of cash payments to Indians there has been disbursed during the past year a little over \$592,000. This includes annuity or treaty money, interest on trust funds, proceeds of sales of Indian lands, and the Ute gratuity of \$1,216.04. The disbursements have been made at sixteen different agencies and to over forty different tribes or bands, at various times, usually quarterly. No dissatisfaction or disturbance has attended any of the payments, the Indians in all instances being apparently well pleased with the manner in which the distribution was made.

While it is the desire and practice of this office to provide for the prompt payment of annuities, unforeseen contingencies sometimes demand a postponement of the payment, which gives rise to much complaint on the part of traders or merchants in the vicinity of the reservations with whom the Indians deal and have credit, at the delay thus forced upon them in the settlement of the indebtedness incurred by the Indians. Such delays arise principally from changes of agents, involving interregnums while the new agent is awaiting acceptance of his bond and the old one is settling up his accounts and transferring his charge to his successor; or from temporary or *ad interim* appointments when the filing of new bonds occasions the withholding of remittances to agents. Also every payment calls for more or less care in the revision of old and preparation of new rolls, and questions constantly arise requiring the examination and allowance of individual claims for enrollment which usually have to be submitted to the office and sometimes to the Department for adjudication. In the mean time the Indians grow restless and their creditors besiege the office with complaints.

Reference was made in my last report to an enforced overpayment made under hostile demonstrations by the agent at Ouray agency to the

Uncompahgre Utes, the sum of \$3.81 per capita in excess of their proper pro rata share having been paid these Utes, this excess being taken out of the shares of members of the tribe who failed to attend the payment. I have the satisfaction of stating that this matter has been properly and amicably adjusted in a recent payment—the amount of the enforced overpayment having been deducted from the shares of those guilty of the outlawry and paid to the proper recipients, or reserved for future distribution to such annuitants as were entitled to the same but failed to appear.

I would again call your attention to my former recommendations that some action be taken looking to the liquidation of the claims of the Eel River Miamies of Indiana, and the Pottawatomies of Huron, in such form as to do away with the small annuities now paid them. The present flourishing condition of the national finances seems favorable to the final settlement of such small claims.

Provision was made by act of August 4, 1886, for the payment to the Pottawatomie tribe of an indemnity fund of \$49,382.08, being the difference between the currency and coin values of their annuities for the years 1863-'64-'65-'66 and '67, which were paid in currency in violation of treaty stipulation. Before this fund could be properly disbursed it was necessary to agree upon an equitable basis of distribution between the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, who still maintain their tribal autonomy and live upon a reservation under charge of an agent, and the Citizen Pottawatomies who have abandoned the tribal relation and are scattered through Kansas, the Indian Territory, and adjoining States. An agreement made about the time of their separation provided that their lands and funds should be divided upon the basis of a census made in 1863, which contained the names of 1,400 Citizen Pottawatomies and of 780 of the Prairie band, 2,180 in all. This afforded a basis for an equitable apportionment of the fund in question, and \$16,608.69, being $\frac{780}{2180}$ of the whole amount, was paid per capita to the Prairie band, and is included in the total disbursement of \$592,000 shown above.

The amount due the citizen Pottawatomies remains unpaid. Owing to the scattered condition of these people and the difficulty of procuring a complete enrollment at any one point many difficulties suggested themselves. It was questionable whether the sum should be divided into 1,400 shares, the number of the original annuitants, and be paid to such annuitants if living, or if dead to their descendants; or whether the same should be paid per capita to all the citizen Pottawatomies now surviving, whether original annuitants or born since 1863. It has been decided to adopt the former method. The relations which these people bear as citizens to the States in which they reside, the rights of heirship under the law, the guardianship of minors, and many other points had to be duly considered before action could be taken. Moreover, before payment could be made it was necessary to detail a special agent to make the re-

quired enrollment, and until lately none could be spared for that purpose from other pressing duties. Special Agent Parsons has lately been assigned to this duty and is now engaged in making the enrollment. In order to reach the scattered members of this tribe, the enrollment and payment have been advertised at several points. Claimants will be required to prove that they are original annuitants or descendants of an annuitant. To insure prompt response and to bar future claims it has been decided to limit the time within which claimants may appear and prove their right to share in the payment, and October 20 of the current year has been fixed as the limit. The enrollment will then be closed and the distribution made per capita to all who shall have been duly enrolled.

LEGALIZING RECORDS OF INDIAN OFFICE.

In sundry treaties made with the Indians, from the Chickasaw treaty of September 20, 1816 (7 Stats., p. 150), to the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, February 18, 1867 (15 Stats., p. 495), grants of land were made to sundry individual Indians. On many of these grants or reservations restrictions were placed as to the conveyance of the same, requiring the approval of the President or of the Secretary of the Interior. By reason of these restrictions many deeds of conveyance from the reservees or their heirs or representatives have been submitted to this office for the requisite approval, and of each conveyance that has received such approval a record has been made in this office, until there has accumulated 10,755 pages of such record, as follows, viz: 2,602 pages of individual and miscellaneous deeds, 5,130 pages of Shawnee deeds, 1,516 pages of Miami deeds, 1,458 pages of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw deeds, and 49 pages of deeds from the L'Anse band of Chippewas.

There is no enactment of law, that I can find, authorizing the recording of these deeds. It has been done for the convenience of the office and for its guidance in the adjustment of any questions that might arise or that might be submitted for consideration respecting each particular tract or touching any inquiry that might be made as to its status.

Many calls have been made, and their frequency is increasing, for certified copies of deeds recorded in this office, the parties calling therefor averring in many cases that the original papers have been lost, destroyed, or mislaid, and that no record of such papers was made in the proper office of record. Many of these deeds pass the title to lands which at the day of execution may not have been of much value, but to day, by reason of improvements made thereon, are very valuable. Therefore, since in many instances this office has the only record which shows a transfer of said land from the Indian, I respectfully recommend and urge that Congress be requested to legalize these deed records and all other records of this office, and to make it the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to continue to keep a record of every such conveyance that may hereafter be approved, and further, to empower him to prepare and

certify, under seal, such copies of records, books, and papers on file in this office as may be applied for, to be used in evidence in courts of justice and for other purposes (see seventh section of the act of July 4, 1836, 5 Stats., p. 111, and the twelfth and fifty-seventh sections of the act of July 8, 1870, 16 Stats., pp. 200, 207), and to authorize the use of a seal by this office, and to provide that papers authenticated therewith shall have the same validity as in case of the use of a seal by other bureaus (see fifth section of act of 1812, 2 Stats., p. 717).

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

La Pointe agency, Wisconsin.—During the season 1886-'87, under Department authority of September 28, 1882 (full particulars whereof will be found in the annual report of this office for 1884), 294 contracts for the cutting, sale, and delivery of pine timber were made by individual patentees of the Lac Court d'Oreilles, La Pointe or Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Fond du Lac reservations, severally attached to the La Pointe agency, Wisconsin. Under these contracts the Indians cut and banked 128,766,357 feet of timber, which was sold at prices variously ranging from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 1,000 feet, according to quality. The net gain to the Indians, after paying all expenses of cutting and banking, was \$273,461.42 (over double the amount realized last season), of which sum \$102,285.03 was taken out in merchandise and supplies furnished by the contractors, and the balance, \$171,176.39, was paid in cash to the individual Indian owners of the timber. Of these net gains—

Lac Court d'Oreilles Indians (as having a majority of the contracts) received	\$177,944.95
La Pointe (or Bad River) Indians received.....	42,931.76
Fond du Lac Indians received.....	37,355.94
Lac du Flambeau Indians received	15,228.77
Total.....	273,461.42

The amount disbursed among the Indians for labor in cutting and banking was \$452,953.15.

All who desire it have an opportunity to work, and as a consequence find themselves better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before. A majority of the Indians save their money and accumulate property, whilst some squander it; but the agent states that their general condition is greatly improved, and he anticipates still more beneficial results in the future from the force of example set by the more provident. The work has steadily increased from the commencement. Through it Indians have learned to labor who otherwise would probably have been idle, and the personal acquisition of money and property—the result of their own labor—can not fail to stimulate them to a higher degree of industry.

Menomonee Indians.—The cutting by Indians of green timber for sale, and their firing of woods, to the great injury of standing timber, neces-

sitated the issuance of a Department order prohibiting the marketing of timber by Indians. On this account but little logging was done by the Menomonees until late last season, when, on the earnest solicitation of the Indians, and the positive assurance of their agent that such precautions would be taken as would effectually prevent any of the abuses named, the prohibitory Department order was so modified as to allow the Menomonees at Green Bay agency again to cut dead and down timber for market. Although but a small quantity could then be handled, their operations, so far as they went, were perfectly satisfactory both to the Indians and to this office. No green timber was cut except such as was necessary to clear land for cultivation, and no fires were started in the woods; and as a better system of keeping their accounts was followed than formerly, no annoying complications arose between the Indians and their agent or the merchants in the final settlement. They succeeded in marketing, of all kinds of timber, about 4,000,000 feet, which realized them nearly \$21,000 in cash.

These Indians are to a great extent dependent on this business for a living, as their lands are not well suited for farming, nor are they good farmers. They have a hospital for their sick, supported from the stumpage fund, which is doing a good work, and their aged, sick, and helpless are fed from this fund. They feel much encouraged at being allowed to resume logging, and their agent reports that he is satisfied that it will be the means of accomplishing much good amongst them. They are becoming accustomed to work, learning habits of industry and foresight, gradually establishing themselves in comfortable homes, and their general condition is undoubtedly being greatly improved. White labor, except such as is indispensably necessary, is rigorously excluded from the reservation, and the Indian is encouraged to work and enjoy the fruits of his toil.

With the experience obtained in the past year, and with previous obstacles removed, there is every reason to anticipate that next season's operations will exceed in magnitude any entered into heretofore, and the result ensuing therefrom will be commensurably beneficial to the Indians.

DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Under the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), as amended by act of May 15, 1886, the work of investigating such Indian depredation claims as are therein provided for has been prosecuted with such force, both in the office and in the field, as the appropriation would justify. Three examiners, with sufficient clerical force, have conducted the work in the office, whilst from four to six special agents have been engaged in the service in the field. But few of these claims are so prepared as to admit of fair and satisfactory determinations in the office without the aid of further inquiry through special agents or otherwise, for the records are generally *ex parte*, brief, and present conclusions rather than facts, and

the work of these special agents, as well as that of the office, is made more tedious and difficult by the length of time which has elapsed since the origin of a large majority of the claims.

Though by the terms of said act claims in favor of Indians, claims against non-treaty Indians, claims in favor of unnaturalized citizens, and claims presented since the passage of said act (of which there are a great number) are not included in the provisions of the law, still they have added a vast amount of labor, both legal and clerical, to the otherwise heavy duties of the office. Such additional work consists in receiving, filing, and docketing new claims, amended declarations and affidavits, in the consideration of legal briefs, and in advising claimants as to the condition of their claims, and how to prepare them in conformity with the requirements of Department rules. And such is the imperfect condition of the papers in many of these cases, that in order to intelligently advise the claimants under the existing laws much time in patient examination is required. Since the passage of said acts every class of work pertaining to this branch of the service has continued to grow. In addition to claims of recent origin, many, that were presented more than a quarter of a century ago and have since been allowed to remain without action, are being revived, either by the claimants themselves or by their legal representatives, whilst others never before presented are being pressed for action.

Many of these depredation claims have been pending for so long a time that a large number of the claimants are dead, and can be represented only by heirs or administrators. The witnesses are scattered and many of them are also dead, and in a few more years, in the ordinary course of events, both claimants and witnesses will have passed away. It has, therefore, occurred to me that if it is the intention of Congress ever to pay these claims—very many of which after investigation I believe are just and should be paid—it should take steps at an early day looking toward their final arbitration and settlement. With that view I would suggest a plan of action which would probably prove effective in disposing of them. If it should be deemed wise and proper the House of Representatives might, by an amendment to its rules, organize a new committee on Indian depredation claims, which committee could investigate and report upon such cases as are recommended by the Interior Department for payment, just as the Committee on War Claims examines and reports with reference to what are known as the Fourth of July claims. Every one familiar with the immense pressure on Congress for time to transact the public business knows that these Indian claims can never be considered by Congress seriatim except in some such manner as above indicated.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

The Tule River agency, in California, has had under its charge only 140 Indians, and these Indians being fairly advanced in civilization, it

has been deemed expedient to abolish that agency as an independent agency, and to place the Tule River Indians under the care of the agent for the Mission Indians in the same State.

The Yuma Indians, numbering about 1,200, live on both sides of the Colorado river. It was intended some years since that they should live upon a reserve assigned them in Arizona and be under the charge of the Colorado River agency; but the land was found to be so unproductive and difficult of irrigation, that only about 800 were willing to remain in Arizona. The others insisted on returning across the river into California, where a reservation, which is said to be well suited to their wants, has been set apart for them adjoining Fort Yuma. This fort is an abandoned military post, which is now utilized as an Indian industrial boarding school for Yuma children. The Yumas are peaceable and industrious. Their California land is fertile and easily irrigated, and they deserve and ought to have some attention and encouragement from the Government. The Colorado River agency is too remote and difficult of access to have the oversight of their interests, and it has therefore seemed wise to place the Yuma Indians also under the Mission agency.

The consolidation of the Tule River and Mission agencies and the transfer of the Yumas to the charge of the latter agency was effected in August last. These changes will result in a saving of some \$700 per annum in the salaries of agents and will otherwise benefit the service. I have recommended that the headquarters of the consolidated agency be located at Banning, Cal., as a place most central and easy of access. Nothing has yet been done in that direction, nor have any steps been taken in the interest of the Yuma Indians, but both will be attended to at an early day.

SANITARY MATTERS.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians, there is little to be said which has not been contained in previous reports. A table is presented on page 396, which shows the number of patients treated and the prevalence of various forms of disease on the several reservations. Making allowance for effects of climate and location, which are felt by red as well as white men, it may safely be said that at many agencies there has been some real improvement in the health of the Indians.

The medical corps of the service numbers 77 physicians, located at agencies and schools, and their sanitary reports give a small death-rate compared with the number of cases attended, which would indicate gratifying success in the methods of treatment. The increase in the number of cases treated is due both to the energy displayed by many physicians in looking up cases and persuading the Indians to receive proper treatment, and to an increasing confidence among the Indians in white physicians and a consequent disregard of native medicine men. The marked contrast between the white man's treatment of the sick and that of the old native medicine man, especially in cases re-

quiring the art of the surgeon or the ability of a skilled obstetrician, has done much to inspire this confidence.

Nevertheless, the life led by Indians often makes the service rendered by white physicians most unsatisfactory. The greatest difficulty is experienced in subjecting Indians to the discipline necessary for the giving of suitable treatment, and for enforcing the continued and proper administration of medicine. If the medicine is distasteful it will not be taken. If one dose does not cure, the patient is discouraged. They have to be treated in their homes, where no hygienic measures can be adopted, and where they are more or less exposed to the influence of conservative old Indians who are opposed to the white man's methods.

Were the agencies provided with hospital accommodations patients could be placed beyond the influence of "medicine men" and their friends. Invalids scattered over the reservations who, for want of ordinary care and the proper application of medicine, linger out a miserable existence, could be greatly relieved, and in many cases cured, and their friends or relatives would thus be made converts to the new way. Small hospitals could be erected at slight cost, and the benefits of such institutions would rapidly become known among the Indians and inspire great confidence in the physician. Enthetic and tuberculous diseases prevail among many of the tribes, and are difficult to treat or control on account of the disregard of the instructions of the physician and the lack of proper facilities for the care of the sick. A large number of the deaths caused by these diseases and those of an epidemic character might be prevented could the cases be placed where hygienic means could be enforced and proper treatment given.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Congress having adjourned on the 4th of March last without favorable action upon the bill for the relief of the Mission Indians (to which reference was made in my last annual report), on the 9th of that month I recommended that authority be granted to remove all intruders from the reservations of those Indians, and that military force be employed for that purpose if necessary. On the 11th of March the requisite authority was granted, and on the 16th of the same month the agent was instructed to notify each and all of the trespassers to remove, with all of their stock, effects, and movable property, on or before the 1st of September, 1887. The War Department has been requested to furnish a sufficient force to effect their removal. I am informally advised that the intruders will resort to the courts for an injunction against the enforcement of the order.

This measure was adopted after repeated attempts had been made to secure legislation authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of these Indians, to secure lands for them, and to ascertain the rights of all parties in the premises. The enforcement of the order will undoubtedly inflict great hardships in some cases

where the claimants are deserving of some consideration, but there seems to be no alternative to such action. The Indians are being deprived of their homes which they have occupied for generations under concessions inserted in the Spanish grants for their protection, and the only place of refuge for them is on these reservations which are occupied by whites without legal rights. If it shall be found that in the enforcement of the order injury has been done to any person who has equitable rights, the matter will be presented for submission to Congress.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The appeal made in my last annual report for the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill providing for allotments of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon this reservation, for the sale of the surplus lands, and for the extinguishment of the claims of settlers, not having been heeded by that body, I determined to take such steps as were possible to secure to the Indians the use of some portion at least of the 96,000 acres of land reported to be in the possession of white men. On the 2d of April last, I accordingly recommended that authority be granted for the removal from the reservation of all parties found to be unlawfully thereon, and for the employment of the necessary military force. Authority was granted, and on the 25th of May last the agent was instructed to notify all parties unlawfully upon the reservation to remove therefrom, with all of their stock and personal effects, on or before the 1st day of August, 1887, and that, in the event of their failure to remove, their removal would be effected by a sufficient military force.

From this order there were excepted the persons and lands covered by the judgment of the United States circuit court rendered May 31, 1880; all persons occupying lands the title to which has passed out of the United States, as shown by an abstract furnished by the General Land Office; and parties who had improvements within the reservation on the 3d of March, 1873, to whom payment or tender of payment had not been made. All of these parties were to be confined to the lands actually covered by the exception, and the latter class were to be confined to 160 acres each.

It is intended to apply the provisions of the allotment act to this reservation as soon as possible, but it is feared that much embarrassment will be experienced. The reservation contains less than 3,000 acres of agricultural lands, of which 1,080 acres are owned by grantees under the swamp act. This land should be purchased from the owners for the use of the Indians and the amount reimbursed to the United States from the sales of grazing lands within the reservation, which should not be subject to the homestead or pre-emption laws.

As soon as the result of the order for the removal of the trespassers is ascertained a plan for the relief of these Indians will be considered.

DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION.

By the fourth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians (15 Statutes, 505) the boundaries of the Devil's Lake reservation are described as follows :

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

The present boundary lines of this reservation were run in 1875, and their correctness and accuracy were not questioned until 1883, when the agent in charge of that agency discovered that the western boundary line did not strike the Cheyenne river at a place nearest the most westerly point of Devil's lake. A survey by the General Land Office in that year also discovered a point farther west on the Cheyenne river, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearer the said most westerly point of Devil's lake than the place to which the western boundary line was run in 1875. By the error in the survey of 1875 some 64,000 acres were eliminated from the reservation, or rather a reservation was established which contains 64,000 acres less than that provided for in the treaty, and as to which, had the points named in the treaty been followed by the surveyor, there would now be no question.

In view of the fact that a large number of settlers had in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the reservation line as established by the survey of 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and had acquired rights thereon, the Department decided in 1883 that no change would be made in the western reservation line as already established; but it did not pass on the justness of the claim made by the Indians to this 64,000 acres of land. I have examined carefully the claim of the Indians to this land, and believe it to be just, but from the fact that the United States has parted with the title to a large portion of the tract in question, it can not now be added to the reservation. Some action, however, should be taken by Congress with a view to compensating the Indians for the loss thereof. The matter will be made the subject of a special report at a later date, for the purpose of submitting it to Congress.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

In March last, A. M. Wilson, esq., of Miakka, Fla., was appointed a special agent for the purpose of making further efforts to locate the Seminole Indians of Florida upon homesteads, as contemplated by the act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 95). He was appointed in place of Frank B. Hagan, esq., who was unable to undertake the work. From his reports it appears that he has made some progress, but it is very doubtful if available vacant lands can be found upon which these Indians will be willing to locate. If such should finally prove to be the case, I

am of the opinion that some arrangement should be made with the State of Florida for the purchase of lands on which they are already located, and that Congress should be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The urgent necessity for the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory was discussed at considerable length in my last annual report. At the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress bills (S. 102, H. R. 748) to establish such court were introduced in both houses, but beyond reference to the respective Judiciary Committees it does not appear that they were acted upon.

I do not know that I can add anything to what I have already said on this subject, but I feel it my duty to repeat, with added emphasis, that the necessity for Congressional legislation for the better protection of life and property and the preservation of order among the five civilized tribes increases from year to year, in fact hourly grows in urgency. The reckless destruction of human life, particularly in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, is appalling to contemplate. Officer after officer has been brutally murdered in attempting to discharge his sworn duty. Murderers escape punishment and even trial. One who was arrested was allowed to escape by inexcusable negligence. If all the parties are Indians they are not amenable to the United States courts; the local tribal courts are ineffective. A member of the Delaware tribe, which is incorporated in the Cherokee Nation, writes this office:

We have been murdered, slandered, and abused, our houses shot into by drunken Cherokees, and no recourse to their courts, as always the jury would be Cherokees.

Evidence on file in this Bureau abundantly shows that these people have little opportunity for obtaining justice from a Cherokee tribunal, and their case is probably no exception to that of many others.

Until a United States court with civil and criminal jurisdiction over both Indians and whites is established in the Indian Territory, as was provided for in each of the treaties of 1866 with the five civilized tribes, the condition of these people in respect to judicial matters will grow worse instead of better. Agent Owen calls attention to this in his report, from which the following extracts are taken:

Many civil cases arise between United States citizens and Indian citizens, in some instances involving large sums. There is no court having civil jurisdiction to settle these cases, which necessarily must increase in number and importance, and for which provision should be made. If the Federal court is clothed with power to try an Indian's right to life itself, or for an assault on his life, I see no reason why it may not be empowered to protect his right to property or deny his right of defrauding a citizen of the United States.

The United States district court for the western district of Arkansas has more business than it can possibly attend to, and many cases I would otherwise have presented for the protection of the Indians of this agency have been passed by because of their minor character when compared to more important criminal matters and

the present embarrassment of the court in the multitude of important cases to hear. One serious defect in the administration of justice by this court is that the overwork necessarily prevents the citizen from enjoying the guarantee of the Constitution, a speedy trial. Moreover, owing to the great distances and necessity of traveling horseback, and the fact that witnesses have to attend the court probably three or four times before a case is disposed of, making, may be, a journey in all of from 800 to 1,200 miles, thus punishing them severely in hardship and loss of money and time, many cases are unreported or all knowledge of them denied.

Recently a man named Hill cut his wife's throat and gave her mother a terrible cut in the head. It was impossible to get a doctor to dress her wounds, though payment was guaranteed, for fear of being summoned to this court as a witness. It is certain that stealing and whisky peddling are permitted to go unreported in the majority of cases, rather than incur the expenses of reporting them.

It would save thousands of dollars in mileage if there were located a court more near the center of the Five Nations at Fort Gibson or Muscogee, and would secure a better administration of the laws of the United States as well as save great expense to and be far more satisfactory to the people of this agency.

To the statement that in the Indian Territory United States courts have no jurisdiction in criminal cases to which both parties are Indians there is but a single, and that a very recent, exception. The wanton murder in December last, by two Cherokees, of Samuel Sixkiller, a brave and efficient captain of Indian police, who was at that time walking unarmed in the main street of Muscogee, called special attention to the necessity that some legal protection be given such officers while in the discharge of their lawful duty. This necessity was emphasized by the fact that three months previous some young Cherokees who had been arrested for shooting at deputy marshals are reported to have explained that they thought they were "only shooting at Indian police." At its last session, Congress passed a law providing that any Indian guilty of the crimes of murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process or other duty imposed upon him by law, "shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases."

This law, however, as shown by recent events, does not go far enough.

The Indian official should be guaranteed a fair trial in case he himself should be charged with being guilty of assault or murder while discharging his official duty. For example, in one case reported by Agent Owen, an Indian posse and accessory in a killing in the performance of duty was condemned by an Indian jury to die for murder, while the principal, the deputy marshal, a United States citizen, was acquitted by the United States court at Fort Smith.

Also this court should take cognizance of an assault upon or attempt to kill an Indian policeman when he is *not* engaged in the performance of his lawful duty, provided such attack springs from malice aroused by a previous performance of duty.

SURPLUS LANDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the submission of my last report nothing has taken place to change materially the status of the question then discussed as to what shall be done with the surplus lands in the Indian Territory. Two circumstances, however, may ultimately have some important bearing on the matter. One is the fact that a railroad has been constructed penetrating the very heart of the Oklahoma country, and that other proposed railroads are being pushed forward; the other is the passage of the allotment act, which, if put into execution west of 98°, would finally determine the permanent abode of the tribes now occupying that section of the Indian Territory.

Recognizing the great interest felt upon this subject, when I came into office I ventured to offer the following ideas thereon by way of suggestion rather than positive recommendation :

If certain areas of that Territory are not to be held in trust by the United States for the future settlement of friendly Indians, then the policy of removing eastward the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Wichitas and the Kiowas and Comanches, is presented for consideration. If any part of the Indian Territory is to be opened to homestead entry and settlement, it should be the western part, running a line north and south through the Territory, and removing all Indians west of that line to lands lying east of said line. Thus the Indians would be upon lands better adapted to their support, and they would also be adjacent to each other and in a more compact form.

As Congress took no action, but continued to agitate the subject, and as the public discussion of it grew in interest throughout the country, I considered it my duty to refer to the subject again, and did so in my report for 1886, from which I make the following extracts :

The vast surplusage of land in the Indian Territory, much of it, too, not surpassed anywhere for fertility and versatility of production, which can never be utilized by the Indians now within its borders nor by their descendants (for it is not probable that there will be any material increase in numbers of Indian population), must sooner or later be disposed of by Congress some way or other. Were all the Indians of the United States to be uprooted and transplanted to this Territory, all living Indians, including those now resident there, could have 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres each. This is estimating the whole Indian population of the United States, excluding Alaska, at 260,000. As the Indian Territory has an area of 64,222 square miles, or about 520 acres for each person now in the Territory, of course the problem presents itself for public consideration, What disposition or division of the Indian Territory can be justly, fairly, acceptably, and harmoniously made ?

The Kiowas and Comanches, the Wichitas and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are the only tribes in the Indian Territory located west of longitude 98°. The reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is simply set aside by Executive order, and the Indians occupying this tract do not hold it by the same tenure with which the Indians in other parts of the Indian Territory possess their reserves.

Below is given an interesting table, showing the whole number of acres in the Indian Territory east and the whole number west of longitude 98°, and the distribution of population:

Total number of acres in Indian Territory	41, 102, 546
Number of acres in Indian Territory west of 98°	13, 740, 223
Number of acres in Indian Territory east of 98°	27, 362, 323
Number of acres of <i>unoccupied</i> lands in Indian Territory east of 98°	3, 683, 605
Number of Indians in Indian Territory west of 98°	7, 616
Number of Indians in Indian Territory east of 98°	68, 183
Total number of Indians now in Indian Territory	75, 799
Number of acres each Indian would have if unoccupied lands east of 98° were divided equally among Indians now living west of 98°	483
Number of acres each Indian would have if all lands east of 98° were divided equally among all Indians now in Indian Territory	359

It is apparent that, as there are now only 7,616 Indians west of longitude 98°, if these Indians were placed on the 3,683,605 acres of unoccupied lands east of that meridian, each Indian would have 483 acres, an area of land far in excess of what he would need. But we also see from this table that there are west of 98°, including Greer county, 13,740,223 acres, which would be sufficient to furnish homes of 100 acres each to 137,402 people; and supposing each settler to have five in his family, it would support a population of 687,010 souls. Add to this "No Man's Land," lying immediately west and adjoining, containing 3,672,640 acres, and we see at once that there is territory enough in those two areas to found a State equal in size to many States of this Union. Another advantage of this arrangement would be that the Indians would be together in a more compact form, while the whites would be by themselves.

When my last report was made the time and circumstances were auspicious for the adoption of these suggestions, if Congress entertained them at all, for the reason that at that time the Indians west of 98°, especially the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had been severely admonished by the Government, by a display of military force, that they would no longer be permitted to obstruct those of their tribe who desired to adopt the white man's way. To this admonition almost universal heed was given, and a large number at once began to prepare for settling down and cultivating the soil. In consequence of this recent change in their wishes and habits, very many houses have been erected and a large acreage of sod broken and extensive crops cultivated. A year ago these Indians had less to attach them to their homes than they now have, and therefore their removal east would have been less distasteful than now. Nevertheless, as the distance is short and the lands to which they might be moved are much superior to those which they now occupy, I doubt not that, by paying them for their improvements or by making similar improvements on their new homes, they would cheerfully obey the wish of Congress should that body conclude to remove them to Oklahoma or to some other fertile unoccupied lands east of 98°. It becomes apparent that if it should be the desire of Congress to dispose of this section of the Indian Territory, it will be attended with embarrassment even now, and of course, as the Indians open and improve farms and build houses and prepare to live, they will become more attached to their homes and less disposed to emigrate, even to better lands which are but a short distance away.

My apology, if apology is needed, for presenting these facts and suggestions somewhat earnestly, arises from my deep conviction that the proposition to throw open Oklahoma to white settlement, surrounded as it is by Indians on three sides, would be an experiment dangerous to all concerned, and especially would the Indians west of Oklahoma be abraded and eventually obliterated by the surging waves of white population striking upon them from all directions. This subject is of very great importance; and in view of the persistent efforts which have been made by parties more or less organized to possess themselves of lands within the Indian Territory regardless of law and the rights of these Indians, and in view, too, of the action of a large

number of Representatives as expressed by bills presented and speeches made in Congress, I feel it my duty especially to invoke your consideration of the subject.

If any portion of the Indian Territory is to be opened to white settlement, then I think the suggestions which I have offered are the most practical and would cause the least possible dissatisfaction and injury to the Indians. But until Congress takes definite action upon this subject this office will feel it to be its duty to press forward the settling upon lands or homesteads of all the Indians west of Oklahoma, and to encourage them to open farms, erect houses, and make other improvements as rapidly as possible; for no time ought to be lost in teaching these people to support themselves, and to stop all work and improvement would throw them into a state of idleness which would soon lead to crime and disorder, if not to actual conflict among themselves and with their white neighbors.

As the question still remains undecided before Congress and the country, and more than ever increases in interest, I have repeated herewith views indicated in my former reports; and I again offer the recommendation that Congress authorize the Department to appoint a commission which shall visit the tribes now living west of 98°, and ascertain their views on the question of removal to other suitable lands in the Indian Territory east of that meridian.

ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The effective system of policing adopted by the military stationed in the Territory has had the effect of discouraging any further concerted movement on the Oklahoma lands during the past year. Some few straggling parties have been discovered and promptly removed by the troops.

The efficiency and prudence with which this policy of the Government has been executed by Col. E. V. Sumner, U. S. Army, who has been in command most of the time during the last two years, entitles this officer to merited praise. While vigorously executing official orders he has abstained from any harsh or unnecessary exercise of military power towards the citizens of States adjoining the Territory who have sought to effect a lodgment in Oklahoma.

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the last annual report no change has occurred in the status of this question except in the Cherokee Nation. In December last the Cherokee council passed an act (approved December 8, 1886) "providing for the appointment of a commission to try and determine applications for Cherokee citizenship." This act vests the determination of all claims to citizenship, by blood or descent, in a commission of three citizens of the Cherokee Nation, whose decision is final. The act is based upon the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians *vs.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation (117 U. S., 311).

Under that opinion the Department recognizes the exclusive right of the Cherokee Nation to admit or readmit Cherokees to the rights of

citizenship, and accepts its results so far as those claimants are concerned, who have gone into the nation since the 11th of August, 1886 (the date on which Agent Owen was instructed as to the effect of said opinion), and also as to those who may hereafter enter ; but the Department declines to be governed by the decisions of the commission as to those who went into the nation, claiming the rights of Cherokees, prior to that date. The status of such persons therefore remains unchanged.

Many of them have been denied the rights of citizenship, and the Cherokee authorities have requested the Department to remove them as intruders. This the Department declines to do, when they show *prima facie* that they are of Cherokee blood. The Cherokee commission has declared some of these persons to be intruders, who located in the Cherokee Nation long prior to the 11th of August, 1886, claiming and believing that they were of Cherokee blood, and therefore entitled to share in the lands and annuities of the nation. They have in some instances made valuable improvements in the way of buildings and opening farms, and putting them in a state of cultivation. For the Department summarily to eject these persons from the limits of the nation, without just and fair compensation for their improvements, would seem to be an unjust if not a heartless procedure.

Some method by which these cases may be disposed of, and those claimants who have gone into the nation in good faith and are of Cherokee blood accorded their rights, or, if denied such rights, paid for their improvements, should be provided by legislation, it being, as it appears, impossible to reach such result by mutual agreement. This subject should be considered by Congress at its next session.

FREEDMEN IN THE CHICKASAW NATION.

The report of Agent Owen represents the freedmen who live in the Chickasaw Nation as being in a deplorable condition. They are landless in a territory which has 4,650,935 acres, and where the Chickasaw inhabitants are entitled to 775 acres per capita. They are without schools or school facilities. They are recognized neither as citizens of the United States nor as Chickasaws. In fact, as Agent Owen describes their anomalous position, they are neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl." Nevertheless they are human beings, who are entitled to the sympathy and protection of the Government.

By the third article of the treaty of 1866, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consideration of the sum of \$300,000, ceded to the United States the territory west of the 98th degree of west longitude, known as the "leased district," with the provision that this \$300,000 should be invested and held by the United States, in trust for said nation, at not less than 5 per cent. interest, until the legislatures of the two nations should respectively make such laws as might be necessary—

To give persons of African descent, resident in said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants heretofore held in slavery among said nations all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage of citizens

of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations respectively; and also to give to such persons who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, 40 acres each of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, * * * ; and immediately on the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations, the said sum of \$300,000 shall be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter—less such sum, at the rate of \$100 per capita, as shall be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent before referred to as, within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations, shall elect to remove and actually remove from the said nations respectively. And should the said laws, rules, and regulations not be made by the legislatures of the said nations respectively, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, then the said sum of \$300,000 shall cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of African descent as the United States shall remove from the said Territory, in such manner as the United States shall deem proper—the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations all such persons of African descent as may be willing to remove—

Those remaining or returning after removal to be on the same footing as other citizens of the United States.

The forty-sixth article of the same treaty provided that—

Of the moneys stipulated to be paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws under this treaty for the cession of the leased district * * * the sum of \$150,000 shall be advanced and paid to the Choctaws, and \$50,000 to the Chickasaws, through their respective treasurers as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty.

Without waiting for the Choctaws and Chickasaws to comply with the requirements of the treaty, in July, 1866, Congress appropriated \$200,000, which was paid these nations *in advance*. Also in 1867 and 1869 two appropriations of \$15,000 each were made as interest on the \$300,000. This \$30,000 was also paid these nations.

Meantime, on November 9, 1866, the Chickasaw legislature passed an act declaring it to be the unanimous desire of the legislature that the United States keep and hold the sum of \$300,000 for the benefit of the negroes and requesting the governor “to notify the Government of the United States that it is the wish of the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation for the Government to remove said negroes from the limits of the Chickasaw Nation according to said third article of the treaty of April, 1866.”

The following month the freedmen also memorialized the Government, stating that the bitter feeling of the Chickasaws toward them and the willingness of the Chickasaws to give up their proportion of the \$300,000 rendered them anxious to leave that nation, and to settle on any land designated by the Government, and they asked that the Government provide transportation for themselves and families, and supplies sufficient to enable them to make a start in their new homes. To this petition no attention was paid. Nearly two years passed and on June 27, 1868, the freedmen again sent in a petition to the same effect; which was laid before Congress, but no action taken. August 17, 1868, both the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations urged the Government to fulfill its pledges and remove the freedmen. In February, 1869, a delegation of

freedmen came to Washington, at the expense of the Government, to submit a memorial urging the fulfillment on the part of the Government of that treaty stipulation in regard to their people. From this effort nothing resulted. About this time the suggestion came from various sources that a tract west of the Seminole Nation would be suitable land on which to locate the freedmen.

January 10, 1873, an act was passed by the Chickasaw legislature entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," which declared all negroes belonging to Chickasaws at the time of the adoption of the treaty at Fort Smith, and resident in the nation at the date thereof, and their descendants, to be adopted in conformity with the third article of the treaty of 1866; provided, that the proportional part of the \$300,000 specified in said article, with the accrued interest thereon, should be paid to the Chickasaw Nation for its sole use and benefit; and provided further, that the said adopted negroes should not be entitled to any part of said \$300,000, nor to any benefit from the principal and interest of invested funds, nor to any share in the common domain except the 40 acres provided in the treaty, nor to any privileges or rights not conferred by the treaty; and provided further, that said adopted negroes should be subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Chickasaw Nation just as if said negroes were Chickasaws. This act was to have full force and effect from and after its approval by the proper authority of the United States. It was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, February 10, 1873, who recommended that such legislation be had by Congress as would extend the time for the execution in all respects of the provisions of the third article of the treaty of 1866 for the term of two years from the 1st of July, 1873. The subject was referred to the committee on freedmen's affairs February 13, 1873, and ordered to be printed. No further action appears to have been taken. (See annual report of this office for 1882, page lvii, and H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 207, Forty-second Congress, second session.) By this failure of Congress to take action the one favorable opportunity for the adoption by the Chickasaws of their freedmen was lost. Since then all Chickasaw action has looked toward the removal of the freedmen.

December 30, 1875, Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, who had been appointed in March previous to investigate and report upon the status of the freedmen among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, submitted his report in which he opposed the removal of the freedmen and recommended that the United States take measures to secure their recognition as full citizens in those nations. Upon this report no action appears to have been taken.

In 1876 and 1879, the Chickasaw legislature authorized the appointment of commissioners to confer with like commissioners from the Choctaw Nation on the freedmen question.

During much of this time the Choctaws had manifested a willingness to adopt their freedmen, but it had been held that under the treaty

the joint or concurrent action of both nations was required in order to make valid the action of either. On November 2, 1880, the Choctaw legislature memorialized Congress expressing their willingness to accept their freedmen as citizens, and asking for legislation that would enable them to do so. A Senate bill, which was never reported, was the sole result of this effort.

In 1882, in order to give the freedmen of these two nations some school facilities, the following clause was inserted in the Indian appropriation bill of May 17:

That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the three hundred thousand dollars reserved by the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws concluded April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of educating freedmen in said tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three-fourths thereof for the freedmen among the Choctaws and one-fourth for the freedmen among the Chickasaws: *Provided*, That said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be deducted in like proportion from any moneys in this act appropriated to be paid said Choctaws and Chickasaws: *And provided further*, That either of said tribes may, before such expenditure, adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article, and in such case the money herein provided for such education in said tribe shall be paid over to said tribe, to be taken from the unpaid balance of the three hundred thousand dollars due said tribe.

Under this legislation the Choctaws adopted their freedmen and the balance of the share of the Choctaws in the \$300,000 was placed to the credit of the Choctaws on the books of the United States Treasury.

The account for both nations was stated as follows: From the \$300,000 should be deducted, not only the \$200,000 appropriated and paid over immediately upon the proclamation of the treaty, but also the two years' interest on that \$200,000, which for some unknown reason was also appropriated:

Residue of \$300,000 unappropriated.....		\$100,000
Amount appropriated as interest on \$300,000 for year ending June 10, 1867.....	\$15,000	
Deduct amount of appropriation of interest for said year on \$100,000	5,000	10,000
Leaving.....		90,000
Amount appropriated as interest on \$300,000 for year ending June 10, 1868.....	15,000	
Deduct amount of appropriation of interest for said year on \$90,000	4,500	10,500
Leaving		79,500
From this amount should be deducted the sum appropriated by act approved May 17, 1882.....		10,000
Leaving		69,500

to be paid the Choctaws and Chickasaws in case they adopted their freedmen. Of this their three-fourths share, amounting to \$52,125, was appropriated and placed to the credit of the Choctaws.

Inasmuch as the Chickasaws seem to have definitely decided not to adopt their freedmen, there remains of the \$300,000, \$17,375, which should be appropriated to assist those freedmen in removing from the Chickasaw country, and there should be recovered from the Chickasaws for the same purpose the \$55,125 which has been paid them, and to which they have had no shadow of claim. This, with a sum of \$2,500, which has already been recouped from the Chickasaws and expended for the education of their freedmen, under the provision of the act of May 17, 1882, quoted above, makes up the Chickasaw one-fourth of the \$300,000 named in the treaty.

In January last the delegates of the Chickasaw Nation addressed a memorial to the President, in which, after reciting the provisions of the treaty of April 28, 1866, with the Choctaws and Chickasaws relative to the freedmen in those nations, and the action of the Chickasaws thereunder, they earnestly asked—

The United States to fulfill the treaty of 1866 by removing without delay to the leased district west of the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude, or to the Oklahoma country, ceded by the Creek treaty of 1866, or elsewhere, all the freedmen who shall consent to such removal, and by placing all those who shall refuse to go on the same footing as other citizens of the United States in the Chickasaw Nation.

During the year several complaints have been received from the freedmen relative to the denial of their rights, and particularly as to the utter lack of educational facilities. Recently Agent Owen held a conference with some of the leading freedmen, at which they expressed a desire to remain in the nation if their rights, especially in the matter of schools, could be accorded them, but signified their willingness to submit to the decision of the Government. The Chickasaw authorities positively refuse to take any steps looking to their adoption, and even refuse to provide for their education. This reluctance to carry out the stipulations of the treaty is doubtless caused in great measure by the fear that the freedmen will outvote the Chickasaws, they being fully as numerous as the Indians. These people, therefore, whose rights, protection, and education were guaranteed by treaty, are left in ignorance, without civil or political rights, and with no hope of improvement.

Under these circumstances, I believe their removal from the Nation is the only practicable method by which they can be afforded educational and other privileges. It has been decided by Judge Parker, of the district court of the western district of Arkansas, that the United States may settle freedmen belonging to the five civilized tribes upon lands acquired from the Seminoles and Creeks, and Agent Owen suggests that the Chickasaw freedmen be removed to that portion of Oklahoma lying on the Canadian river, west of the Pottawatomie reservation.

Many of the freedmen have doubtless made improvements on the lands which they and their fathers have occupied but not possessed; and if, because they can acquire no title thereto, they are forced to

abandon those improvements, it would be but sheer justice to pay them the full value thereof, in addition to the \$100 per capita which the treaty promised them if they should emigrate.

I have no reason to suppose that the Chickasaws would object to legislation requiring them to return the \$55,125 to the United States, provided, by the same legislation, they could be relieved of the presence of their freedmen. Congress has heretofore been asked to enact the necessary legislation for the removal of these freedmen, and in my opinion the recommendation should be renewed. A special report upon the subject with a draft of the necessary legislation will be prepared and submitted for your consideration before the meeting of Congress.

TITLE OF PAWNEES TO THAT PORTION OF THEIR RESERVATION
CEDED TO UNITED STATES BY CREEKS.

A portion of the lands set apart to the Pawnees as a reservation, under the act of April 19, 1876 (19 Stats., 28), comprising 53,005.96 acres, was ceded to the United States by the Creeks by the third article of the treaty of June 14, 1866 (14 Stats., 785). Full payment for this land at 30 cents per acre has been made to the Government from the proceeds of the sale of the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska, but a proper title thereto has not been given the Pawnees. Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stats., 603), the Cherokee Nation executed a deed conveying that portion of the Pawnee reservation lying within the Cherokee country to the United States in trust for the use and benefit of the Pawnee tribe. These Indians now desire, and I think they should have, title to that portion of their reservation which lies within the ceded Creek country, and I shall take occasion to make a special report on the subject with a view to obtaining the necessary legislation.

MO-KO-HO-KO BAND OF SAC AND FOX FORMERLY IN KANSAS.

These Indians, who, as stated in my last annual report, were wanderers in Kansas, without any rights there of citizenship or property, have been removed, under instructions from the Department, to the Sac and Fox reservation in the Indian Territory, where they arrived in the early part of November, 1886. They have an abundance of land on said reservation, and by residing there can draw their annuities, which, under the restrictions contained in the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, made February 18, 1867 (15 Stats., 495), they could not draw so long as they resided elsewhere. Every effort will be made to keep these Indians on their reservation, and to induce them to engage in civilized pursuits and send their children to school. Their head men were opposed to removal and endeavored to prevent enrollment at the Sac and Fox agency, but were compelled to yield. They are now enrolled, and are drawing their annuities as other members of the Sac and Fox tribe, and I trust will cause no further trouble.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEE LANDS IN KANSAS.

In my last annual report I referred to the report and accompanying papers submitted by Special Agent E. E. White, on April 8, 1886, relative to his investigations in regard to twenty-five deeds of conveyance of lands in Kansas from members of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians, or their descendants or representatives, to Thomas Carney, filed in this office for approval on October 30, 1885. On examination of the report I have concluded that \$3 per acre, the consideration named in each deed, is grossly inadequate. The special agent, after making a thorough investigation, estimates the value of the lands exclusive of improvements thereon at from \$10 to \$35 per acre, the average value being \$19.50 per acre, and the average values of the land and improvements at \$29.40 per acre. The following is quoted from Mr. White's report:

Finding the consideration named in each of the twenty-five deeds in question so greatly insufficient, and also that base misrepresentations and gross fraud were used to procure the same to induce the Indians to sell at the low price of \$3 per acre, I recommend that none of them be approved.

In view of the question of fraud thus presented, and of conspiracy relative to the procurement of said deeds, also raised by said report, and of the apparent inadequacy of the consideration, the subject was submitted to the Department, under date of February 25, 1887. A full history of the Black Bob Shawnee lands was given, and I stated that in my opinion the lands embraced in said twenty-five deeds, and all other lands patented to members of said band, conveyances of which had not been declared valid by decree of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, under the joint resolution approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat., 488), or the title to which had not passed by approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and also the improvements thereon, should be appraised separately and the lands sold (with the consent of the Indians severally to whom the same were patented) to the highest bidder, the bona fide settler to have the preference right to purchase the tract resided upon and improved by him; and in case a settler should fail to purchase within a specified time and the land should be sold to any other than a settler, the purchaser to pay the settler the appraised value of his improvements; the proceeds of the sale of the lands to be for the benefit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, subject to refundment therefrom to the grantee in said twenty-five deeds (Mr. Carney), of the consideration money paid by him, if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, he should be equitably entitled thereto. With this report was inclosed a draft of a bill, in duplicate, covering the points indicated, and copies of all papers bearing on the subject, with the recommendation that the matter be laid before Congress with request for favorable consideration. The Department concurred, and presented the subject to each branch of Congress. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 111, 49th Congress, 2d session.)

Under date of April 7, 1887, the Attorney-General (to whom the question of the alleged conspiracy, as well as the equitable right of Mr. Carney to refundment in the event of the lands being disposed of to other parties, was submitted) transmitted to the Department a copy of a report on the subject by the United States district attorney for Kansas, dated April 1, 1887, inclosing a large number of affidavits to the effect that \$3 per acre is the full value of the lands covered by said twenty-five deeds, exclusive of improvements. The United States attorney stated in his report that, in his opinion, no conspiracy was formed nor fraud practiced to such an extent as to defeat the equity of the grantee in said twenty-five deeds of refundment of the money paid by him for the lands covered thereby, in the event the lands should afterwards be disposed of to other purchasers. The question of the approval of these deeds was again brought up and a hearing given by the Department to the parties in interest. By letter of June 25, 1887, the Department advised this office that full consideration had been given the subject, and that for the reasons set out in a report of the Assistant Attorney-General, therewith transmitted, the Department declined to approve said deeds.

The land in question lies in Johnson county, Kans., from 6 to 12 miles from Olathe, the county-seat, and distant from Kansas City from 16 to 22 miles, and is penetrated by a railway. Very strong evidence as to the inadequacy of \$3 per acre as consideration for said land is furnished by the offer of some of the settlers thereon in letter to this office, dated January 31, 1887, to purchase the lands on which they reside at \$6 per acre. I believe that justice to the Indians and the protection of the settlers, who, though trespassers, have equities that should not be overlooked, alike require action by Congress as indicated.

SALE OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 351), providing for the appraisement and sale of these reservations, referred to in my last annual report, became a law on the 8th of January last (24 Stats., 367). Councils have since been held with each of the tribes and the nearly unanimous consent of the Iowas to the provisions of the act, as amended, has been obtained. The General Land Office has been instructed to cause the necessary surveys to be made on the Iowa reservation, preliminary to its appraisement and sale.

The consent of a majority of the male adults of the Sac and Fox tribe to the provisions of the act was not obtained.

THE WHITE EARTH RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

The Indians of this reservation are for the most part fully prepared for individual allotments, and very many have already had lands assigned to them under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty

of April 18, 1867 (Stat. 16, p. 719). There are others, however, who never applied for allotments under said treaty, but are now anxious to have their lands in severalty, seeing the positive benefits resulting to those who have tried the experiment. All the Indians desire to secure permanent title by patent for their individual tracts. As already stated the prevailing sentiment amongst them is very strong for the ratification of the agreement entered into last summer with the Northwest Indian Commission. There would be no authority under the general allotment act for the removal and settlement at White Earth of the kindred tribes occupying the Lake Winnebagoish, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and White Oak Point reservations, and the Gull River and other scattered bands on the Mississippi river; and for that and other reasons of perhaps equal importance, the question of the ratification of said agreement which is now pending in Congress is one of great moment to all the Indians concerned.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In my last annual report I expressed the hope that the then recently-appointed Commission (Northwest Indian Commission) would arrange a satisfactory basis upon which a just settlement could be had with the Chippewas for the losses and injuries sustained by them in the construction by the Government of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi river, in Minnesota. The history of this matter has been fully set forth in former annual reports of this office. The agreement made with the Chippewas last summer by said Commission provides, as was hoped, for the settlement of this claim.

The Commission examined into and made an award of damages for losses and injuries sustained by the Indians, and agreed that the United States should pay the sum of \$150,000 in full satisfaction for such losses and injuries, \$100,000 to the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, and \$50,000 to the Mississippi bands; the money to be distributed per capita, in cash, in two equal yearly installments.

The Commissioners, speaking of their award, say :

The benefits to the public to be derived from the construction of these dams, which will be lasting, is incalculable, and the Indians are justly entitled to proper indemnification. We consider our award just, and by no means excessive.

If the agreement entered into with the Chippewas meets with favorable action by Congress, a satisfactory adjustment of this claim (the delay in the settlement of which has caused a good deal of ill-feeling on the part of the Indians) will be reached, and, to my mind, this fact furnishes an additional reason for the early ratification of said agreements.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

No returns have been received from the surveys reported as in process of execution last year on lands designed for the location of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana. As soon as I am officially advised

that such surveys have been completed, steps will be taken to locate these Indians under the provisions of the general allotment act, which are regarded as more favorable to them than are the provisions of the homestead laws.

During the summer a party of Northern Cheyennes left the Pine Ridge agency and went to Tongue river with the avowed intention of remaining there. The agent reported that it would be useless to attempt to effect their return without the aid of troops. Military assistance was accordingly invoked, and under date of August 16, 1887, Agent Upshaw reported that 199 Indians had started for Pine Ridge agency under an escort of cavalry. These Indians were very reluctant to return, and only consented to go without resistance, after a two-days' council, in which promises were made that the returning Pine Ridge Cheyennes would be protected from any mistreatment by the Sioux, and that strong statements of the great desire of the Northern Cheyennes to be united at one place would be made to the President.

There is no doubt that most of the Cheyennes at Pine Ridge are greatly dissatisfied with their location, whether justly so or not, and that it would be best to gratify their desire to remove to Montana if it were practicable to do so. With the present information as to the character of the lands on Tongue and Rosebud rivers, I do not think, however, that it would be wise to permit any more Indians to locate there. After those who are now there have had lands allotted them, it can be ascertained whether or not there are any surplus lands available, and the disposition of the Cheyennes at Pine Ridge can then be determined upon.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

Congress having adjourned without favorable action on the bill for the sale of a portion of the Winnebago reservation, steps have been taken to allot the lands under the provisions of the general allotment act, and Miss Alice C. Fletcher is now engaged in the work. When the allotments are completed and patents issued these Indians will be subject to the laws both civil and criminal of the State of Nebraska. Should there be any surplus lands remaining, negotiations can be had for their sale. Thus the ends desired by the bill referred to can be attained without further enabling legislation.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Under date of April 6, 1887, I took occasion to call the attention of the Department to the constantly recurring troubles between the non-reservation Navajos and white settlers on the borders of the Navajo reservation in New Mexico and Arizona, and to present for your consideration a plan of action looking to the ultimate removal and settlement of all these non-reservation Indians upon the Navajo reserve. As the result of this correspondence a special agent of this office has been ordered to the Navajo country, with a view to effecting that much desired object.

It is estimated that there are between 7,000 and 8,000 Navajos scattered over the country beyond the limits of their reservation, on its east, south, and southwest borders. They are native to the soil, and have always lived there or in that vicinity. Although a reservation was set apart for them as far back as 1863, the Government, presumably from motives of economy, has never compelled them to go upon it, preferring to allow them to make their own living where they are, rather than to force them upon the reservation, to be fed and clothed at the public expense. They have been peaceable and entirely self-supporting, and have tried to give as little offense as possible. Until the advent of the railroad, conflicts between them and the whites were quite unheard-of.

The region of country occupied by them would be uninhabitable but for the small springs, which afford the only water to be found there. Though not very numerous, they are absolutely indispensable to the Indians in the care of their flocks. Being alike indispensable to the whites now settling in the country, a constant struggle is going on for possession. The whites demand the removal of the Indians to their proper reservation, and the Indians seek protection from the encroachments of the whites. They are in dangerous contact, and frequent fatal collisions have occurred.

It is manifest that the Indians cannot remain in peace where they are, and until the reservation is supplied with better water facilities they have nowhere else to go. Although the reservation contains upwards of 8,000,000 acres, it is incapable of sustaining the immense flocks of sheep and goats owned by the Navajos. It is mostly rock and desert, water is scarce and alkaline, pasturage scanty, and the "arable land" consists of scattered tracts of sand and débris formed by wash and erosion near springs and the water-courses of short-lived spring torrents. The reservation has been increased from time to time, but to no good purpose, so far as can be seen. Were it capable of sustaining the numerous flocks and herds owned by the Navajos, it might be proper to insist that the non-reservation Indians should remove and settle within its limits, as was agreed by them in the treaty of 1868; but it would be unwise, inhuman, and perhaps dangerous to the peace of the country to attempt to put the non-reservation Indians on the reserve before the water works now in process of construction shall have been completed, or at least sufficiently far advanced to remove all doubt as to their successful completion.

Furthermore, it would be idle to attempt to settle any considerable number of the non-reservation Indians upon individual tracts under the homestead laws or the more recent general allotment act. They are nomadic in their habits, partly of necessity, owing to the scarcity of water. They can not keep their flocks in that arid region without frequently moving from place to place. Neither can it be expected that

they will ever become an agricultural people where they are, for the sufficient reason that the land is not at all suitable for cultivation.

It has been frequently suggested to the Indians that they might reduce the number and improve the quality of their sheep as a means of lessening their difficulties (they own 1,500,000 sheep and goats and 80,000 horses); but they declare that they have tried it and can do nothing with high-grade sheep, and they insist that the country is not adapted to the successful raising of any better grade than they now have. It appears that some experiments have been made in that direction, but without success. The Indians are not likely to bestow the care upon their flocks that is required in raising the better grades, and they greatly prefer the lower grades as an article of food supply.

The special agent is sent to the Navajos with the intention of inducing as many of them to remove to the reservation as can safely be provided for there. In this number it is not proposed to include the owners of extensive ranches with valuable fixed improvements, of whom there are understood to be several, unless they may prefer to make their homes on the reservation. Before making any attempt to induce the Indians to remove to the reservation, the special agent is expected to confer with the agent of the Navajos, and to obtain by personal investigation a full knowledge of the capacity of the reservation for supporting a largely increased population now or when the water facilities shall have been improved. He will advise those who own valuable ranches outside the reservation limits to avail themselves of the privileges of the general allotment act, and will instruct them how to proceed. It might prove ruinous to some to remove from their present homes, but ultimately the great body of the non-reservation Indians must find homes on the reservation. It is to be hoped that the special agent's visit will tend to allay the bitterness which of late has existed between the Indians and settlers, and that a good beginning may be made toward the desired removal and settlement of the great body of non-reservation Indians within the boundaries of their reserve.

From what has been said it is manifest that there is imperative need of developing whatever irrigating resources the Navajo reserve possesses. The effort made in this direction during the past year has been unexpectedly encouraging. The work has been done at eighteen points on the reserve, their distances apart varying from half a mile to 100 miles. Five substantial stone and timber dams have been built, fourteen reservoirs have been excavated from 2 to 15 feet deep—some small, others covering several acres, and all surrounded by good embankments—and over 6 miles of irrigating ditches have been taken out. The most hopeful feature has been the opening up of fifteen springs, most of which by being dug out and walled up have been transformed from worthless mudholes into clear pools containing sufficient living water for thousands of head of stock and for irrigating hundreds of acres of adjoining land. In the mud removed from one spring which now has

water 10 feet deep, there is reported to have been found the bones of a mastodon. As this work progresses during another season many other springs and watering places which have been found will be put into usable condition, and possibly by persevering in this work and by utilizing every small water source upon the reserve a fair opportunity to make a civilized living may be given the Navajos. Such a work, however, carried on at many and widely separated points, must of necessity be slow and expensive.

While upon this subject, I desire to refer briefly to the condition of affairs in the—

SAN JUAN RIVER COUNTRY, NEW MEXICO.

By an Executive order dated April 24, 1886, all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west, north of the San Juan river, were restored to the Navajo Indian reservation. This strip of territory formerly belonged to the Navajo reservation, but was restored to the public domain by Executive order of May 17, 1884, whereupon white settlers immediately went upon the lands, and their settlements cut the Indians completely off from access to the river with their flocks and herds. It was to correct this evil, and to right a manifest injustice to the Indians, that the lands were restored to the Indian reservation.

Many of the Indians had long resided in the vicinity of the San Juan, and cultivated lands in the fractional townships referred to. The river afforded the only water supply they had, and this was true also of all who kept their flocks in that part of the Navajo reserve. To take the lands along the river from them, was to render the whole reservation for 50 miles or more south entirely uninhabitable both for man and beast. The Indians complained bitterly, and it is due to their forbearance as much perhaps as to the presence of troops, that bloodshed was prevented.

Although the lands were restored to the Indians by competent authority, the settlers would not give up possession of the lands which they held, nor allow the Indians to cross the same with their flocks and herds to reach the water. Being repeatedly warned of the danger of an outbreak, the Department determined to insist that the settlers should not interfere with the access of the Indians to the river, and that they should not occupy or use any land except that which was covered by their filings, and not even that to the exclusion of the Indians from access to the river with their flocks and herds.

The Department was not disposed to require the removal of the settlers who had settled upon the lands in good faith, in advance of the final determination of their claims, and until they should be paid for their improvements, unless such removal should be found necessary for the preservation of peace and the security of life and property in the locality; and it was with that understanding that the War Department was requested to station a military force there of sufficient strength to

preserve the peace, maintain good order, and prevent disturbances. Subsequently, however, it was deemed absolutely necessary to remove the settlers from the reservation in order to prevent a threatened outbreak on the part of one of the most powerful Indian tribes in the country. General Grierson, commanding the district of New Mexico, reported to the department commander, under date of June 10, 1887, as follows:

The bitterness of feeling openly manifested by the claimants on both sides is such as never to be reconciled except by the dispossessing of one party or the other, and no division of the disputed territory can be made which would avert the threatened strife now so plainly foreshadowed.

The Indians have recently been procuring an ample supply of the best ammunition obtainable, believing that it is necessary for them to do so for self-defense, and although peaceably disposed, there is a settled determination in their minds to maintain these possessions and their just rights as they understand them, at all hazards. They can not see why they should be deprived of what properly belongs to them, and they clearly understand that the entire strip of land on the south side of the river, although claimed by white settlers, has again become, by order of the President, a part of their reservation, and while their forbearance under trying circumstances has been exceedingly commendable, it is both unwise and unsafe to further rely upon their hitherto peaceable disposition and still permit what the Indians honestly believe a great injustice to be longer inflicted upon them. * * * The few settlers still on the river, within the limits of the disputed tract of land, should be *removed at once*, and those absent therefrom should not, in any event, be permitted to return thereto.

Upon the receipt, from the War Department, of General Grierson's report, recommendation was made to the Secretary of War "that the proper military commander be instructed that if the parties remaining upon their claims in the disputed country do not remove therefrom within a reasonable time, such measures for their removal be taken as, in his judgment, are necessary to preserve peace and good order in the locality between the Indians and the white settlers generally." Under date of July 18, 1887, the Secretary of War advised this Department that the subject had been referred to the Lieutenant-General of the Army, with a view to having the wishes of this Department carried into effect. I am not aware of any further trouble having been reported.

In my judgment, the settlers should be indemnified for whatever loss of improvements they may have sustained by their enforced removal, but this can be done only by Congress.

JICARILLA APACHES.

The Jicarilla Apaches who, some five years ago, were removed from their original location near Amargo, N. Mex., and placed with the Mescalero Indians under the Mescalero agency, never became satisfied with the change, but continued to be restless, taking little interest in agriculture or schools, their thoughts constantly turning to their old homes. Finally some 200 of them left Mescalero agency and camped in a starving condition, near the pueblo of San Ildefonso, about 25 miles from Santa Fé, where they were looked after temporarily and a limited supply of

food was provided for them through the agent of the Pueblo agency. They declared that they would not voluntarily return to their agency, preferring rather to starve where they were; but they promised if they and the balance of the tribe still at Mescalero, who were anxious to join them, were allowed to return to their old location they would take up homesteads and settle down peaceably to agricultural pursuits.

I personally visited these Indians late in the fall of 1886, held a council with them, and found them willing and desirous to obey the orders of this office provided they could be allowed to return to their old home near Amargo. I was of the opinion, which was concurred in by the War Department, that if these Jicarillas should be forced to return to Mescalero serious trouble might ensue; that they could not be depended upon to remain there quietly, and that at any rate they were not likely, at Mescalero, to make any effort toward advancement. It therefore seemed best for them and to the best interests of the Government that their wishes be complied with, and after consultation with the War Department it was decided to locate them on land in severalty either on their old reservation or on public land in the immediate vicinity.

For the purpose of carrying out these views Special Agent Welton was instructed, under date of 18th of December last, to go to Santa Fé and such other places as might be necessary, to consult with the Indians, and if he found them willing to go there, to select a tract of land for them in northern New Mexico. He reported that all, in the most earnest and emphatic terms, expressed a desire to go, and agreed that they would gladly take lands there in severalty and place all their children in an industrial school as soon as one should be established for them.

After making an examination of the proposed location the special agent selected a tract on the extreme northern boundary of New Mexico and immediately adjoining the Southern Ute agency in Colorado, which he reported to be well suited in every respect as a home for the Jicarillas. On the 11th of February last, by Executive order, this tract was set apart as their reservation.

On the 24th of the following March Special Agent Welton was instructed to proceed to Mescalero agency and to bring the Jicarillas who had remained there to the new location, arranging for those in camp near Espanola to join him on the way. On the 11th of the following June he reported his arrival at the new reservation with all the Jicarilla Apaches, both those from Mescalero and those from Espanola, together with their annuity goods and subsistence supplies for the fiscal year 1887, except a small quantity of flour which they were compelled to leave at Santa Fé, for lack of transportation. The manner of this removal was very satisfactory. It was accomplished without casualty; the Indians behaved well on the march of over 560 miles, being guilty of no insubordination or depredation; no extra expense was necessary nor liability incurred; and they are now peaceably settled on their

new reservation. Much of the success attending the removal is due to the valuable assistance rendered by military authorities, particularly by General Grierson who neglected no opportunity to promote the success of the enterprise.

In the interests of economy the Jicarillas and their new reservation have been attached to the Southern Ute agency, as a subagency, under the care of the regular agent of the Southern Utes, and on the 24th of August last Agent Stoltsteimer relieved the special agent and assumed charge of the new reservation as part of his own agency.

I trust that these Indians are now permanently located. They are contented and happy, and are anxious to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, that they may engage in agriculture and support themselves. The allotments will be made at an early day, or so soon as the necessary surveys can be completed. Comfortable houses will be provided for them as soon as practicable. A physician has been appointed to look after their wants; an industrial school will be established in the near future; an experienced farmer, an assistant farmer, and a carpenter and blacksmith will be furnished them, together with such farming utensils, stock, fence material, etc., as they may require, at the proper time, and I confidently look for better times for them in the near future, and a marked advance on their part toward civilization and self-support.

PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

In my annual report for 1885 I drew especial attention to the anomalous condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and suggested that measures be taken by Congress to define their true status, and for the protection of their lands and property, which it is abundantly manifest they themselves are not able to protect. Congress, however, failed to take action in the matter, and recently it appears that the Territorial authorities of New Mexico are again seeking to tax their lands, notably in the cases of the pueblo of Isleta and the pueblo of Cochite, the former of which has been assessed in the sum of \$27,520.08, and the latter in the sum of \$6,064.12.

These Indians may be said to be practically "land-poor." They have large tracts originally held under old Spanish grants, confirmed to them by act of Congress, and even if the taxes be legally assessed they have no money wherewith to pay them. The enforcement of payment by a sale of their lands would leave them paupers, dependent on the charity of the Government.

With your concurrence, the question of the liability of the Pueblo Indians to Territorial taxation has been referred to the Hon. Attorney-General, in order that the United States attorney for the district of New Mexico may investigate the matter and give his opinion thereon. It is a subject of vital importance to these poor and benighted Indians, and I still deem it to be one which eminently demands the attention of Congress.

SENECA RESERVATIONS IN NEW YORK.

In the settlement of the controversy between the States of New York and Massachusetts respecting the title to the western part of the former State, comprising what was known as the Genesee country, the State of New York ceded to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians and all other right, title, and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction excepted) which the said State of New York had in and to the described lands. Massachusetts subsequently transferred her title to Robert Morris and others, their successors and grantees being now known as the Ogden Land Company. This tract of country included the reservations of the Seneca Indians, now reduced to two, known as Cattaraugus and Allegany.

It is claimed on behalf of the Ogden Land Company that it is possessed of the title in fee to these reservations, subject to the possessory right of the Indians so long only as they actually occupy the reservation as a tribe, while the Indians claim that the fee is vested in them and that the company has merely the right to purchase whenever they choose to sell. The courts have decided (*Ogden vs. Lee*, 6 Hill s, N. Y. Reps., 546) that the Indians are still possessed of their original native title, and that the company has merely the right to purchase. It is feared, however, by the Indians, and very reasonably, I think, that if the lands are allotted in severalty they may lose their tribal relations and that the Ogden Company, owning the pre-emption right, may dispossess them.

In 1873 the agent then in charge of these Indians stated that this apprehension produced an unsettled feeling as to the title to their lands, and prevented them from making improvements.

In 1880 the agent reported that the Senecas would be glad to have the claim of the Ogden Land Company extinguished, and that many of their leading men had expressed a desire to use a portion of their annuity funds to extinguish such claim, "which rests as a cloud upon their title, prevents a partition of their lands in severalty, and paralyzes industry and improvement." I am of the opinion that steps should be taken to extinguish the claim of the company if possible, and that Congress should be asked to enact the necessary legislation. The Senecas are paid annuities to the amount of some \$11,900 per annum, representing a capital of some \$230,000, and a portion of this sum could be used, with the consent of the Indians, for the purpose stated.

When this shall have been done, the lands can be allotted under the laws of the State of New York, and the Indians made citizens of the United States, for which privilege they are fully prepared and qualified. As soon as this is accomplished, the services of an agent in that State can be dispensed with.

A measure having the above ends in view will be matured and presented for your consideration at an early day.

THE EASTERN CHEROKEES.

The twelfth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1835 provided that those Cherokees who were averse to removal, and were desirous to become citizens of the States where they resided, were entitled to remain, etc. (7 Stats., p. 483.) Some eleven to twelve hundred availed themselves of the privilege. These Indians in time became possessed of certain land in North Carolina, the title to which was so insecure and unsatisfactory that Congress, by act approved July 15, 1870 (eleventh section; 16 Stats., p. 362), authorized and empowered the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, by that name and style, to institute and carry on a suit or suits in law or equity, in the district or circuit courts of the United States, against certain agents, for all claims, causes of suit, or rights in law or equity (including said land) that said band might have against them, and made it the duty of the district attorneys and the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute the same.

Suits were accordingly brought in the United States court for the western district of North Carolina, at Asheville, May term, 1873, against William H. Thomas *et al.*, and upon agreement by all the parties in interest, at the May term, 1874, Messrs. Rufus Barringer, John H. Dillard, and Thomas Ruffin were appointed arbitrators to make a report of all facts and all rights and dues to the Indians, touching all the questions involved in said act, whose award was to be, and did become, final and a rule of the court. This agreement was approved by the Hon. R. P. Dick, judge of said court, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice on or before the 17th of June, 1874. On the 24th day of October, 1874, the arbitrators made and filed their award, affirming the Indian title to the land known as Qualla boundary—some 50,000 acres, etc.—which was confirmed at the following November term of the said United States circuit court, held at Asheville.

The terms of that award, as well as the history of their claim, are fully set forth in House Executive Document No. 169, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, but the award has never been fully executed, and the Indians have unceasingly complained of the intrusions of the whites upon said lands, and of the non-enforcement of that award and decree of the court. Their unsettled condition has been the subject of several investigations by this office, and the fact fully brought out that, in a great measure, it grew out of the failure to carry said award into execution.

This office has felt for some time that it was powerless to relieve the Indians of the difficulties surrounding them, but has by its reports of April 24, 1885, and August 30, 1886, recommended that the Attorney-

General be requested to secure the enforcement of the award and order of the aforesaid court. On the 31st of August, 1886, this office submitted a further report, recommending that Hon. Jesse J. Yeates be appointed assistant United States attorney, to proceed to North Carolina to assist in the adjustment of said award, and any and all other questions that might present themselves in connection with its settlement. Mr. Yeates was appointed as recommended on the 18th of September, proceeded to North Carolina in October, and on the 26th of November, 1886, submitted a report to the Attorney-General of his action in the premises. While the matter has not been fully or finally adjusted, steps have been inaugurated by Mr. Yeates which, if he is permitted to complete them, should terminate, in my opinion, in a satisfactory adjustment of the award and of many of the irregularities and troubles connected therewith.

By the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 582), the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians was authorized to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States to determine the rights of the said band in or to moneys, stocks, and bonds held by the United States in trust for the Cherokee Indians, arising out of the sales of lands west of the Mississippi river, and also in a certain other fund, commonly called the permanent annuity fund, to which suit the Cherokee Nation West was made a party defendant. Judgment, however, was rendered against the claim of the Eastern band to share in the funds named in the act (20 C. Cls., p. 449), and on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree of the Court of Claims was, on the 1st of March, 1886, affirmed. By this decision of the Supreme Court the status of these Indians was defined, but their condition thereby became the more unsettled.

In its decision the Supreme Court held that—

The Cherokees in North Carolina dissolved their connection with the Cherokee Nation when they refused to accompany the body of it on its removal, and have had no separate political organization since. Though fostered and encouraged, they have not been recognized by the United States as a nation in whole or in part, and, as now organized, are not the successor of any organization recognized by any treaty or law of the United States.

They ceased to be part of the Cherokee Nation, and henceforth they became citizens of, and were subject to the laws of, the State in which they resided. If Indians in that State (North Carolina), or in any other State east of the Mississippi, wish to enjoy the benefits of the common property of the Cherokee Nation, in whatever form it may exist, they must, as held by the Court of Claims, comply with the constitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, and be readmitted to citizenship, as there provided. They cannot live out of its territory, evade the obligations and burdens of citizenship, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of the funds and common property of the Nation. (U. S. Reports, 117, p. 288.)

These Indians are already canvassing among themselves as to the feasibility of removing to the Nation West, and as to the best means for them to adopt to enter upon a settled life. If they had the means at hand to effect their own removal, and a positive, well-defined assur-

ance from the Nation West that they would be readmitted therein, as suggested by the Supreme Court, to all rights, immunities, and privileges as members of that Nation, I am satisfied that they would take early action to dispose of their interests East, and remove to, and unite with, the Cherokee Nation West. With this in view negotiations should be had with the Cherokee Nation. If this can be successfully accomplished, then such legislation will be asked as may be necessary to bring about the desired end.

BOUNDARIES OF KLAMATH RESERVATION IN OREGON.

In 1871 the outboundaries of this reservation were surveyed, since which time a dispute has existed between the white settlers and cattlemen in the vicinity and the Indians, the latter claiming that the eastern boundary was located too far west, thus depriving them of a large tract of country given them by treaty, and the former claiming that the eastern boundary included a large tract of country properly belonging to the public domain. In October, 1886, this office recommended that the boundary lines of the reservation be surveyed in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of October 14, 1864 (16 Stats., 707).

Subsequently, upon information from the General Land Office that the survey of the eastern boundary would not be satisfactory either to the Indians or settlers until its location had been agreed upon by a commission, I directed the agent in charge of the reservation to make a full investigation of the matter, and to take the evidence of all available witnesses. Upon receipt of his report, in view of the vague and indefinite description of the boundaries given in the treaty, and the fact that settlement had been made upon the lands east of the reservation, it was determined to re-establish the eastern boundary in accordance with the survey made in 1871, although the claim of the Indians seemed to be well substantiated. When the line is re-marked, the military will be requested to protect the reservation from the encroachments of cattlemen, concerning which the Indians have made many complaints.

It is also my intention to present the claim of the Indians to Congress for an appropriation to compensate them for the lands lost by the location of the boundary line, if, upon further consideration, they appear to be clearly entitled to the same.

THE ALLEGED UTE OUTBREAK.

More than passing notice should be given the recent trouble in Colorado, recalling, as it does, too vividly the Sand Creek and Camp Grant massacres which blot the history of the dealings of the American people with Indians.

When the body of the Ute Indians removed in 1882 from their hereditary home in Colorado to their new reserves in Utah, several small

parties remained behind on the ceded lands. A few, under Augustine and McCook, settled on White river, between Douglass creek and the Utah line; began to cultivate the land, took out irrigating ditches, and asked for permanent homesteads. In this they were encouraged, until it was ascertained that the ceded lands were not subject to homestead entry, and could only be purchased. A larger number under two Colorows, designated as Uncompahgre Colorow and White River Colorow, made their headquarters much farther east, and hunted and herded their stock upon public lands among the mountains in the vicinity of the old White River agency. As white settlers and herders came into that country disputes about grazing and other matters arose, and the presence of Indians in Colorado became the subject of frequent complaint.

The Colorows, with their followers, were ordered by the agent to return to their reservation, but persisted in remaining away, claiming that they were upon lands pointed out to them by the Ute commissioners as their new home, and also citing the permission given them by the Ute agreement of 1873 to hunt in Colorado. In February, last, Colorow was sent for by the military at Fort Duschene, and informed that he must bring his people within reservation limits. He then moved his camp 45 miles west, within what he claimed to be reservation lines, but at that camp citizens began building and threatened to attack him if he remained.

The Indians have persistently claimed, and not without some reason, that the eastern boundary line of the Ute reserve was east of Douglass creek, the settlers that it was identical with the boundary line of Utah. When the eastern line was run, on account of the roughness of the ground, no marks of identification were made by the surveyor for a considerable distance, and this debatable ground has given rise to many disputes. In March last, an agency employé with a small escort of cavalry was dispatched to Colorow's camp, at that time near Douglass creek, with instructions to establish the line and remove Colorow west of it should he be found to be outside of reservation limits. Monuments defining the line could not be found, and although Colorow reluctantly agreed to bring his followers down the White river to a point where the line was supposed to run, they seem soon thereafter to have wandered back to their old hunting-grounds.

On the 13th of August last Enny, son of White River Colorow, reported to Agent Byrnes, at Ouray agency, that after receiving his annuity at the agency the previous week, he had returned to his camp near Meeker, Colo., to find his tents burned, his goods gone, and six women and eight children missing. Among the women was Chipeta, widow of the late Chief Ouray, famous for his unflinching friendship to the whites. This report caused considerable uneasiness, and the agent immediately sent back with Enny Chief Herder McAndrews and five

reliable agency Indians to inquire into the matter, and to order Colorow and his party to the reservation.

It now appears that about this time indictments had been found by a grand jury against two Indians named Cibilo and Big Frank, for stealing two horses. These horses, which had been found in a herd which two men named Tate and Woods had bought or gambled from Colorow's Indians in April last, had been claimed and identified by one Hammond, and delivered up to him, and the Indians had made good the loss to Tate and Woods. Nevertheless warrants for the arrest of the two Indians were issued to Sheriff Kendall, of Garfield county; and other warrants were sworn out by Game Warden Burgett, of the same county, against twelve specified Indians "and others" (among whom he had spent a week early in August), for violation of the game laws of Colorado.

With a posse of seventeen men the game warden went to the camp of Uncompahgre Colorow, on the north fork of White river; found most of the men and women were absent, and without preliminaries of any kind seized a boy and started to take him off. The boy's father interfered, was shot, and fell stunned. The boy's sister and another Indian woman made an attack with axes, when the posse again fired, wounding the boy and also Big Frank and the son of Uncompahgre Colorow. Upon this the Indians abandoned all property, including a thousand head of sheep and goats, and fled to the camp of White River Colorow, about 20 miles from Meeker.

This posse then joined forces with a posse which Sheriff Kendall had summoned at Meeker for the serving of warrants, and went to the camp of Enny Colorow, finding there women and children. After insulting the women, who abandoned everything, including 300 sheep and goats, and fled frightened to the camp of White River Colorow, the posse burned the entire camp outfit and pursued the fugitives. In the pursuit one of the Indian boys fired, killing a horse belonging to the posse.

On the 14th of August, by an appointment made at his urgent request, Colorow met two prominent citizens of Meeker, and in alarm asked the meaning of these attacks upon his people. He was told that he might have fifteen days in which to get back to his reserve, 100 miles distant, whereupon, by way of preparation, he proceeded to gather up his herds of horses and sheep. It was at this juncture that Enny Colorow, with two of the agency delegation (McCook and Nickeree), arrived at Colorow's camp, found the missing women and children, and delivered the message of the agent that the whole party should return to the reserve. Colorow pleaded that they had been given fifteen days' time; but nevertheless his people started immediately, leaving behind all the rest of their sheep and goats, about 1,000 head, and traveling as fast as their wounded would permit.

Upon reaching Wolf creek, they camped for the night, and were there met by McAndrews, who had delayed at Meeker trying to induce the ex-

cited citizens to allow the Indians time to get back to their reserve, and endeavoring to dissuade them from further attempts to arrest Cibilo and Big Frank. McAndrews gave the camp the startling information that Colorado militia were already in pursuit, and that they must push on to the reserve without stopping. Being then too late to round up ponies in the darkness, the Indians ventured to delay until morning, when the women and children were started on. At noon, as the men were preparing to leave, Kendall, with a posse which had increased to 80, came upon them over the trail which they had taken, and Major Leslie also arrived by the main road from Meeker with 100 Colorado militia. At the request of the white men, two of their number had a talk with two representatives of the Indians, Enny Colorow and McCook, during which Major Leslie asked that the Indians remain where they were until morning. On being assured that they could not delay but must overtake the women and hurry to the reserve as the agent had ordered, he replied, "All right, go ahead; we will not molest you," and the four shook hands and parted. What motive lay behind this remarkable request that the Indians remain where they were can only be inferred from the bloody sequel. That night the Indians camped on the disputed ground, where they supposed the reservation line to be, and with such sense of security that, although their position was peculiarly exposed to attack, ponies were turned out to graze and not even an outlook was posted.

Shortly after daybreak next morning, August 25, while the Indians were cooking breakfast the soldiers and posse from whom they had parted the evening before occupied the surrounding bluffs, 100 yards distant, and without warning opened fire on the unsuspecting and defenseless party. Achee ran to the attacking party, begging them not to shoot until the frightened women and children could be gotten out of the way, and the reply was a volley which wounded him in the thigh. The fire being continued unremittingly, the Indians returned it for three hours and a half, until under its cover their women and children were placed at safe distance, when they abandoned the entire camp outfit and moved 3 miles nearer the agency, to be absolutely sure that they were on reservation ground. The militia and cow-boys retired to Rangely, 15 miles distant, and there corraled the 300 Indian ponies which they had rounded up and driven off during the progress of the fight.

The Indian loss in this fight is said to be one man, two small girls, and an infant boy killed, and two men and a boy severely wounded, besides their entire winter supply of dried meat, furs, blankets, trinkets, in fact all their possessions. The loss of the attacking party is said to be three killed and several wounded. Colorow had with him about 150 men, women, and children, which number is believed to have included not over 25 fighting men.

The news of the fight swiftly reached to the agency and created intense excitement; and that afternoon a company of twelve United

States soldiers, under Lieutenant Burnett, with Interpreter Curtis, several chiefs and headmen, and one hundred and fifty superbly armed and mounted Utes, started from the agency, reached Colorow at midnight, found him well inside of reservation lines, camped with him there, and waited for a second attack, which was expected the next morning. This attack, for which the militia and cowboys were preparing, was happily averted by a conference held under a flag of truce between Lieutenant Burnett and Major Leslie, in which the former informed the militia of the re-enforcements which Colorow had received, and the certainty that if another attack was made on reservation ground the Indians would fight it out to the bitter end and to the probable loss of his entire party. Major Leslie then agreed not to cross the line of reserve until legally authorized to do so.

With remarkable self-restraint the whole company of Indians accepted this assurance, and with their small military escort quietly returned to their agency, arriving there August 28. There they have since remained, trusting to promises given that by peaceable means their property should be restored.

On the same day Agent Byrnes was ordered to meet General Crook and Governor Adams at Meeker, and while there he explained that all Ute Indians were quietly on their reserves, had no intention of fighting, and wanted their property.

So far as is now known, only 125 horses have yet been returned to the Indians. Agent Byrnes is preparing an inventory of the losses sustained by them, which already foot up over 600 horses, 37 head of cattle, and nearly 2,500 sheep and goats, besides 5,000 pounds of dried meat and a large amount of camp property—the accumulation of years. Among the heavy losers is Chipeta, to whom Ouray left quite a large property in the way of herds and flocks. As soon as a complete inventory is received, showing the losses of individual claimants, it will be made the subject of a special report to the Department, with such recommendation as the case deserves.

FISHERIES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Referring to the remarks in my last annual report upon the above subject, I would state that a special agent of this office, G. W. Gordon, esq., has been sent to the Dalles of the Columbia, with a view to making a thorough study of the situation, and, if possible, devising some plan whereby the Indians may be secured in the permanent use of some portion of their fisheries. That they have suffered a great injustice in being deprived of a share in the food supply which nature has so abundantly provided there, and upon which they have depended from time immemorial, no one can truthfully deny, and it is to be hoped that some measures may be adopted whereby their former privileges at the fisheries may be restored to them perpetually.

In a very recent report to the War Department, General John Gibbon, commanding the military Department of the Columbia, called attention to the oft-repeated, and, I may say very generally credited, story of fraud in the treaty of 1865, whereby the Warm Springs Indians were, it is claimed, cheated out of their fishing privileges at the Dalles. General Gibbon thinks that, under the circumstances, Congress might be asked to appropriate a yearly sum for a term of years to be expended in the purchase of cured salmon for issue to these Indians.

By a recent letter from W. H. White, esq., United States attorney for Washington Territory, to Agent Priestly, of the Yakama agency, it is learned that in January last, in the case of *The United States vs. Taylor*, the Territorial supreme court had the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 951), before it for construction. Taylor had taken a homestead on the banks of the river, and erected a fence, which obstructed the approaches to the fishery, and prevented the Indians from enjoying the right to take fish at one of their usual and accustomed places. The court held that the obstruction was unlawful, and, although Taylor had a patent for his land, ordered the removal of the fence. Under this decision, the rights of the Yakamas in these fisheries can no longer be denied or disputed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA, *August 15, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, in accordance with circular letter dated June 13, 1887.

I assumed charge of this agency on April 1, and found all public property in a fair condition, except the school and dormitory buildings, which are inadequate to accommodate the number of children that could be induced to attend this school.

RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 128,000 acres, situated principally on the east side of the Colorado river in the Territory of Arizona, and a small strip lying along the west bank of the river, in the State of California. The reservation is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, which are very barren, not one particle of verdure growing upon them. The land is composed of mesa and bottom lands, of which about 30,000 acres can be made tillable if sufficient water could be placed thereon from the river. There is but very little timber growing upon the reservation. What there is is principally mesquite, cottonwood, and willow. The mesa land is worthless, and the bottom land is so covered with sand in places that it is useless and impracticable to try to cultivate it. The adobe land with plenty of good river water would make splendid farms. These Indians would simply die of starvation if placed upon land in severalty. No white man could make a living upon this land without a good system of irrigation.

INDIANS.

There are at present upon the reservation—

Mohave Indians.....	769
Males	370
Females	399
Males over 18 years	282
Females over 14 years.....	283
School children between 6 and 16.....	90

There are 17 Chimehueva Indians that make the reservation their home, but at the time the census was taken they were absent visiting their native people located in the Chimehueva valley, hence they are not borne on my census roll. There are located in the said Chimehueva valley about 150 Chimehueva Indians. These Indians wear citizens' dress and support themselves by doing odd jobs and cutting wood, working in mines, and quite a number are working for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, receiving from one to two dollars per day. These Indians should have land that could be irrigated and cultivated with some degree of success, and given a reasonable chance to assert themselves. With some assistance from the Government they would soon become self-supporting and acquire some knowledge of civilized pursuits. These Indians move about so frequently it is impossible to get a correct census of them.

The Mohave Indians, which was once a powerful race numbering thousands, have dwindled down to little more than 1,000. Quite a number are located at the Needles, California, and at Fort Mohave; I estimate them at 400. Quite a number are working for the railroad company at the former place. This company, without a doubt, has done and are still doing considerable good for these Indians. They require an Indian to wear shirt, pants, and shoes before giving them employment. These Indians, physically speaking, are hard to beat; very few of the men average below 6 feet. They are always happy, kind-hearted, and generous to a fault. As a rule the Mohave Indians are industrious and show quite a disposition to work. Year after year they plant

their crops with the expectation of getting a sufficient overflow to mature them, but are almost invariably disappointed. They live in mud and brush houses and pay very little attention to the mode and manner of living, their principal subsistence being mesquite and screw beans. These Indians cremate their dead, and when a member of a family dies all the personal property of the deceased is burned with the body. In a great many instances the property of the entire family is burned. This wholesale burning of personal effects necessarily keeps them very poor.

PRODUCTS.

Owing to the excessive heat and dry weather the crops will be somewhat less than last year. It is impossible to furnish an accurate statement of products raised at this time of the year, crops not being fully matured; only an estimate can be furnished. The hot winds at this time of the year are liable to totally destroy them.

I estimate the crops as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	280
Corn	do	465
Turnips	do	7
Onions	do	15
Beans	do	100
Other vegetables	do	10
Melons	number..	2,100
Pumpkins	do	1,525
Hay	tons..	30
Wood, cut	cords..	1,000

The above is rather a poor showing, but in my opinion it never will be much better until this land can be thoroughly irrigated at any time during the year.

Stock owned.

	By Govern- ment.	By Indians.
Horses	2	140
Mules	4	3
Domestic fowls		325

There was a natural increase during the year of 6 horses, 1 mule, and about 25 domestic fowls. It is rather up-hill business to raise stock in this section of the Territory.

EMPLOYEES.

There were employed at this agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, the following:

No.		Annual salary.
1	Clerk	\$1,000
1	Physician	1,000
1	Blacksmith	800
2	Apprentices	120
1	Assistant farmer	300
1	Interpreter	300

POLICE.

The police force comprises 1 sergeant and 4 privates. I find the police force a most important acquisition to the reservation and of great assistance to the agent. I have endeavored to enhance their effectiveness and make this especial branch a success. I find them ready, quick, and willing to execute the orders of the agent. Nothing has transpired during the year to necessitate the convening of the board of Indian offenses.

Report of school superintendent.

SIR: In obedience with your request I present to you the following report of the agency boarding-school for the year ending June 30, 1887:

School opened on the first Monday in September, 1886, with an attendance of 36 scholars, with Mrs. Fannie Webb as teacher. She resigned her position September 12. Ella Burton succeeded her, with Mrs. Frances Smith, matron, Miss Eva Stephenson, cook, and Miss Lillie Burton, seamstress. The school continued to increase in numbers until in March we had a regular attendance of 67 pupils boarding and 2 day students, 37 boys and 32 girls. Mrs. Mary E. Connor took charge of the school November 8, 1886, as superintendent and principal teacher.

The school was divided into two grades, and was instructed in the following branches: Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, questions on United States history, narcotics, and music. They were taught industrial pursuits as follows: Girls, cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, mending, and general housework; boys, gardening, farming, care of stock, working in shop, and general work around school-house, agency buildings, etc. A regular programme was made and carried out. Certain duties were assigned the pupils and were performed by them in a cheerful and willing spirit. Of course their duties were changed so as not to have one pupil perform the same duty all the time, as that would be monotonous and teach him only the one duty. They manifested much interest in their work and in the school-room, and were ever on the alert when near the time for them to go to the blackboard.

A Sunday school is held every Sunday, in which all the employes take an active part. Every evening at a reasonable hour the pupils answer to roll call, then assemble in the school-room, where a short session is held, reading and repeating verses from the Bible, a few appropriate remarks are made, prayers are said, and at the ringing of the retiring bell they go to their respective rooms for the night.

The progress of the scholars has been rapid and worthy of note, considering there were 29 in school this year who had never attended school before and could not speak a word of English when they came in. All of the 69, with the exception of 2, can read and write, most of them very well. I think the younger scholars advance more rapidly than the older ones, as their timidity about talking can be more readily overcome, and their habits in general are easier to control than those of a more advanced age. As a rule the boys are considered brighter than the girls, but the girls' shy reserve may be better accounted for, as it is a tribal custom for the men to be considered their superior, and woman-like they submit to custom.

On entering school each child is given an English name, but still retains their Indian name, and it is rather amusing when a new pupil arrives to have half dozen little children coming to ask what name he is to be called. One of our boys is fortunate enough to bear the name of Grover Cleveland, and when the question is asked, Who is the President of the United States every eye in the school-room is turned toward him, and he seems to enjoy the honor as much as though he were President in reality.

The health of the pupils has not been very good; during the winter a number of them had the chicken pox, and in May the measles was the prevailing epidemic. Then was our insufficient accommodations more fully realized; with as many as 30 children down at one time in the already crowded rooms, made it very inconvenient and disagreeable. Happily no fatal results occurred, but after due consideration it was deemed best to close school on the 1st day of June, leaving 20 children here, 10 convalescent ones to be dismissed as they recovered, and 10 to remain during vacation, making an average of 66½ during the year. There are 6 half-breeds in school. I would like very much if they could be sent to the school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., for by taking them away entirely from their tribal influences they would sooner realize that there was room for a more vast amount of improvement than they have any idea of, and perhaps be a greater inducement to some of the full bloods to do likewise.

Very respectfully,

ELLA BURTON.

Report of Physician.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA, August 15, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to your request I cheerfully render a statement of medical matters pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

This is said to have been the most unhealthy year in the history of the reservation. Eleven hundred and thirty-one cases were treated during the year, besides numerous minor ailments not of sufficient importance to be recorded. There were twenty-three births and twenty-seven deaths during the year. Venereal diseases with their various complications prevailed. Especially is this true of syphilis, which complicated in its most hideous forms nearly all other diseases. It is impractical to induce them to take medicine a sufficient length of time to be permanently relieved. Most of the Indians, exclusive of the moss-backs, seem disposed to give the white physician a trial. The native medicine men still have a few followers, but there is only one in the tribe who wields much influence now.

A reasonable quantity of wines and liquors should be allowed for those cases which can not be treated intelligently without them. We also need a hospital where the lame and halt among the old could be properly cared for.

Whatever good that has been accomplished in medical affairs is due mainly to the generous assistance rendered by the employes. I also thank yourself and the Indian Office for courtesies. When I have made errors they have been kindly pointed out and sufficient time given for their correction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. POINDEXTER, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

In connection herewith I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesy of those in charge of the Office of Indian Affairs, and have to express my appreciation of the kind treatment extended to me by all the employes under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BUSEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AGENCY, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, as agent for the Pima, Maricopa and Papago Indians of Arizona.

The reports that have gone forth from this agency for the several years past show that each succeeding year has been one of remarkable progress and advancement. As "distance lends enchantment to the view," and having embraced an opportunity to examine these reports prior to my arrival, I expected to find a settlement of Indians well advanced in civilization, with large and well-cultivated farms. I met with a disappointment, not bitter, yet not pleasant. While the annual reports have advanced apace the Indians, I should judge, for a considerable portion of that period have remained "*in statu quo*." Each year's report has shown an increased acreage of land cultivated. It is hard to reconcile this statement with the fact that the Pima Indians have always been a self-supporting people, and the amount of products raised by them now is barely sufficient for their maintenance. How they supported themselves before this increased acreage began I am unable to state. Intelligent men who have lived as neighbors of these Indians for twenty years past inform me that their crop of wheat of to-day is no larger and the grade no better than twenty years ago.

AGRICULTURE.

The Pima Indians are eminently an agricultural people, having tilled the soil for centuries. They are well skilled in hydraulic farming. The average farm consists of about 10 acres, which suffices for the simple wants of an ordinary family. The absence of any ambition or incentive to increase their holdings is remarkable, and is one of the prime difficulties to improving their condition. They regard their more fortunate neighbor who has a field of 40 acres, and consequently more luxurious, with supreme indifference, apparently being utterly without ambition to increase their wealth at the expense of any effort. There are noticeable exceptions to this, particularly so in regard to returned students, several of whom have "large" farms and herds of cattle, one of them having furnished this agency the past year with barley, wheat, and beef, and as a consequence of his industry lives in a comfortably furnished house, keeps a carriage, etc.

An effort has been made the past year to stir them from this seeming lethargy, and imbue them with a spirit of ambition. That this has been fairly successful is demonstrated in an increased acreage that can be shown, notably in one village of over 200 acres. An effort has been made to induce the raising of alfalfa and vegetables with fair success, and as their usefulness has been demonstrated it will be comparatively an easy matter to push this industry.

CIVILIZATION.

The progress made by these Indians in civilization is marked. The country around them has been rapidly filling up, and this forces intelligence upon them, and while their communication with white and Mexican neighbors have not always been pleasant or profitable, yet it has schooled them in a manner that nothing else could.

My immediate predecessor made an effort to induce the Indians to cut their hair and build adobe houses, a very commendable object, but to accomplish this he offered as a premium a wagon and a set of harness; as the appropriation for this tribe will only admit of buying about 25 wagons and harness each year, the length of time necessary to accomplish this laudable object resolves itself into a simple mathematical problem. An effort to induce any general reform of this character was met with refusal unless accompanied with the usual reward. It has required considerable time and patience to make them fully comprehend that the cutting of hair and building of adobe houses was a matter in which they were interested, and that the Government would offer no reward for this in the future, with the understanding, however, that no application for articles sent here to be distributed would be considered unless the applicant complied with these conditions.

It is gratifying to state that a number of houses have been built without the accompanying rewards, and we can show one village where every head of family has a fair two-room adobe house and where every field is fenced. There have been 50 adobe houses built on this reservation the past year.

One of the anomalies in the condition of the Indian is his utter helplessness in matters relating to stolen stock. The Indians of this reservation have suffered considerable loss the past few years from having stock stolen. The perpetrators of these thefts have enjoyed immunity so long that it has become a regular business, engaged in principally by Mexicans, sometimes assisted by renegade Indians. I have located and recovered a number of horses thus stolen. In some of the cases the thief has been properly located and identified. When this has been accomplished we are informed that no prosecution will stand unless the stock is identified by competent

witnesses, and Indian testimony is not eligible. The thief, smiling at his own shrewdness in stealing from an Indian, escapes just punishment for his crime, and is at liberty to try it again. If stolen stock is located and proven by every Indian on the reservation the agent is helpless to recover through legal process, as he has no competent witnesses to prove property, and his only hope is to frighten the holder by threats of a prosecution (that he knows full well would not stand) into returning the same. This is a matter that calls loudly for immediate action by Congress. An Indian should be made a competent witness in all cases affecting property stolen from a reservation.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Soon after assuming the duties of this agency, I established a court of Indian offenses, and, without making this statement "rose-colored," I can say the wisdom of such a step has been fully exemplified. The court has met regularly every two weeks, and many vexed questions of land ownership, damages from stock, etc., has been satisfactorily adjusted. They all show a remarkable personal interest in upholding the dignity of the court, and all its decrees have been accepted without complaint. One case will suffice for an example: Living south of this reservation 75 miles are several villages of Papago Indians under the charge of this agency. At one of their annual feasts a horse-race took place, in which about 100 horses, besides innumerable saddles, bridles, blankets, etc., were lost and won; the losing parties came to this agency and reported the matter, and said they wanted their property returned, as the race was won through fraud. Word was sent to the Indians concerned to report here at once, and they came, bringing with them most of the property. They agreed to have the case tried by the court of the Indians offenses and to abide by its decision. The court listened patiently to the witnesses on both sides, and when the evidence was all inquired what the American law would be in such cases? When they were informed that no title could be acquired through fraud, their decision was that the property must be returned, which was done. The magnitude of this case excited a general interest among the tribes, and the decision was watched for with deep interest. The law laid down that "no title" to property could be gained by gambling has had a wholesome effect, as by removing the causes for gambling among them it leaves no incentive to cultivate this passion.

MORALITY.

The morality of these Indians is only fair. Total disregard of the amenities of language in conversation is most noticeable; the presence of women and children has no restraining influence; a child, as soon as large enough to talk, is regarded more in the light of a companion, the equal of the parents, privileged to indulge in the conversation of whatever character.

I can report that there is not now a single case of polygamy on this reservation, and the habit of abandoning one wife and taking another without ceremony has been very materially checked. The court of Indian offenses has punished several offenders of this kind, and the Indians have all been notified that it is necessary to secure a divorce from the the court before being permitted to marry again.

SCHOOLS.

The scholastic year has been a very successful one. The boarding-school at this agency, with a capacity of 125, has had as high as 170 crowded in, and at all times as many as was desired, or could be accommodated. If I had simply requested the Indians to bring their children to school, the probability is that we would have struggled through with fifty or sixty irregular attendants, and reported that it was impossible to get them to attend. Soon after the opening of the school I assembled the head-men from the different villages and told each how many children their respective villages would be expected to furnish, and at what time they were expected, and that no excuse would be received for failure to comply with this request. At the appointed time the children were on hand, and we were compelled afterwards to turn many away on account of no room. Thirty of the brightest pupils were selected and sent to the industrial school at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The children are bright, intelligent, tractable, and kind, and it is a remarkable fact, that might well be imitated by white schools, that, with an average attendance of 150, there was not a single infraction of the rules or disobedience calling for severe discipline. The teachers all agree that in their readiness to learn they are quite up to the average of white children.

The Papago day school on San Xavier reservation I found was being conducted with indifferent success, with an average attendance of eight or ten, and apparently very little interest manifested by the Indians. A vigorous talk with the head-men, and proper explanation being made that their judgment as to whether their children should attend school or not would not be accepted, resulted in the school being filled

the next day, and since that time the maximum number that could be accommodated has been on hand.

PAPAGO INDIANS OFF THE RESERVATION.

Scattered on a line from the State of Sonora, Mex., north 75 miles and west 200 miles, are located the Papago Indians, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 6,000 (I believe the former number to be about correct). A trip through their country is sufficient to fill a person with amazement that human beings are able to subsist in such a country. Place the same number of whites on a barren, sandy desert, such as they live on, and tell them to subsist there, the probability is that in two years they would become extinct. The country they occupy is a sandy desert, and they raise absolutely nothing from the soil, depending wholly for their support upon cactus fruit, mesquit beans, roots, and such game as they can kill, and raising such stock as they can with their limited facilities—the latter being their principal industry, and the one that has made it possible for them to live. They have been able heretofore to prosecute and carry on this industry by reason of springs of water and wells at the foot of mountains, where there is fair grazing land. When the spring or well at one point becomes dry, or the grass exhausted, they drive their stock to another point, and only use their homes in villages a small portion of the year.

This poor privilege is fast being wrested from them, for the country is fast filling up with cattlemen (whites), and now at almost every spring or well some white man has a herd of cattle, and the inevitable result follows, the Indian is ordered to leave, and the "superior race" usually enforces such order. The large scope of country over which they are scattered, and the distance from this agency, renders it practically impossible for the agent to protect them against these wrongs, though I have traveled one hundred miles over a desert to secure an Indian the privilege of taking water from a well that he had dug himself. The mesquit wood is being rapidly exhausted, being cut to supply mining camps and towns, thus depriving them of mesquito beans, which have always been one of their principal articles of food. Some may inquire why it is not feasible to take advantage of the "allotment of land in severalty law, and thus secure them in their homes." The reply is "that 160 acres of land on a desert that cannot be irrigated is of no advantage; 1,000 acres would benefit them no more."

There has been 500 of these Papago Indians on this reservation during the past season harvesting for the Pimas. I have seen them going home with two sacks of wheat as a result of their labor, and 200 miles of journey. A number of them have asked to be settled on land here, but there is none that can be furnished them. If the Government is under any obligations, or has any inclination from a humanitarian standpoint to assist these Indians, it should be done at once, if there is any land that could be utilized for these people; all that want homes and are willing to work should be provided with them. They are a peaceable people, and sometimes, I think, almost too tractable. They are practically homeless wanderers, and unless assisted will gradually become extinct.

PIMAS AND MARICOPAS OFF THE RESERVATION.

This office has been caused considerable annoyance and trouble in protecting Pima and Maricopa Indians living on the public domain. In several instances land that they had been cultivating for years had been filed upon by whites. The firm and vigorous action of the Indian Office has saved them from losing their homes, and we look with pleasure to the allotment of lands in severalty to definitely settle these mixed questions of land ownership.

CENSUS.

So far as I am advised, there never has been a census of the Indians under this agency. A census of Indians on the reservation discloses the fact that the estimates that have gone in have been about double the actual number.

Pima Indians:

On Gila River reservation.....	3,290
On Salt River reservation.....	588
South bank of Salt River T. 2 N., R. 5 E.....	180

Maricopa Indians..... 110

Papago Indians:

San Xavier reservation.....	137
Gila Bend reservation.....	25

Indians off the reservation (estimated):

Maricopas.....	200
Pimas.....	150
Papagos.....	2,000

Total..... 6,580

I beg to acknowledge the unfailing support of the Department in every measure that has been taken for the advancement and welfare of the Indians under this agency.

I am, very respectfully,

ELMER A. HOWARD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
July 5, 1887.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs at this agency for the year 1886-'87.

The number of Indians living on the reservation at this date is :

Males.....	221
Females	239
Total	460
Males over eighteen.....	130
Females over fourteen	165
Total.....	295
Boys six to sixteen.....	34
Girls six to sixteen.....	53
Total	87
Children under six.....	78
Births during the year	11
Deaths during the year	11
Gain in numbers since last report.....	17

The gain being Indians who have returned from outside the reservation.

Applied for medical treatment during the year:

Hoopas	380
Klamaths.....	69
Total.....	449

Of the 460 people living here, the number who inhabit Indian dwellings, sweat houses, etc., is 174. In modern houses, 286. During the spring and summer 18 frame houses have been erected for and by Indians, and several more will be put up before winter.

The live stock owned is: Horses and mules, 63; cows, 7; swine, 54; poultry a few.

The area of land cultivated this year is: In common, 460 acres; by individuals, 165 acres. Total, 625 acres.

The crop is now being harvested, and is ample for subsistence, with some to spare.

The total area cultivated would be doubled at once if the Department would supply the means of instituting farming by individuals separately, but it is impossible for the people, with their present very limited means, to save enough to procure what is necessary to enable them to do this and to subsist themselves at the same time.

All the manual labor performed on the reservation to maintain the Government establishment is performed by Indians, and without other compensation than subsistence and an occasional issue of necessary clothing. A large part of these is obtained by savings made from the sale of surplus produce; and thus the most industrious of the people are compelled to labor, not for themselves, but for the Government, without compensation, and at the same time contribute largely to their subsistence from their own savings. Considering that the policy of the Government is to elevate the Indian in the field of labor and industry, and to enlarge his individuality and self-reliance, the position of each must be regarded as anomalous; but as there is no recourse for the Indian this condition of degrading servitude must be maintained until Congress consents to make an allowance to honestly compensate Indians whom the Government engages to do its part of the work, as is done for the Sioux and other tribes not as peaceably disposed as the Hoopas.

THE AGENCY.

The employé force consists of:

1 physician	per annum..	\$1,000
1 additional farmer	do	720
1 blacksmith	do	720
1 carpenter and miller	do	720
1 interpreter (Indian)	do	240
1 messenger	per month..	5

Eleven years ago the agency, then an establishment having a large corps of employés, was broken up, and an effort was made to move the Indians to Round valley, to make room for a cattle company. The Indians refused to move, and claimed protection from the commanding officer. The agency was stripped of everything by the agent and the employés, and the portion of the property that could not be disposed of here is said to have been taken to Round valley. Since then nothing has been done to rehabilitate the agency, and the appropriations for service and supplies have been kept at the lowest figure possible.

EDUCATION.

A day school was open at the agency from August 7 to March 12. During this time there was an average daily attendance of 25. One teacher was employed (Mrs. Esther Harpst) at a salary of \$720 per annum.

In March the building in which the school was kept was found to be unsafe, and the school was closed until another provision could be made. It will be reopened in August under the management of a teacher of fifteen years' experience in Indian education.

On December 13 last the Commissioner wrote me that a boarding-school "must be established," and called for a plan and specification. These were forwarded on the 30th, and showed that a boarding-school establishment, capable of accommodating 58 children, could be erected at the agency at a cost, for material, of \$2,343.20 and for labor of about \$2,000. On February 2 the Commissioner informed me that the plan could not be approved "for the reason that the amount involved is too large," and that transportation to the agency is too expensive, and suggested that some more accessible place be selected where a desirable location could be found. No such place could be found nearer than 50 miles from the agency, and it was also found that the cost of the building material was three times as great as the cost of producing it by Indian labor on the reservation; also, that the land necessary for the establishment would cost more than the whole establishment would cost if it was erected in the valley. On March 10 the Commissioner again wrote that in view of the great expense involved in establishing and maintaining a boarding school in the valley, it would not be undertaken this year.

The people being anxious for better education for the children, I requested that authority be given to send the most promising of them to an Indian training school, and I have just received authority to turn over to the superintendent of the industrial training school near Salem, Oreg., as many pupils as accommodation can be provided for.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The superficial area of Hoopa valley embraces about 4,400 acres, including the Trinity river, which runs through it. Of this but little over 1,200 acres can be made available for agriculture at present. It is therefore impossible to subdivide the land equally, and give each head of a family and adult male sufficient to enable them to live by agriculture alone. Accordingly I expect to thin out the population in the valley by moving as many families as may be induced to leave it a few miles toward the northwest corner of the reservation, where 1,500 acres or more of arable land may be selected, on the ridge between the Trinity and Pine creek. This will give sufficient land to all the people and greatly diminish the embarrassment found in endeavoring to subsist the whole from a limited area. Until this can be done it will be useless to attempt to make a survey for the purpose of allotting the land, because the arbitrary lines of a survey would create so many conflicts of possessory title that a peaceable or satisfactory settlement could not be reached. The Department will be asked to encourage this purpose by making some extra provision next year for agricultural implements, draft animals, and some cattle, without which it will not be possible to effectuate it.

In January last, the Hoopa people petitioned Congress for an appropriation to enable them to construct a wagon road from the valley to the western line of the reservation to connect with the public road from Humboldt bay to the interior, and thus open a route to a market for the surplus product of the valley. It appears that the petition reached the Indian Office too late to be laid before Congress the last session.

The department commander approves the project, and I hope that the petition will be presented soon after the meeting of Congress in December.

While the people remain shut in in this valley, without access to a market, and without a knowledge of commercial competition, there can be no encouraging incentive to their industry, and no escape from an improvident hand-to-mouth existence in a place where the abundance of nature can not be surpassed.

The people are willing and anxious to do this work themselves, and are capable of doing it at much less expense than it can be done by contract.

THE LOWER KLAMATHS.

There are believed to be on the Klamath river about 1,200 Indians of that name. They live in villages on the river bank, a few miles apart, from far up it to its mouth, and have always been self-sustaining, relying to a great extent for subsistence upon the salmon. A little over 200 of these only claim the Lower Klamath reservation as their home, and of these last more than 50 per cent. are absent during the greater portion of the year, employed by the farmers and lumbermen, but nearly all return for a time during the fishing season. There are on the reservation 8 villages, or "ranches," including about 60 habitations, some of these being very good houses. The people have never had schools, and the children rarely learn the English language until they grow up and leave home to find employment.

The people are peaceable and friendly in the highest degree in their relations with the whites, but among themselves there exist enmities that frequently result in atrocious murders. These occurrences are so frequent that I thought it necessary to make a request upon the State and county authorities to institute criminal proceedings against the murderers. The reply of the attorney-general of the State was evasive, while the district attorney for the county peremptorily refused to act in any case in which Indians only may be concerned.

In May last, R. D. Hume, of Ellenburgh, Oreg., entered the mouth of the Klamath river, with a light-draft steamboat and a gang of fishermen brought from the north, and established a floating cannery on the fishing grounds near the mouth of the river. The Indians along the river are much disturbed at what they deem to be an intrusion that will deprive them to a great extent of their means of subsistence, and I think that unless some remedial measure is applied by the Government necessity will actuate them to seek a remedy in their own way.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Mission Agency, Colton, Cal., August 17, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second and last annual report of the operations of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1887.

This has been a year of expectancy on the part of the Indians. Government officials and outside enthusiasts have bespangled the Indian's sky with cabalistic signs of the coming jubilee, and the consummation of the "land in severalty bill" has been promised as the key-note in the grand chorus of emancipation from the thralldom of the white man.

THE LAND QUESTION.

There are nearly 200,000 acres of land embraced in the reservations set aside for the Mission Indians. There are not 500 acres of this vast domain on which a decent living can be made without irrigation. Very few white men would attempt such a problem. The question of irrigation enters into every land transaction in southern California; and to chain an Indian down on a quarter of section of land without facilities for irrigation would be a reproduction of Prometheus with the vultures of want and despair feeding on his vitals. Without something more is done for these Indians than is proposed by the severalty bill, wherein is their condition improved?

Although there have been many trespassers on their lands yet there is not a single industrious Indian who has not been able to get more land than he could cultivate. If the Indian has failed to cultivate the unoccupied lands within his reach, will the mere fact of personal ownership of these lands, without the right of alienation for twenty-five years, cause him to enlarge his farming operations and emulate the white man in his efforts to accumulate property? We think not. Twenty-five years of tutelage, twenty-five years of almost military discipline, may bring him up to a posi-

tion of self-support as a farmer, but without this coercive power he will make but little advance in the march of civilization.

Clothe the Indian with the insignia of citizenship, and invest him with title to land in fee simple, and still it does not make him a man without he has been taught the arts of industry and has solved the problem of self-support. This transition from the lounging, loitering, lazy, lousy son of the forest, to the full stature of self-supporting citizenship, is one which demands the highest order of practical statesmanship for its solution. Has the Government the authority to require the adult Indian to learn, under a practical teacher, all the details connected with the usual industries of the age? Can the Indian be forced to an apprenticeship on the farm or in the shop in order to make him self-supporting and qualify him for the battle of life?

WORK: THE CORNER-STONE OF CIVILIZATION.

The Government has done a great deal towards the intellectual advancement of the Indian. Where it has had industrial schools, it has probably advanced the Indian children in a knowledge of the practical ways by which they are to win their living. Here in the mission agency, having no industrial schools, our education has been directed to the head alone. The Civil Service examiners would be delighted to see the samples of penmanship and ciphering which could be shown by the schools of this agency. Still, these children have not one practical idea how to make a living. A civilization which has no work in it will not meet the requirement of the age. A knowledge of how to work, a capacity to work, and something to work with, are the foundation stones of all civilization. The adult Indian generally does not know how to work, and does not wish to learn. Will the Government push its power of wardship far enough to compel him to learn some practical industry by which he can be self-sustaining? Lands in severalty, pensions, annuities, and elaborate school apparatus will not redeem the Indian. He must be taught to work by persuasion if possible, by force if necessary. I hear a righteous howl from some well-meaning but impracticable enthusiasts, saying this would be "an abridgement of man's personal liberty." The pilgrimage through the desert was a necessary preparation to those who were to enter the land of promise.

SELF-RELIANCE.

The annuities of money, clothing, and agricultural supplies furnished by the Government to the Indians have smothered out nearly every particle of native self-reliance among them. They are content to lie in the shade and wait for the annual appropriation. Pensions and annuities will never develop a high order of manhood in any race of people. If the rain of manna and quail had continued, no Hebrew would have ever owned a poultry or grain farm.

IRRIGATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

There are enough lands in the different reservations for the mission Indians, if brought under a wise system of irrigation, to give a five or ten acre home to each family. Ten acres with water, if well cultivated, will produce more of the necessities of life in this country than one hundred and sixty without irrigation.

To make the water supply on these lands available will require a large expenditure of money by the Government. The Indian will never do it alone. Most of the Indians here were born *tired*, and have never gotten over it. If practical men who know anything of the conditions necessary for the success in a country dependent alone on irrigation are appointed to make the allotments, they will be able to master the difficulties.

TRESPASSERS.

The agent has now an order from the Secretary of the Interior to eject a large number of trespassers from the different reservations on September 1. This is the consummation of an effort begun by him for their ejection soon after his assumption of the office in 1885. There are on the Banning reservation thirty or forty trespassers, who have established good homes, with vineyards and orchards. These homes will have to be given up by the white man. The Indian now sits in the shade of the trees meditating on which particular well-improved home he is to get.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

No question has given the agent so much trouble as the traffic in liquor. The Department has taken for granted that the agent has the eyes of Argus and the hands of Briareus, and could from his office detect and arrest every liquor seller in a dis-

trict of two hundred miles square. Indians are just as shrewd as white men in their plans to get liquor.

The agent has succeeded in bringing many offenders before the United States commissioner and the United States grand jury, and has used the State courts for their conviction, when it was more convenient than to appeal to the United States courts. There are hundreds of persons in this agency who are willing to report to the Department a supposed delinquency of the agent in failing to arrest and convict liquor sellers, yet who would flee to the mountains rather than testify against one of these same violators of the law.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

The farming operations among the Indians for the past year have not been, on the whole, a great success. This has resulted, in part, from the exceeding dryness of the winter and spring, and absence of all facilities for irrigation, and more largely from the want of some coercive power on the part of the farmer to enforce the planting and cultivation of crops. These causes led me to ask the abolition of the office of additional farmer for the Mission Indians. While the crops have been very light, still there will be no suffering, except among the aged and infirm.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Mission Indians has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping-cough and measles. At one time, while the small-pox was prevailing in Los Angeles, the Indians became alarmed by false reports of this loathsome disease having broken out on some of the reservations. The agent at once asked the Indian Department for vaccine matter, with authority to send the agency physician to vaccinate the Indians. A large number of the Indians were vaccinated. The Desert Indians, known as the followers of Cabezon, refused to allow their children to be vaccinated.

The superior skill and tact of Dr. W. E. Ferrebee, my physician, has done very much towards giving the Indians confidence in the white man's medicines and of his medical knowledge. The absence of all hospital facilities has caused the death of many Indians who might have been cured, if they could have been protected from the inclemency of the weather during their sickness. The necessity of hospital accommodations has been urged heretofore by the agent, and it is hoped that they will be granted during this fiscal year.

POPULATION.

At this writing all the census reports of the agency are not at hand. So many of the school employés were dismissed at the end of the last fiscal year, that it has been impossible with the very limited number of employés to get a correct census up to this date.

SCHOOLS.

No department of the agent's work has shown such gratifying success as that of the schools. The average attendance of the various schools for the last quarter has been 170. This small attendance was the result of an epidemic of whooping-cough and measles among the children. There have been eleven schools in operation during the year. The twelfth school, located at San Bernardino, was in operation for a few months, but was abolished for reasons not necessary to mention.

The Department has ordered a suspension of all schools not having an average attendance of twenty pupils. This is a severe rule, as the children living in a community where there are only fifteen children have the same claims on the Government as those who live in larger settlements. The agent would most respectfully emphasize his request that all of those schools showing an average of fifteen be reopened. The suspension of these schools is a backward step in the line of Indian civilization.

A SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

This problem, which has puzzled statesmen for so many years, is one of easy solution if the common-sense principles are applied which make other great schemes successful. Mere book knowledge will never lift the Indian out of barbarism. His hands need education just as much as his mind. He must be taught to rely on himself. If all the Mission Indians were collected on two large reservations, the question of their civilization could be accomplished within ten years. The general outline of the policy would be as follows: Collect all the Indians on one or more reservations; allot these lands in severalty to heads of families, building each family a comfortable house, and furnishing each family with a horse and cow and some agricultural implements. Erect agency, school, and hospital buildings in a central part of the reservation, also shops of various kinds. Employ a few real practical farmers (not court-house or political

farmers), and give them authority to put every able-bodied man to work on his own land at a given hour and the right to compel him to work a given number of hours each day. Let this work be directed by the farmer under the improved methods of modern farming, teaching the Indian how, when, and what to plant, and how to cultivate, harvest, and market his crop. Have the children of school age taught one-half of each day the rudiments of a good English education and let the other half of the day be spent in learning some industrial pursuit. The boys should be taught blacksmithing, carpentering, and shoemaking, gardening, pruning, and irrigation, and the girls house-cleaning, sewing, baking, and washing. Let this policy be carried out for ten years, and each Indian will have a well-improved home, and the rising generation will be prepared to earn their living. With the present system of yearly stipends millions of dollars are expended annually and the Indian has not advanced one step towards civilization.

RETROSPECTION.

Two years have almost passed since we assumed the duties of this office. We then thought we knew something of the Indian, from personal contact with him for fourteen years. This experience was worth little to us, as we soon found out that the Indian Department, many of whom never saw an Indian, knew more about him than we did. For many years the very name of Indian agent has savored of fraud and robbery. When we assumed the office it took a strong personal character to hold its own against the malodorousness of the name. We are perfectly willing for some one else to try his hand at civilizing the Indian. If we have achieved any success, it has been through the earnest and intelligent co-operation of our accomplished agency physician and the unwavering fidelity of eleven heroic school teachers.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. WARD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 11, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter of July 13 I have the honor to present this, my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

We have under cultivation about 1,200 acres of land, about 600 of which is cultivated as an agency farm, and the other 600 by individual Indians, from which they raise all their vegetables, such as corn, potatoes, melons, squashes, beans, tomatoes, turnips, peas, onions, etc., in large quantities, besides wheat and barley.

PRODUCTS.

The estimated production for this year is as follows: On reservation farm, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of barley, and 400 tons of hay. From 25 acres of hops the yield will be about 20,000 pounds of hops dry. By individual Indians, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of barley, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of onions, 500 bushels of beans, 25,000 melons, 6,000 pumpkins and squashes, 50 of peas, and a few other varieties of vegetables in small quantities.

STOCK.

We had at the beginning of the present fiscal year 650 head of cattle, old and young; 8 oxen, 59 head of work-horses, 20 work-mules, 20 horse and 11 mule colts, and 146 head of hogs.

MILLS.

Our saw-mill still stands idle and is fast falling into decay, and only for the want of an engine and boiler, with the necessary belting, to begin sawing lumber at once, while the Indian houses hardly answer the purpose of sheltering them from the rain, and those of the agent and employés do not shelter them.

APPRENTICES.

Since assuming charge of the agency I have had 5 apprentices at work with the carpenter, 2 with the blacksmith, 2 in the harness-shop, and 10 with the herder.

EDUCATIONAL.

I have had in operation since taking charge two day schools, with an average attendance of 57 scholars.

There are 70 children of school age at this agency, and a boarding school instead of a day school would prove far more beneficial. The moral training these children receive during school hours is more than offset by the vices of camp life, and I am powerless to prevent this without the aid of a boarding school, and I would urgently request that this matter be given the most favorable consideration of your office during the present year.

POLICE.

The Indian police force, consisting of 1 captain and 5 privates, have given fair satisfaction. Two of them I discharged for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, and 1 left the agency before I took charge and has never returned. The force as it now stands does good service, and is doing much to maintain order.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

There should be built here a hospital for the benefit of the old, blind, and infirm Indians. As they are now situated in the camps it is impossible to give them the care they require or to keep them supplied with many comforts.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of this reservation have all adopted the white man's dress, and are what would be called civilized Indians, nearly all speaking the English language sufficiently well to be understood, and would be good, sober, and industrious people were it not for the low class of white "whisky sellers" who infest the borders of this reservation.

It seems impossible to convict any of these men, as the Indians will not testify against them, and it seems entirely out of the question to get a white man to do so.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

C. H. YATES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 15, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor of forwarding herewith my twelfth annual report for this agency.

Although this reservation embraces over 40,000 acres of land only about 250 acres can be utilized for farming purposes. A large proportion is entirely worthless. There is, however, ample range for stock sufficient to maintain twice the number of Indians now occupying it.

A strip on the eastern border over 2 miles wide is chiefly valuable for its timber and of very little use to the Indians. This ought to be restored to the public domain. The Indians will never be able to realize any benefit from this part of the reservation until the lumbering interest is developed. I would recommend therefore that a strip a little more than 2 miles wide on the eastern border be thrown off, making the township line the eastern line of the reservation. If this were done mills would soon be erected, which would always give the Indians employment and furnish a good market for everything they could produce. Enough timber would still be left on the reservation to supply the Indians for every purpose needed for all time to come. Inspector Armstrong, when he was here last winter, favored this, and as it would be a benefit both to the Indians and whites, I hope he will be successful in having it secured.

CROPS.

The Indians have produced about 300 bushels wheat, 50 bushels corn, 30 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 20 bushels other vegetables, 500 melons, 500 pumpkins, and 30 tons hay.

Owing to extremes of wet and dry the agency farm was an entire failure.

Farming on this reservation can never be made a success. The area is too limited, and the land is of too poor a quality. Stock-raising is the only industry that will ever be remunerative to these Indians. And while some of them are accumulating property the majority are no better off than they were twelve years ago.

CIVILIZATION.

It is a question in my own mind whether it is possible for Indians to advance in civilization, situated as these are. In the first place, the very business followed for a livelihood necessitates isolation, and almost entire exclusion from civilized society. This is especially true of the female portion of the population. In the second place, the limited number of children of school age and their distance from each other renders it absolutely improbable to have any school advantages. Under such circumstances it cannot be expected that very rapid advancement will be made in higher civilization. The question of existence and ample support is no longer to be considered. That is already assured. That, however, does not mean civilization. They were in that condition before the white man invaded their soil. It is my honest conviction that it would be a thousand times better for these Indians, especially for the coming generation, if this entire reservation were sold at auction and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of good farms, where they could be permanently located and enjoy educational and other civilizing advantages. I would recommend this as the best possible move towards the advancement of these Indians. If this cannot be done, I would then recommend the restoration to the public domain of a strip of timber land on the eastern border of the reservation before mentioned, so as to furnish employment for the Indians as near home as possible.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

According to the recent census there are belonging to this reservation :

Number of males above eighteen years of age	40
Number of females above fourteen years of age	45
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen	22

This includes two families who are away from the reservation the most of the time but still enrolled here. Leaving out these two families, the actual number of school children constantly residing on the reservation amounts to 18 only. Of these 18, one-fourth are invalids and married, so that their attendance at school cannot be regularly secured. This reduces the school children of this reservation whose attendance at school can be relied upon to the small number of 13; and these are so scattered that during the inclement part of the year, and excessively warm weather of summer, it would be impossible to compel their regular attendance. Hence there has been no school here the past year, neither do I see any prospect of opening one in the future, unless an average of ten or twelve pupils be deemed sufficient. There is one school-house located at the agency near the center of the reservation.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The most important event, or at least the most exciting event of the year occurred on Christmas morning last. This was the killing of a medicine man who had been unsuccessful in curing one of his patients. And what makes it the more surprising, the two principal actors were the most intelligent Indians belonging to this reservation. The Indian doctor was no doubt an unprincipled man, but his murder was an outrage of which Indians with half the advantages these have enjoyed should be ashamed. The murderers were imprisoned for a short time in the county jail, but for want of jurisdiction by the State court the case was dismissed.

As I expect this to be my last annual report I close with feelings of thankfulness and regret; thankful that my relations with the Department have been so pleasant, and regretting that I have not accomplished more in the work intrusted to my care.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 5, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as United States Indian agent for the Southern Ute Indians, Colorado, showing my transactions as such agent, at the close of the fiscal year 1887.

This reservation consists of a narrow tract of land 15 miles wide and 110 miles long, situated in southwestern Colorado, and is surrounded by white settlers on all sides. The character of the land is agricultural and grazing; it is well watered by numer-

ous fine streams flowing through it from north to south, the water from which, if utilized, would reclaim over half of the very rich land by irrigation.

Since my last annual report there have been no depredations committed by the Indians. They have lived peaceably among themselves and have had no trouble with the surrounding settlements. I have noticed quite a change in the general disposition of these Indians to desist from wrong and violent acts, also to comply more willingly with such instructions as are from time to time given them. This I think is greatly due to the free, and by me, unrestrained mingling with the better element of white settlers, principally farmers surrounding the reservation. If the Indians are to be civilized they must have a chance to see almost daily how the white man lives, and I give them all required opportunity.

During the month of November, 1886, the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, visited this agency and had a consultation with these Indians. His visit and the talk he gave them seemed to have a most salutary effect. Being the first time that the head of the Indian department had ever visited this tribe, it gave them to believe that they were being more fully recognized by the Great Father at Washington, and since all of the promises made by the Commissioner to them have been fulfilled they express a willingness to act in accordance with the many valuable suggestions made to them.

FARMING.

Last winter being very open, we had an early spring, which enabled the Indians already farming to get their crops in early, also to break up some new land and do some fencing. The crops on these farms, fourteen in all, consisting of about 250 acres, look flourishing and an early harvest is expected, with a good yield of cereals and vegetables.

On account of the judicious and liberal assistance given the Indians by the Department for the purpose of inducing them to go to farming, I was enabled to construct 10 miles of irrigating ditches in the valley of Pine river. Along the line of this ditch the Indians cleared off about 400 acres of rich sagebush land, making 20 farms of about 20 acres each. Their horses being poor and unused to work in harness they could not break the ground. I had the ground broken for them by contract work and furnished the seed for planting, after which the Indians have taken charge of their crops and are doing the best they can with their limited knowledge of agriculture. On account of the drought of this summer, continuing over three months, the crops of these new farms could only be kept growing by continuous irrigation, which in new ground is not of a very successful result, the ground getting baked too hard. The farmers had almost despaired of ripening their crops, but recent rains have revived their hopes, and I am of the opinion that they will gather a good crop. While not as large as it was hoped it would be, yet I believe they will raise sufficient to encourage them to continue farming in the future.

I have an efficient farmer, but he is overworked on account of the number of farms to look after, and being scattered over such a large area of country, can not give that instruction actually necessary to the untutored Indian farmers; and to the best interest of the service I have to recommend that an assistant farmer be permanently employed.

With the experience of last year and this year, I am satisfied that new, extensive additional irrigating ditches will be required to satisfy the wants of those who will desire to go to farming. Without water for the land nothing can be raised in this climate.

STOCK.

The stock cattle, which by order of the Department were to be delivered to deserving Indians, are still running in pasture on the reservation and are in good condition. No distribution of them among the Indians has yet been made, because most of the Indians to whom the cattle were to be given are busy at farming. As soon as the crops are gathered the distribution will be made.

SCHOOLS.

During the last year there has been a day school conducted at the agency for about eleven months. It has not been as prosperous as desired. The teacher employed was efficient and zealous in her work. Assistance was given by myself, as well as all the employés of the agency, to induce the Indians to send their children to school; but, as stated in my former report, a strenuous opposition comes from the squaws. I have to suggest that the only plan by which the maintaining of a school at this agency

can ever be made successful is to make it a boarding-school. The success of the school will be a problem for some time to come.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished for the support of the Indians at this agency during the past year were of uniformly good quality and of sufficient quantity. No complaint has been made by any of the Indians either as to quality or quantity of supplies furnished. The annuity goods were amply sufficient and of good quality, and enough to supply all the wants of the Indians.

SANITARY.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been good. No prevailing disease or epidemic of any kind has occurred; the death rate not quite so great as last year.

WHISKY.

Intemperance among the Indians has, I noticed, decreased this last year. No case of drunkenness has come under my personal observation, although I have been informed that some have been able to get hold of liquor on the western end of the reservation, which caused serious apprehension among the settlers near by. The employing of a party to keep watch of this traffic has proved most efficient, and I recommend the continuance of a person in that capacity. The Indians must be kept sober, or all our work to civilize them is lost.

In the foregoing details I have to explain that it applies mostly to what is known as the Capote and Moache bands of Southern Utes, who occupy and live on the eastern part of the reservation and are engaged in farming and stockraising and constitute about half of all the Southern Utes. The Whee-minuche tribe, forming the other half, occupy the western part of the reservation. A part of them resist anything in the way of education or anything tending to the modes of civilized life, except to draw their rations and annuities; they have even threatened to destroy the crops of the eastern tribes who are at work. They are of a roaming disposition and pay but little attention to what is said by the agent. Their behavior is good, with the exception of a few, who, in connection with what is known as the Pah Utes, disturb the settlers west of the reserve by their presence, and I had to inform the commander at Fort Lewis of the absence of these Indians from the reserve, and their unwillingness to heed my order to return, and to request him to force them into obedience.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the Southern Utes are making much progress; they are becoming much better behaved and make rapid advancement toward self-support. If an agent keeps up his efforts he will succeed; if he lets go, all falls to pieces again.

Permit me to return my thanks for the kindness and assistance given me by the Department in my official duties.

Herewith inclosed the required statistics. The Southern Utes number 995.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHN. F. STOLLSTEIMER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year.

Cheyenne River agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri river, about 35 miles north of Pierre, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from which place a stage runs to a point opposite the agency three times a week. The mail and passengers are crossed over the river in a small row-boat. The nearest telegraph station is Fort Sully, 7 miles distant, on the east side of the river. There is frequently great difficulty in crossing the river. Owing to the swiftness of the current and numerous sand bars hours are sometimes consumed in the crossing, and at certain seasons of the year the river is impassable for three or four days at a time. There should be a telegraph station at either the agency or the contiguous post of Fort Bennett.

The Indians at this agency comprise the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. The census of June 30 last shows their number to be 2,936, as follows:

Band.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children from 6 to 16 years of age.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Blackfeet	102	121	223	27	31	58
Sans Arc	349	431	780	78	101	179
Minneconjou	575	673	1,248	126	172	298
Two Kettle	320	365	685	76	82	158
Total	1,346	1,590	2,936	307	386	693

The territory under the jurisdiction of this agency contains about 12,000 square miles, and the Indians are scattered over the greater portion of this area, along the timbered streams, mostly in camps of varying sizes. A few have taken separate places in years past, and the number so doing has increased greatly in the last two years. It is difficult to form anything like a correct estimate of the amount of tillable land, but there is probably not over 1,600,000 acres of good agricultural land. Gumbo is found to cover large areas of the bottom lands, so that only selected places can be cultivated.

The drawbacks to successful agriculture are so great as not to be overcome with any reasonable amount of labor. In the first place timber is only found along the streams and in some of the ravines, and the hot winds of July and August sweeping over a country for hundreds of miles which has no forests to break their force or cool them, dry up and destroy in their course much that is planted by the Indians. Then, again, the rain-fall is altogether too small for the requirements of agriculture at the season when most needed. Heavy dews are the exception in this country. Irrigation over a large portion of the arable land is not practicable except at great labor and outlay of money. Hails and high winds also play their role here.

These difficulties have prevented the Indians from making any marked success as agriculturists. To a greater extent, year after year, have they turned over the soil and seeded it, and most of the seasons the harvest has been no greater than the amount of seeds planted. I have been on this reserve for eight seasons past, and no year during this time have the Indians succeeded in getting over one-third of a crop, and some of the seasons they have met with total failures.

Since about 1872 efforts have been put forth by every agent to make agriculturists of these Indians, but the soil and climate will not allow it. The amount of money that has been expended by the Government in this time for agricultural implements of all kinds, fence-wire, and seeds many times exceeds the value of all that has been raised. It may be said that the Indian has been furnished with an occupation to employ his time; but I see no good in keeping these Indians employed at what they can not make a living at in this country. I think it is fully time to cease, for some years to come, efforts to have these Indians cultivate any large area of land, and direct the most of their time to the care of stock.

Until this reserve and the vast region surrounding it shall have been settled and trees extensively planted, very little success will, in my opinion, attend efforts to cultivate the soil. For the reasons given I am fully prepared to recommend abandonment by these Indians of agricultural pursuits (except cultivation of gardens), and that they turn their attention to stockraising as the quickest and surest means of attaining self-support. The soil is now far better adapted for grazing than tilling, and the numerous ravines and brakes afford good shelter for cattle.

During the past season these Indians seeded nearly 1,900 acres of land to oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, and small vegetables, an increase of 50 per cent. over the season of 1886, and an increase of 150 per cent. over 1885. It was the intention to have had over 2,400 acres of land under cultivation this year, but owing to the arrival last fall of an inspector who held peculiar views on the relations that should exist between the Indians and the local representative of the Government here, I was unable to have fall plowing done. For the season of 1887 there were planted oats, 28,761 pounds; potatoes, 60,000 pounds; onions, 19 bushels; turnips, 18 pounds; wheat, about 70 bushels; and melons, pumpkins, etc.; and a careful estimate of the crops (not yet all harvested) gives the following yield: Wheat, 275 bushels; corn, 7,300 bushels; oats, 550 bushels; potatoes, 4,500 bushels; turnips, 140 bushels, and onions, 275 bushels. This is certainly not a very encouraging yield considering that we have had, on the whole, a more favorable year than the average.

There has been issued to these Indians during the year 420 head of stock cattle, which were furnished under contract. The cattle were all young and of good quality. One hundred brood mares have also been furnished. This is the first attempt that has been made to improve the ponies of these Indians. Careful selection was made of the Indians who received this stock, and issues were made only to those who would be likely to take good care of the animals. The Indians to whom this stock was issued have all provided stables for their shelter and have put up sufficient hay to carry them through the coming winter. These Indians are paying increased attention to the care of their stock, and every effort is put forth by the employés of the agency to encourage and assist the Indians in this particular.

A careful count of the stock on the reserve gives the following result:

Owned by Indians and half-breeds.

Horses	2,785
Mules	8
Cattle	5,406
Swine	130
Domestic fowl	1,957

Increase during the year.

Horses:	
By purchase	100
Natural increase	490
Cattle:	
By purchase	425
Natural increase	903
Swine, natural increase	75
Domestic fowl, natural increase	820

Of the 5,406 head of cattle on the reserve, 2,700 head are in the hands of eight half-breeds, leaving about the same number in the hands of the 720 Indian families on the rolls of this agency. The natural increase in cattle during the year has been very good when we consider the severe winter of 1886 and 1887. The percentage of losses of cattle in the hands of Indians has not exceeded 15 per cent. The loss sustained by white people in the surrounding country has been from 30 to 60 per cent.

The winter of 1886 and 1887 was one of unusual severity in this region. Snow fell early in the winter to a considerable depth and remained on the ground until April, so that it was difficult and, in some cases, impossible for cattle to find feed. Notwithstanding this fact, my herders were able to hold the agency beef herd, of over 600 head, through the winter with a loss of only 10 head, which shows that they used great care and exercised good judgment in their work. This loss represents all sustained by the agency during my administration of it, now over eighteen months, during which time the agency has received over 2,500 head of cattle. Careful selection was made for the place of chief herder, and he selected his assistants, and the result has, I think, been highly satisfactory.

Since my last report the cattle trespassers, who had been on this reserve for some years past, have been removed under the orders of the Department. About 5,000 head, owned by a dozen different parties, have been removed. Just over the west line of this reserve there are several large cattle ranches, and the owners of these cattle have been allowing, either intentionally or otherwise, their animals to range on the reserve to a considerable extent. Details of police have been sent to drive them off; but the line is so long, and there are so many thousand head of cattle that range over it, that the entire police force of this agency would not be able to keep all the cattle off. The owners have been warned that action for trespass will be brought against them unless they keep their cattle off the reserve. In some cases it is impossible to tell where the line runs, as it has never been surveyed. To avoid complications it is important that the line should be surveyed and permanently marked.

At the beginning of the present year, in accordance with the wish of the Indians, a business council of thirteen members was elected by the Indians. The object of this council is to make known the wishes of the Indians in all the more important measures that arise from time to time that specially concern them, and through this council is made known to the Indians the instructions of the Department in all that affects them. So far the plan has been found to work well.

The court of Indian offenses has during the year been organized in accordance with the orders of the Department. A large number of cases have been acted upon, mostly of minor offenses, and the agent has thus been relieved of a large amount of work that can be as well intrusted, in the majority of cases, to the Indians. The court has done good work, its findings have always been considered just, and its sentences commensurate with the offense committed. A majority of the Indians having expressed a desire to elect the judges of this court, I told them they could do so, and I would lay

the matter before the Department. At a recent election the Indians chose three good men for judges, and I have transmitted their names to the Department, with the recommendation that they be appointed. It is thought it would be better to have paid judges for the court.

The employé force of this agency consists of 1 physician, 1 clerk, 1 issue clerk and storekeeper, 2 farmers, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, and 2 laborers, all white men; and the following Indians: 3 laborers, 2 assistant farmers, 2 blacksmith's assistants, 2 carpenter's assistants, 1 physician's apprentice, 5 herders, and 1 interpreter, a half-breed. With one or two exceptions, these employés are competent to fill their positions, and have rendered efficient service. The clerical force is too small to perform the required work at this agency, and in consequence the agent has to spend much of his time performing duties that are purely clerical. There should be another clerk allowed, in order to obviate this and permit the agent to devote more time to the Indians under his charge.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 privates. Considering the extent of this reserve, the scattered condition of the Indians, and the numerous interests to be protected, this force is too small. It has been kept busy the past year in guarding the reserve against timber trespassers, preserving order in the camps, executing the orders of the court; in endeavors to break up the dancing in the camps on Cherry creek and the upper Cheyenne; in preventing the Indians from disposing of their annuities, and their leaving the reserve without passes; in assisting the farmers in the execution of their duties, and in other necessary work. The force has rendered valuable aid in all these directions. The pay of this class of employés should be materially increased to insure the greatest efficiency.

The agency physician, Dr. P. C. Barbour, reports:

There has been no epidemic among the Indians during the past year. Number of Indians and white employés who have received medical treatment during the year, 1,367; births, 91; deaths, 73.

The health of these Indians the past year has been far better than the year previous, as shown by the number who applied for treatment. Except in a few instances, I know of none who were treated by their own medicine men. I presume it really unnecessary to ask for hospital advantages, as there seems no disposition whatever to furnish a much-needed convenience.

I can say from my own knowledge that it is high time a radical change should be made in the medical branch of the Indian service. Hospital accommodation should be provided for the many cases in the scattered camps, that it is impossible for the physician to reach except through hospital service. That the Indians of this agency would largely avail themselves of the benefits of such an institution, I have no doubt. A hospital is greatly needed and should be built.

SCHOOLS.

There are 9 schools on the reserve maintained by the Government; 8 of these are day schools and 1 boarding. One boarding-school for girls maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with some assistance from the Government, and 9 day-schools, supported by the Congregational Church and various missionary societies, all under charge of Rev. T. S. Riggs.

The instruction in the schools under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs has been in the vernacular by native teachers. In all other schools on the reserve it has been in English.

The attendance at the day schools has been larger and more regular than during any previous year and many of these Indians appreciate more and more the importance of having their children educated in English.

During the year 7 new day-school buildings and 7 teachers' houses have been built on the reserve, also 1 school building for St. John's School for Girls, and repairs have been made to the boys' school, which give the much-needed increased facilities necessary for the successful conduct of the schools. All the schools have done good work during the year, and their influence is being felt on nearly the entire reserve.

Under the recent order of the Department the schools, under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs, taught in the vernacular, will have to be either discontinued or taught in English exclusively. For educational purposes the wisdom of the order, in my judgment, can not well be questioned. To teach the rising generation of the Sioux in their native tongue is simply to teach the perpetuation of something that can be of no benefit whatever to them. The amount of learning they could acquire in their native tongue is necessarily very limited, and then, if I understand the matter, the object is to make these Indians an English-speaking people, and surely it has been abundantly demonstrated that in order to teach them English it is not necessary nor is it any material advantage to them to have received instruction in their native tongue. On the contrary, it is held by many that the children's previous instruction in Sioux retards their progress in English.

Many of these Indians are ready to take land in severalty, but the majority are opposed to the measure; especially is such the case with the Indians living on Cherry

creek and the upper Cheyenne river, where the large camps are situated. It is in these large camps that the least progress is made by these Indians. Very little has been accomplished with the Cherry Creek and upper Cheyenne River Indians the past year. A very few have been induced to leave the camps and take separate places, but, as stated last year, the Indians in these camps spend most of their time in dancing.

On the whole the Cheyenne River Agency Indians are improving in all respects. In the camps along the Missouri river the progress has been truly encouraging, and much success has attended efforts for improvement along the Bad, Moreau, and lower Cheyenne river also, so that we can fairly claim that the year's work has been productive of much good to these Indians, and could they be brought within half the area they now occupy their progress would be much more rapid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The Crow Creek agency is about 25 miles from Lower Brulé agency and the two are located on opposite sides of the Missouri river. It requires much physical strength to undergo the exposure and labor necessary to superintend both agencies, but the advantages to an agent in seeing what privileges the Indians on the east bank who have taken up land in severalty and are surrounded by white settlements enjoy over their neighbors across the river, are very satisfactory and serve as a guide-post to mark his course.

As the features of the two agencies are much the same, and as the same general management is required for the one as the well as the other, I lay before you facts applicable to the consolidated agency and follow with the special mention of each separately.

CUSTOMS.

The Indians still indulge in dancing, which has assumed the shape of harmless amusement and free from the barbarism that accompanied them a few years back. While their dances are weird, uncouth, and uncivilized, yet until they are supplanted by more enlightened amusement it may be best to tolerate them.

I have endeavored and succeeded fairly well in breaking up the custom of Indians giving away everything on the death of a member of the family, which left the survivors destitute.

HOW INDIANS WORK.

Not many years back the male Indians considered it a disgrace to labor, and I am told of a case in this tribe within the last ten years, where a wife refused to live with her husband because he proposed to live after the customs of the white man, and brought wood and water for his wife to cook with. It has been my endeavor since being among them to teach them that not to work is a disgrace. There is a large majority of Indians of this reservation who are ready and willing to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," and they are particularly pleased when an opportunity affords to earn ready money. With the limited means at his disposal, an agent can employ only a limited number to work for wages. Some few go into the white settlements for work, but there, too, in this country, the work is limited.

IMPROVIDENCE.

One great trouble to contend with in the management of Indians is their improvidence, and want of economy. I was urging a man last spring to put out trees to serve in time for wood, timber, and shade, and the characteristic above spoken of was shown in his answer when he said he "would not live long enough to derive any benefit from it."

FARMING.

The farming operations of the Indians for the past year have on the whole been quite successful. Notwithstanding the severe drought for several years past, discouraging alike to whites and Indians, they went to work in earnest again, and very mate-

rially increased the acreage under cultivation on their farms. Heavy snows during the winter, and favorable rains in spring and summer, have supplied sufficient moisture to produce quite a good yield of grain and vegetables. Many potato patches were, however, destroyed by bugs. The sunflower, that is indigenous to this section and grows spontaneously wherever the soil is broken by plow or wagon-wheel is fast spreading and becoming a great pest. It would be well if some means could be devised to get rid of it.

Stock-raising is becoming quite a feature with these Indians, and I encourage the idea always.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The birth-rate and death-rate have kept about on even pace for the past twelve months. Most of the deaths noted resulted from old age and pulmonary complaints. The consumption seems traceable in some respects to their change from the skin and cloth tent or "tipi" to houses. In the tent they necessarily breathed plenty of fresh air, while they sometimes fail to properly ventilate their houses. This will doubtless be corrected, however, when they become better acquainted with and observe the laws of hygiene.

Indian medicine men do not seem to possess as much influence as formerly. The sooner they disappear entirely and give place to rational medical treatment the better. Their treatment of the sick consisted mostly in drum-beating, incantations, and mystifying ceremonies, together with the use of a few herbs, the qualities of which are unknown and their virtue for healing extremely doubtful.

REDUCING RATIONS.

The rations are being gradually reduced, and this plan more than any other one thing makes the Indian realize that he must depend on himself for a support. But as rations are reduced I think the issue of agricultural and mechanical implements should be increased. I have induced a few of the Indians this year to purchase mowing machines for themselves, but their means are as yet very limited and they are compelled to go slowly in such matters.

CARE OF OLD AND INFIRM.

There should be an establishment at every agency on the order of a "poor-house and farm," where the old and infirm Indians can be fed and cared for. This would enable a much more rapid reduction of rations and leave the strong and able-bodied to provide food for themselves.

BROOD MARES AND CATTLE.

During last spring and early summer 54 brood mares and 30 yoke of oxen (one-half for Crow Creek and one-half for Lower Brulé) were furnished for issue. The good result of placing the oxen is already seen by the amount of sod that has been turned and the advantage in material wealth will be shown as to brood mares in due time. This stock was all issued to the most deserving Indians as a reward of merit to those who have made the best progress in farming and care of stock.

INDEPENDENT RESERVATIONS.

Guided by the light of history, these Indians are jealous of their land interests. They are continually talking of it, and have frequently appealed to me to ask the "Great Father" (the President) to have each of the Sioux agencies laid off into separate reserves, with a title so certain that they can not be dispossessed without their own consent. Their tenure to this land seems to them uncertain, and but for the timely inauguration of the present administration the Crow Creek Indians would have been despoiled of a large tract, as their forefathers have been before them, without having a say in the matter or a "friend at court." Now, I do not wish to be understood as advocating that these Sioux Indians should be allowed to hold the vast uncultivated territory now occupied by them. I believe it will be right, after the Indians have been located on land and given in addition a fair margin to hold in common for their children and place them on a more equal footing with the whites with whom they will come in contact, to throw open for settlement the balance of the land to those whites in search of homes, and let railroads penetrate this now non-producing region and have it furnish its quota towards the general prosperity of the country. The Indians are better off and make more rapid progress when brought in contact with good white men. They unconsciously pick the white man's brains and learn his ways.

RELIGION.

The Rev. Mr. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with his native assistants, Messrs. David Tatyapa and Daniel Fire Cloud, and Rev. Mr. Walker, at Lower Brulé, report an increase in the membership and in the number of church-going people. Two new missions have been established under the auspices of this church, one at each agency.

MARRIED RELATIONS.

While the Sioux are by no means a sensual people, and while they compare favorably with any other races from a moral point of view, yet their married relations are such that much trouble is engendered. The custom has been and still exists for Indian men to purchase wives, with a pony, gun, or other property, that please their fancy, and too frequently tire of and get rid of them or "throw them away," as the expression goes. Congress occupied weeks and newspapers indulged freely in long discussions of the Mormons and their bigamy, blaming and finally punishing them, but not one word on this subject in regard to the Indians, though the population of the latter is about one-half that of the former. The principle seems to be, if the Indians are moral, "all right;" if not, "we don't care to be bothered with the subject." A law passed by Congress March 3, 1885, makes Indians amenable for certain crimes under the laws of States and Territories in which they are located, but, purposely it seems, the crime of bigamy was left out.

Another long-neglected duty has been in not providing means for reimbursing States and Territories for cost of trying cases under this law, which would only be a matter of justice on the part of the Government, where Indians pay no taxes nor contribute to the support of such States and Territories.

FREIGHTING.

Until last year freight for agency was landed by steamboats on the river bank, several miles from agency, from whence it was hauled by agency teams to warehouses. Now freight is delivered at Chamberlain, the nearest railroad point, from whence it is hauled to agency by Indian freighters. This plan saves goods from exposure they are subjected to when landed by steamboats, saves confusion and annoyance attendant on stopping agency teams from other important work to rush to landing, and at same time gives Indians a chance to earn money—a very important factor in their civilization.

EDUCATION.

It is an uphill business for the children of these people to master English. They do not learn as fast as white children, of course. They do not inherit habits of thought and mind-training as do the whites, and besides are placed at the disadvantage of hearing the Indian language spoken all around by parents, relatives, and friends. But the schools are doing good work, and under your instructions to discourage the use of the Indian language to the utmost limit, still better results will follow. There is a "little heaven" now, and the whole must soon become so.

As home is the place for the A-B-C's to be taught to white children, so should the reservation school furnish the elementary education of these people, which will be found generally ample; and by way of reward or affording better facilities to brighter minds, let more advanced schools, east or west, be called into requisition, always having a due regard for the healthfulness of pupils, and of locality where they are sent.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of both agencies can be measured by the Jeffersonian test. They are capable and honest. They have seconded me in the most hearty manner in doing every thing to advance these people to a higher plane of civilization.

THE ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Mr. Collins at Crow Creek and Mr. White at Lower Brulé have been particularly enthusiastic in their work of teaching the Indians farming, and putting their hands to the plow whenever necessary.

THE INDIAN POLICE

are prompt to execute orders and untiring in performing work assigned them. They are to an agency what a well-organized police force is to a city, and are, in fact, indispensable to its successful management.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is prettily located in the valley of the Missouri river about 25 miles from Chamberlain, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.

RESERVATION AND ALLOTMENTS.

The reservation contains about 576,000 acres of farming, timber, and grazing, or grass lands, about two-thirds of which is arable. The timber is becoming quite scarce.

Most of the Indians have taken up land in severalty, and their advancement for this reason is especially very marked from year to year.

IMPROVEMENT.

The improvements made by the Government since my last report have been of a very substantial nature, consisting of 17 comfortable frame dwellings for Indians on the Crow Creek reservation who have taken up land in severalty and gone to farming on same; one grain warehouse for both Indian and agency use; one warehouse for supplies, to replace an old, dilapidated affair ready to tumble down; one steam grist mill now in process of erection, which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the advancement of these people; 9 miles of wire fence across the mouth of that portion of reservation known as "Big Bend," thus inclosing a pasture of probably 75,000 acres, which will prove invaluable for holding Government herd, and gradually become a general pasture ground for the tribe.

There should be some arrangements to supply the agency with water and afford fire protection other than the means now resorted to—that of hauling a half mile from the river.

CENSUS.

The census of June 30 last shows a population of 1,103 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 100 are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds, the balance being Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages, they are as follows:

Males above eighteen years	292
Females above fourteen years	379
Between six and sixteen years, both sexes	242
Under six years, both sexes	190
	1,103

HOUSE BUILDING.

Building houses has been carried on to a greater extent this year than any years previous. The Government furnished material for seventeen comfortable frame houses, the Indians doing the work. Besides these, about twelve log houses have been erected by the Indians for themselves. In addition to this quite a number of Indians have been assisted with shingle roofs, and floors.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

This agency has been particularly free from crimes. The guard-house was brought into requisition to punish a man for adultery with another man's wife and once to punish a woman for stabbing a man from jealousy. But there has been no stealing nor whisky drinking come to my knowledge.

SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school at Crow creek has been well conducted for several years. There was an excellent corps of teachers during the year. It is not perfect, however, and I hope to make it much better. There is an addition much needed to one of the buildings the cost of which would be about \$600. This would enable the school now accommodating sixty children to double its capacity.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Church a very fine and handsome school building has been erected about 18 miles from this agency. The building was put up too late in the season to accomplish a great deal, but I expect much from it in another year.

In this connection, I take pleasure in mentioning another very great improvement being added to the Crow Creek reservation. Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Mr.

Joe Howard, the well-known writer of New York, is having erected about 12 miles from the agency a commodious home where Indian girls returning from Eastern schools, as well as other young women of this reservation, will be taught various useful industries. Miss Howard is quite a young lady, but such is her interest and zeal in the Indian cause that she has left home, friends, the comforts of civilized life, and all the gayeties and pleasures of our great metropolis to spend her life among these people. Such instances are rarely known, but she with great enthusiasm, with all the ardor of a warm young nature, and with a cool and deliberate judgment that would well become a much older head, has gone earnestly to work.

The names of teachers and salaries paid at Crow creek are as follows:

	Per annum.
J. F. Sawtell, principal teacher	\$720
Mollie V. Gaither, teacher	600
R. B. Peter, teacher	500
Joseph Sutton, industrial teacher	500
Sallie Sawtell, matron	480
Maggie Hall, seamstress	360
Hannah Lonergan, cook	300
Julia Jacobs, laundress	300

AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm has done fairly well this year. The agency farmer, besides cultivating the farm, has assisted much with other work. He is now engaged in making hay, of which it will take in the neighborhood of 100 tons. Owing to the increase of stock of Indians and the growing demand for hay lands, and the distance I now have to send for it, I have thought it advisable to sow most of the agency field with tame grasses. It will be cheaper to purchase grain for horses than hay.

DISPOSSESSING THE WHITES.

During last spring a number of white trespassers, who had gone on the reservation under Executive order dated February 27, 1885, and who had been ordered off after President Cleveland's proclamation of April 17, 1885, declaring them unlawful occupants, were removed. My instructions were to confine operations to that part of the reservation called the "Big Bend" country, which it was proposed to fence in as a pasture ground for Government herd. From tone assumed by settlers when warned to remove themselves and effects, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to remove them with my limited police force, as I did not wish to run the risk of conflict, loss of life or property, as they declared they would not submit to such removal. When I spoke of the military they said it was the same old "bugaboo" gotten up by the former agent to scare them; but when the military actually arrived they saw that the Government was in earnest in the matter, and moved peaceably and quietly. One of them remarked that it was well to have something definite decided, as they had been living in a state of suspense for two years, and the greatest hardship was in allowing them to remain after the first notice to leave was served on them by my predecessor in office. These people were treated with all due consideration by Capt. Albert L. Meyer, in command of troops, and myself. They had ample notice and were allowed plenty of time to remove themselves and effects. The sensational newspaper reports were without foundation, and seemed to have emanated from persons who draw on their imagination for facts. The adverse criticisms of the press hostile to this administration were unjust. There are yet several hundred whites on this reservation who came under same Executive order and are making extensive improvements.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is in the valley of the Missouri river on the west bank, and about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

Most of the buildings are in good repair. Next year a new store-house will be needed.

RESERVATION AND LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The Lower Brulés occupy an undivided portion of the Great Sioux reservation. Under your recommendation a survey of selected portions is now being made by the land office. This will prove of inestimable value to the Indians, as when once on their individual claims their interests will be aroused and their progress must be more rapid.

CENSUS.

The census taken June 30 last shows a population of 1,237 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 75 are half-breeds with a few Yanktons and Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages they are as follows :

Males above eighteen years.....	301
Females above fourteen years	394
Between six and sixteen years, both sexes.....	304
Under six years, both sexes.....	238
Total	1,237

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians are beginning to realize that they must become self-supporting, and are going to work in earnest. They have added much in the way of new breaking and other improvements since my last report. The issue of brood mares and work oxen this year is having a wholesome effect.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIMES.

The Indians here occasionally are caught by the police with whisky about them. They seem to have a craving for stimulants and drugs that influence them powerfully, and when they can not procure whisky, will take peppermint, chloral, and opium. A druggist in Chamberlain sold several Indians chloral last spring, from the effects of which one died and two others were at the point of death. This fact was reported to you at the time, but as I never heard from you on the subject I suppose nothing can be done in such cases.

The Indian Handsome Elk was arrested by three of the Indian police, July 27 last, for the murder of another Indian named One Eye, at this agency, in September, 1885, before I assumed charge, and is now in jail at Chamberlain awaiting trial.

AGENCY FARM.

An addition of 20 acres has been added to agency farm, and good sod corn will produce probably 200 bushels. The agency teams have not only cultivated acres belonging to farm, but have assisted those Indians who have no teams and express a willingness to do something and make a start.

SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school, under the management of Miss King, has done exceedingly well. In fact, from all I can learn, it has been better conducted than ever before. The only drawback in school matters now at this agency is want of another building, in order to provide educational advantages for the many children over the reservation growing up in ignorance.

Under authority from you, I hastily constructed an addition to an old school-house that had been long idle at mouth of White river, and employed Miss Goodale to take charge of it. She opened school about the 1st of January last. At same time Miss Tileston got an appointment as missionary. These two young girls co-operated together. They showed all through the year indomitable pluck, energy, and perseverance, and made a splendid success of this camp school, not only by educating the children and advancing them in a remarkable manner, but exercising a most wholesome influence over the whole camp. Samuel Medicine Bull, a full-blood Indian and a returned Hampton student, lives in this camp and rendered these young ladies valuable assistance. He will be assistant teacher next session, as you are aware.

The following are names of teachers and salaries paid at Lower Brulé during year :

	Per annum.
Nellie A. King, superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$600
E. Tillery, teacher.....	500
Mary F. Osborn, seamstress and assistant teacher	360
Helena B. Johnson, matron	480
Mary Pederson, cook	300
Carrie Johnson, laundress.....	300
Elaine Goodale, teacher day school, White river	600

CONCLUSION.

I thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for the generous assistance rendered me by your office, and the kind manner in which you have aided me in making a success of the year's work. Inclosed herewith you will find statistics of agency and reports of Mr. P. L. Tippet, clerk in charge at Lower Brulé, and Miss Elaine Goodale, teacher of day school at mouth of White river.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of White River school for the year ending July 1, 1887.

The industrial day school at the mouth of White river opened January 11, 1887, and has therefore been in session during less than two-thirds of the school year. The progress made by the children in English studies and their general improvement has been all that could be asked. It is the opinion of the teacher and resident lady missionary, both of whom have had an experience of some years in an eastern training school, that these children compare favorably in scholarship with those who have been for the same length of time in a boarding-school at the East. That the average attendance has not been larger is chiefly owing to severe weather during the winter months and to a protracted visit of one-third of the whole school to a neighboring agency in the spring. It is strongly recommended that children belonging to the day schools should not be allowed to leave the agency without very good reason.

The feature of this school is its industrial training—its pressing needs and those of other day schools are in this direction. Mission and private aid and the voluntary assistance of the lady missionary have made it possible to teach various industries not provided for by Government. The sewing school, which has held an hour's session daily, has been wholly supported by these means. Each girl has made for herself in the school or been given two dresses and two suits of underclothing, beside hats, stockings, and other articles. Each boy has received a shirt, hat, and stockings, and each of the smaller boys a suit of clothes. It is recommended that every day school should be provided by Government with materials to conduct a sewing class and to provide the children with some portion of their clothing. It has been clearly shown that habits of neatness and industry can be as well learned in a day school as in a boarding-school.

The cooking classes have been very successful, and should be everywhere introduced, in connection with a midday lunch for the scholars wherever their homes are so widely scattered as to warrant it. Our children do not need a school lunch, except occasionally as an object lesson.

The boys have worked well in the garden, where they cultivate twelve or fourteen different vegetables. Most of these have not yet been gathered. An assistant competent to teach carpentering has been appointed, and it is requested that a log house, costing some \$20 be put up at once for a shop in which the boys can learn the elements of the trade, and be furnished with the necessary tools.

It is hoped that the success at White River may serve to demonstrate the importance of greatly increasing the number of day schools, and the industrial facilities of those already in operation.

ELAINE GOODALE,
Teacher.

W. W. ANDERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

This reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, in Ramsey and Benson counties, in northern Dakota. The reservation did contain 230,400 acres, but owing to a mistake in running the western boundary line these Indians sustained a loss of 64,000 acres of land, which reduces the amount now contained in the reservation to 166,400 acres.

The language of the treaty of 1862, defining the boundaries of this reservation, is as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake, thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river, thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of Aspen island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

In 1875 the boundaries of the reservation were established by a Government surveyor. In 1883 I discovered by survey that the western boundary of this reservation had been erroneously made, and reported the facts to the Indian Office. The result was that the Department employed C. H. Bates, at present residing in Yankton, Dak., to resurvey the western boundary of this reservation; he did so, and found the facts as reported by me were correct, and that the Indians of Devil's Lake had by the erroneous survey been deprived of some 64,000 acres of land.

This matter was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who, in a letter dated September 18, 1883, to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

Whether or not the Cheyenne river has been brought nearer to the westerly point of the Devil's lake at another point by changes of its bed, which often occurs in these western rivers, is not shown

n this report. The boundary lines of the reservation have already been surveyed and established, and since that was done a large number of settlers have in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the reservation line as established in 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and have acquired rights thereon. In view of these facts no change will be made in the western reservation line already established. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been so instructed.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

In reply to the statement of the honorable Secretary, "that settlers had gone on these lands in good faith and acquired rights thereon," these settlers were notified by me that they were on the Indian reservation, the lands had not been surveyed, and that no settler can acquire any lawful rights by settling upon unsurveyed lands. In regard to the Cheyenne river changing its bed, would not the honorable Secretary be compelled to prove, in a court of law, that it had changed its bed, and not for me or the Indians to prove that it had not? But we will be accommodating, and by affidavits now on file in the Indian Office, which are conclusive on this point, show that it is a physical impossibility for this river to have changed its bed within the memory of man; and further, the mounds on the hills near the river bank show that this river has not changed its bed since this country was inhabited by the mound builders. Therefore, while it is clear that we do not want to deprive the settlers of rights acquired to these lands (lawful or otherwise), it is just as clear, on the other hand, that an erroneous survey, made by an agent appointed by the Government, should not deprive these Indians of land they are justly entitled to by solemn and sacred treaty. It is not to be presumed to be the object of the Government by its own errors to break a treaty. I therefore, in the name of justice and the Sioux of Devil's Lake, ask that Congress be requested to reimburse these Indians for the land erroneously taken from them, and to which they are under treaty justly entitled, in amount \$64,000. Please see Special Agent H. Heth's report on this subject, dated Devil's Lake agency, August 9, 1887.

NUMBER OF INDIANS, ETC.

The number of Indians now on the reservation is as follows, viz:

Males over eighteen years.....	228
Females over fourteen years.....	314
Males under eighteen years.....	196
Females under fourteen years.....	190
Total of all ages.....	928
Males between six and sixteen.....	110
Females between six and sixteen.....	111
Total of school-going age.....	221
Number of deaths.....	67
Number of births.....	40

The bands originally located here were the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux, but they have now lost their individuality as bands by intermarriage, and can be more properly called Sioux of Devil's lake.

I now propose to give a short retrospective history of these Indians since their first location here up to the present time, and if the personal pronoun I appears frequently I wish my readers to bear in mind that I have been more or less identified with these Indians and their management from 1867 up to the present time, a period of twenty years. When an employé in the quartermaster's department at this post (Fort Totten) I took the first census of these Indians, and issued to them their first rations of corn and pork furnished by or through the Army. I was selected for this work by General J. N. G. Whistler, as I had some knowledge of the Indian language and could intelligently write and pronounce the Indian names.

In 1869 Devil's lake was made a subagency of the Sisseton agency, under Agent J. W. Daniels, and Peter Sutherland appointed subagent. I acted as Mr. Sutherland's interpreter, and assisted him in his work until the appointment of William H. Forbes, the first agent appointed for the Devil's Lake Indians, in 1871.

For the lack of means but little had been done in the way of farming until Mr. Forbes was made agent, other than the cultivation of corn and vegetables, and starting the Indians under the only true and correct policy calculated to civilize and make the Indians self-supporting, namely, that all goods and supplies were only issued in payment for work performed or produce delivered, except to the old and destitute, and to this policy can be attributed the success of the Indians of this and Sisseton reservations. This clause was made part of their treaty by Joseph R. Brown, well

known as one of the pioneers of Minnesota, and afterwards Indian agent for the Indians of Redwood and Yellow Medicine before the massacre of 1862.

After the appointment of Agent Forbes these Indians received their pro rata of the \$80,000, which, under treaty stipulations, was to go to the support of this and Sisseton agency Indians.

Agent Forbes continued the work and system inaugurated by Mr. Sutherland and myself, and having plenty of means continued the work until his death with commendable energy and success, assisted by myself and the present agent at Standing Rock agency, James McLaughlin. A Mr. Beckwith was agent for about a year after Mr. Forbes's death, but accomplished nothing; he was succeeded by McLaughlin as agent. McLaughlin served six years as agent, and was then (1881) appointed agent at Standing Rock agency, and was succeeded by your humble servant, who has been in charge up until the present time, six years.

These Indians were all "blanket Indians," who had never done a day's work on a farm in their lives, but by degrees have steadily advanced until to-day they are about self-supporting and not a "blanket Indian" on the reservation; all are cultivating farms of their own, scattered over the reservation, living in log houses built by themselves. They are now about in the middle of their harvest, cutting their grain with 35 harvesters and binders, and 18 self-raking reapers, purchased by themselves, in clubs of from three to five, with money paid them for flour for the Turtle Mountain Indians which is ground at the agency grist-mill, and money paid for wood for the agency and schools, and some money earned by the sale of dried buffalo bones and dead and down timber; the latter is sold during the winter and hauled across the ice to the town of Devil's Lake, where during last winter for a time they made wood a drug upon the market.

More than half of our machines are worked with oxen, and, as a result, we will lose at least 10,000 bushels of wheat by overripening before it is possible to cut the grain with this slow process. For lack of horse teams to do our harvesting we will lose more than double the amount of grain necessary to feed the Turtle Mountain Indians. For instance, three men own one self-binder, and have only ox teams to work it; one has 40 acres, another 60 acres, and another 80 acres, aggregating 180 acres. With an ox team about 8 acres a day can be cut, so that over twenty-two days (without counting delays by rain or repairs of machine, if broken) will elapse before all the grain is cut. Now, is it not clear that if grain stands twenty-two days before it is cut, after it is fit to cut, that great loss by shelling of the overripe grain is an inevitable result? The foregoing is not the only disadvantage under which these Indians labor in their farming operations for lack of horse teams, which I will now point out, as I have already done in answer to a circular letter dated March 18, 1886, in which the Department says:

The one great object this Department has now in view is the civilization of the Indian and to enable him to support himself by agriculture as soon as possible. I therefore expect and will require all Indian agents and agency employes who wish to be retained in the service to use every means at their command to instruct, encourage, and assist the Indians to this end, and their marked progress in successful agriculture, commencing with the current year, is indispensably necessary to prove the agent and employes of an agency qualified for their positions.

Nothing less than a very great improvement over former years will be satisfactory, etc.

As soon as practicable I am requested to write my views, making such suggestions and recommendations as I think would further the work.

ANSWER.

The first solid step necessary to accomplish "the one great object the Department has now in view" is to make allotments of land in severalty to the Indians, and furnish each man with the necessary animals and implements required to cultivate properly his farm, under reliable, competent, and practical farmers, at a salary by the year that good men will work for. These farmers should have suitable houses for their families in the district, where they have charge, and live there summer and winter. The reservation is supposed to be divided into districts according to its size and number of Indians. Judging from my own experience (twenty years) under these conditions, set forth as above, all Indians can be made self-supporting in from four to six years. You can not say "work or starve" to a man who has not the means to work with, and I have never seen an Indian who would not work if furnished the means, and work under difficulties and disadvantages which no white man would endure.

Some of the disadvantages etc., I will point out, and also state what I propose to do in the way of steps in advance of the old unsatisfactory routine and unnecessarily slow advancement of the Indians in becoming self-supporting, which is the direct result of Congressional legislation and Department rulings and false economy in the amount of salary and number of employees required (allowed) at the different agencies, and other reductions and disallowances. To illustrate: In order "that an increase in production and a decrease in estimates for the purchase of subsistence may at once result" at Turtle Mountain, I requested authority to expend \$750 in the open-market purchase of seeds for distribution to these people; the Department, however, considered "the amount excessive" and allowed but \$300 for the purchase of seeds. Now, if, as a result of this reduction in the amount to be expended for seeds, some of the land can not be seeded, and a decrease of production the necessary consequence, neither the agent nor the employes can be held responsible, nor can the amount of production at Turtle Mountain be taken as a criterion by which to judge whether the agent or employes should be retained in the service.

My object by the foregoing statement is to show the necessity of allowing an agent more discretionary power in the detailed management of the agency and in the employment of such employes at such times and for such periods as the exigencies of the service require, of course keeping within the limit and not exceeding the amount allowed for regular employes. It is supposed that the Department has full confidence in the integrity and ability of the agent, and if the Department has not full confidence in my integrity and ability I have no desire, nor would I remain in the service one day, especially as the office of Indian agent is without honor or emolument, and generally looked upon as a sinecure position held by political hacks for the purpose of making a fortune by dishonest means out of the Indians and Government. I am no politician, nor have I any political friends that I know of. I accepted this position at the earnest solicitation of the late Rev. J. B. A. Brouillette, and having accepted the trust I intend, if possible, to make a success and attain "the one great object the Department has now in view," but which object I had in view since my first appointment as agent.

If I have been successful so far, a comparison of the past with their present condition should determine; and judging by the past I can see no good reason why, under the conditions before mentioned self-supporting Indians should not be the result.

Congress may appropriate, leagues, conferences, and societies may "resolute" and pass flowery, philanthropic, sentimental, and theoretical rules and laws for the elevation of the poor red man, and it will be money spent and time wasted if you have not got an agent directly in charge of the Indians who is physically, morally, intelligently, and particularly adapted for the work, backed by the support, sympathy, and confidence of the Department.

"What do you propose to do in the way of steps in advance of the old unsatisfactory routine, so as to increase the acreage under cultivation by Indians, and the yield per acre?" I propose to expend (if allowed) all the money available at present to the credit of these Indians in the purchase of work animals (mares and oxen), thrashing machines, and lumber. Harvesting-machines the Indians must purchase themselves. Our acreage is now more than we can successfully cultivate and save without more horse teams to work on reaping and thrashing machines.

In order to be able to do our thrashing last fall (60,000 bushels) with two ten horse-power machines and one steamer, we had to have too many men stack their grain together, some having to haul from 1 to 4 miles, and when the grain was thrashed fill it into sacks, barrels, boxes, and on tents spread out on the ground, and run the risk of losing the result of their summer's work by rain before they could haul their grain home. Now, I propose to have every man stack his grain at his own stable, so that his animals can have the straw to eat, and also to be used in roofing stables and other out-buildings. In this way of thrashing much labor will be saved, and everything be much more satisfactory and beneficial to the Indian.

Now, whether I manage as I propose will depend on the consent of the Department to make the purchase of animals and machines—three or four machines of six horse-power that can be moved readily and worked with fewer horses. At present we could not run the machines if we had them, for lack of horses, and if we had horses enough just to run the machines the owners of the animals would be deprived of the use of their teams while thrashing from six weeks to two months, and could not in consequence do their fall plowing. Plowing must be done in the fall to be able to seed early to insure good grain in this latitude, where the seasons are so short, and the grain liable to injury from early frosts. Thrashing is very hard work on horses, and we should have teams enough, so that that we would not be obliged to use one team more than a week or ten days.

"To increase the yield per acre and quality of grain," I had the Indians sell their own grain and buy from white farmers on the borders a good grade of wheat for seed. Some bought seed last year, and as a result got better prices for their grain, and their neighbors, seeing the difference in the price paid according to quality, nearly all have supplied themselves with good seed.

"Care for the crop after it is gathered, both grain and root." I propose roofing such log buildings as they have for grain, and putting bins in them to store their grain, if I can get the material and money to do it with. The root crop is put in their cellars, and most of them are so provided.

"What market, etc.?" Devil's Lake City is distant from 4 to 15 miles on the ice from some of the farms, where there are 2 elevators and a mill, at which they can sell all their surplus grain, receiving, like the white man, prices according to grade. There is also a town at the west end of the lake where they can sell under like conditions. * * *

In conclusion, I would state that I desire to make allotments of lands in the three townships, lately subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and would like to be furnished with the plats as soon as possible. We have wire for fencing, and I wish to use it, but the allotments should be made first, so that fences can be made in the proper place, and farm lines clearly defined.

I would also respectfully request to be informed as to the probable amount that can be allowed for the purchase of animals, machines, and lumber, that I may submit an estimate for the consideration of the Department.

I am, sir, etc.,

J. W. C.

To the foregoing communication I have received no direct reply, but for lack of funds, I take it, the Department has been and is unable to furnish either the animals or machines to enable us to get out of the old-fashioned, unsatisfactory, routine manner of doing our work.

However, under the circumstances and so many disadvantages, we are making very great and marked improvements, as we have something over 4,000 acres under crops of all kinds, which will yield wheat about 75,000 bushels, oats 25,000 bushels, with a good variety of all kinds of vegetables, corn, and potatoes. We have an expert to instruct and assist the Indians in running their self-binders, who has worked north from Kansas. This man pronounces our grain crops the best he has seen in his travels this season.

The carpenter and blacksmith are also very busy, and go to all parts of the reservation to repair and adjust the machines, so as not compel the Indians to come from 10 to 15 miles with a machine to have some slight repairs made which can be done in the field.

Our farmer is of no assistance, as he has had no experience with binders, and from his manner is not much interested in any work further than to put in the time. I am very much discouraged with these men, and think it a great mistake not to allow the agent to select them, as good men are much needed to instruct these Indians in the use of machinery, for which they have paid out hard-earned money. I have had

three such farmers so far and find they are more injury than good, and all we can do is to make the best we can out of a bad bargain.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

During the year a new steel boiler and some other machinery were put in our mill at a cost of a little over \$1,600, and we now have as good a mill as there is of its size in Dakota, and everything in good shape to commence grinding our new crop, which I intend to commence grinding just as soon as we have grain enough thrashed to keep the mill running, so as to grind as soon as possible the flour (150,000 pounds) authorized to be purchased from these Indians for the Chippewa Indians at Turtle Mountain, at a cost of \$2.30 per 100 pounds, delivered in sacks at the agency, from where it is hauled to Turtle Mountain by the Indians and half-breeds, who receive \$1 per hundred for hauling.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. Our wants in this respect are pretty well supplied, except for our Indian help, who should have four comfortable cottages erected for their use. A hospital and dispensary should be built, where the sick of the reservation could be brought for treatment, where they could receive the care and nourishment necessary to insure recovery in many cases, which it is impossible to give them in the camps. What are the chances for the recovery of a patient in camp suffering from an attack of pneumonia, scarlet or typhoid fever? And I know of many who have died simply from lack of care and nourishment. I hope, in the interest of humanity, the Department will give this matter serious consideration, with a view of having proper hospitals, fully equipped and provided with help, established at all the agencies.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

One frame building, 35 by 100, one and one-half stories, which is in very fair condition, as it is but two years old. Some new floors, patching of plastering, and wainscoting will make it as good as new. This building is occupied by the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who conduct the school under contract. Boys are kept at this school from six to twelve years old, and are then transferred to an industrial boys' school; but girls of all ages are taken and retained until married and settled down with husbands from the boys' school, when of proper age. In this building we have had an average attendance of 77½ pupils during the last year, while its capacity, with the necessary help, would only accommodate about 50.

Plans and specifications are on file in the Indian Office for an addition 80 by 40, with a kitchen 20 by 30. Authority was granted to expend a sum not to exceed \$2,500 in the employment of labor necessary to construct the building. All the material was to be delivered on the ground by contract. Messrs. Warner & Stoltze, of Saint Paul, submitted a proposal to furnish the material by a certain date. This proposal was not accepted until after the expiration of the time in which they proposed to furnish the material. Lumber, in the mean time, went up, and Warner & Stoltze refused to sign the contract; and so the matter is at a standstill, except that I have the foundation and cellars all completed in good shape and ready for the superstructure. Had not the hitch about the lumber arose, I could and would have had the building completed and occupied this winter. This delay is very unfortunate, and seriously cripples and retards the successful management of this school, which is pronounced by all inspectors to be the best in the Indian service. I hope the present building and the wing may be warmed by steam, and with this in view the foundation and cellars are arranged. The cost is but a trifle when the health and convenience of all is considered, besides being less liable to be destroyed by fire.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This building is located 7 miles east of the agency, and is conducted by teachers and other employes at salaries fixed by the Department. This school is for larger boys than those admitted to the Sisters' school. Boys are also transferred to this school from the Sisters' school at the age of twelve years. A farm of about 50 acres is cultivated by the boys under the direction of an industrial teacher, but, as stated in former reports, can not be increased, but must be diminished as the land cultivated by the school is a portion of claims owned by Indians, who live adjacent, and which have been recently allotted to the owners, which now virtually leaves this school without any land for cultivation except enough for a vegetable garden.

In my report for last year I referred to this matter in the following language, which is as apt and forcible now as it was then:

In order to provide suitable buildings and land for a first-class training school the troops should be removed from this reservation and the post and military reservation

turned over to the Indian Department for school purposes, as provided for in an act of Congress July 31, 1882, chap. 363, vol. 22, p. 181. The Indians are very anxious to have the troops removed, and it is very desirable that their wishes in this respect should be complied with, as their presence here is no longer necessary and everything in connection with the post is demoralizing and a source of much trouble and great annoyance, as there are but few men in the Army who are willing to admit that an Indian has any rights which a soldier is bound to respect. I could give many reasons in support of the wishes of the Indians, but which I refrain from mentioning in a report intended for publication. This post would accommodate 500 pupils, and distant but one-half mile from the agency with hundreds of acres of the best land in Dakota adjoining, which is now only used for target practice and display of horsemanship for the amusement of the Indians. But a few years would elapse before a training school could be made self-supporting, as the natural advantages for the proper management of such an institution can not be surpassed, and I doubt if equaled, in the United States. Give us a chance, and remove the one great obstacle to civilization, morality, and happiness that bars the progress of the Indians of this reservation.

There have been two day schools conducted by native teachers under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church—one at Wood Lake and one at Crow Hill. The instruction at these schools is in the Sioux language, and as both teachers have gone to attend a church conference at Santee agency I am unable to state the attendance at these schools, but I am satisfied that it was very small, as I never saw any children at either school, although I passed both frequently.

ST. MARIE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle Mountain, about 80 miles northwest from this agency, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity under contract, who are paid \$27 per capita per quarter for board, clothing, and teaching the children. The average attendance was 82½ during the year. The greater part of the pupils are half-breeds and have never before attended school. They are intelligent and bright, with the natural vivacity and politeness of the French, and under the care of the kind Sisters will be molded and educated intelligent members of society. This school is a fair example as to what can be accomplished by perseverance and energy under so many adverse circumstances and trials. It started with nothing, but a determination to succeed, adding addition after addition, until at present it can take rank as one of the best and most successful schools in the Indian country. An addition for the accommodation of boys is being erected, and will be occupied during the winter, as a contract has been let for conducting the school for another year.

At these remote places the amount allowed is not sufficient to properly clothe and subsist the children, especially in this cold climate, which requires a better and greater amount of winter clothing.

The following is clipped from a newspaper:

The mission school at Belcourt.—The school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy at Belcourt is one of the model institutions of the kind. During a recent call there the writer and a party of gentlemen were shown through the class-rooms, dormitories, and other departments of the school by the Mother Superior, and were much surprised at the thorough order and neatness in which the whole institution is kept. There are many schools for white children in the highly-civilized East which are no better or not as well conducted as this school for Indian and half-breed girls in the far Northwest.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOLS.

A building is rented at \$300 per annum for one school, and is taught by a young lady at a salary of \$720 per annum. The average attendance was not large, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who are unable to clothe the children suitably to stand the cold in severe winter seasons, and in summer there are many of them forced to gather buffalo bones on the prairie and sell them to make a living. Another school was taught by Rev. J. V. McInerney close to the boarding-school. Boys only attended this school, which was conducted but six months. Rev. J. F. Malo also conducted a day school at St. John under contract. He reports an average attendance of 63 pupils.

During the next year there will be four day schools and one boarding-school conducted at Turtle Mountain, and I am in hopes that a better attendance can be maintained by the Department furnishing ample and proper clothing for the poor children of this reservation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

As stated in former reports, the majority of these Indians are members of the Catholic Church, whose missionaries have been here since 1871, and later in 1874 a school was opened by the Gray Nuns of Montreal.

Rev. Jerome Hunt, of the order of St. Benedict, is the present missionary priest. He speaks the Sioux language fluently, and is untiring in his labors both for the spirit-

ual and temporal welfare of these Indians. By hard work and self-denial he built a neat frame church close by the boys' school, in which services is held every morning through the week, and on Sundays at half past 10 in the forenoon and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Usually the church is crowded by Indians to hear the eloquent sermons preached in their native tongue, and assist the native choir in singing, which is composed exclusively of Indians, and the organ played by an Indian boy, who was instructed in music at the Sisters' school, after which he was transferred to this school having reached the age of fourteen years.

The Sisters have also built a chapel 40 by 80, at a cost of \$4,000. It is connected by a covered passage with the school building. The choir in this church is also composed of Indian boys and girls, and an Indian girl by the name of Lilly Ferguson plays the organ in a manner that would reflect credit on any white girl of her age (fourteen). Rev. Father Finton, a young Benedictine, is stationed at this church. He was recently ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop Marty especially for the Dakota missions.

Just before vacation both schools gave an exhibition, which was attended by the officers, ladies, and enlisted men of the garrison, and it was pronounced by all to be not inferior to anything of the kind ever witnessed at the best institutions of learning in the States. General Heth remarked if he had not seen it himself, he would not have believed such an exhibition possible, even for white children of similar age.

SANITARY CONDITION.

I submit the report of the agency physician :

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, *August 24, 1887.*

SIR: In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report of medical work for the year ending June 30, 1887:

Five hundred and eighty-three cases have been treated. There have been forty births. The deaths number sixty-seven, the most of whom were children under five years, were due to consumption, inflammation of membranes of brain, and whooping-cough, the last of which was a severe epidemic which affected the entire reservation, and with its lung complications caused the death of many young children. Of the zymotic diseases there have been mumps, tonsillitis, erysipelas, and whooping-cough. As far as I have been able to learn the Indians are remarkably free from venereal diseases, no new cases having occurred since I came, and only a few old cases under treatment.

The children at the schools have been quite healthy with the exception that all have had the whooping-cough, and a number of them have been quite ill with its lung complications, from which they recovered.

The children at the industrial boarding-school have been overcrowded in the sleeping-rooms, and it is impossible to give sufficient ventilation as is required for maintaining health, and unless the new addition is finished this fall they will suffer greatly the coming winter.

The medicine-man is gradually losing his influence over the Indians, especially the class that has received some education; but they still have faithful followers amongst the old men. I receive numerous calls from the sick who desire treatment, and send for me to visit them at their homes.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. A. COSKERY,
Agency Physician.

Major CRAMSIE.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force is as good as can be expected by men whose salaries are so low that there is no incentive to perform the duties promptly without fear or favor. They should receive at least \$25 per month, and not be compelled to work the farms, but give all their time and attention to their police duties; they should also receive rations for their families as well as for themselves.

INDIAN JUDGES.

This court could be made very efficient, and of great assistance to an agent, if the judges were under pay, but is of little good now, as it takes more "sand" than is possessed by most Indians (or whites) to pronounce sentence on criminals who are brought before them for trial, and receive only the ill will and hatred of their neighbors. At first the judges were very punctual and impartial in the meeting and discussions, but the novelty soon wore off, so that now it is about impossible to get a good intelligent man to accept the position. * * *

SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Last year three townships were subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and under authority I employed a practical surveyor to assist me in making allotments. Seventy-one allotments were made during the months of April and May last, but was ordered to cease

making allotments, as it was decided that under the recent Dawes bill allotments must be made by a special agent, assisted by the regular agent; so I suppose the work will have to be all gone over again. I am informed that five more townships of this reservation are about to be surveyed, with a view of having the allotments made at an early day.

In making the allotments I only allowed to heads of families and persons over twenty-one years of age, as these Indians will not accept only 80 acres to persons over eighteen years and under twenty-one years, and 40 acres to children under eighteen years; and I think they are perfectly right; for is not a boy of seventeen years more justly entitled to a farm of 160 acres than an old man or woman of seventy or eighty years who will never cultivate a farm if they had 1,000 acres.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

There is nothing more can be said in explanation or for the information of the Department than is contained in my report for 1886, and I would respectfully invite the attention of the Department to said report; for their condition is the same now as then, except that in a measure they are in a poorer condition and in greater numbers to eat up the little that is furnished for their subsistence.

I would again most earnestly urge the necessity of having an agent appointed for these people. The trouble there last spring, which for a time appeared serious, is likely to be serious in the near future.

The following is the report of Mr. E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1887.

SIR: As required, I herewith present my annual report. This reservation is located in Rolette county, Dak., in township 162 north, range 170 west, and in township 162 north, range 171 west, and contains 46,080 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber lands.

The census taken in June finds 153 families, 817 individuals, mixed bloods, speaking French, English, Cree, and Chippewa; 83 families, 309 individuals, full bloods, speaking Cree and Chippewa; a total of 1,126 people. This shows a decrease in number from the report of 1886, as I dropped from the roster all not living within the limits of the reserve, except 15 families of full bloods residing at Dunseith, about 11 miles from the eastern limits of the reserve, who resided there when I took charge, and who, I understand, are located where they expect a mission to be established by the Episcopalian Church. I dropped the others, as they reside in an organized county; have to pay taxes; many of them have filed on their land as citizens; most of them vote; and because we have no control over their actions whatever, and also because our supplies are so limited that a cut has to be made somewhere. I thought it best to apply them for the benefit of the people on the reserve, where we could show something in the line of progress for them. All the figures given in my statistical report apply to the limits of the reservation, except the 15 families residing at Dunseith, as previously stated.

All the mixed bloods and a few of the full bloods are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and its strict requirements are generally lived up to. The women are moral, and make excellent wives and mothers. Unfortunately many of the men show a great inclination for liquor, and, free as they are to go and come, with a town near each end of the reserve, their tastes are easily satisfied. The number of miserably poor families one meets on the reserve can not but convey the impression that this is an asylum for broken-down men, and admitting other elements of misfortune, liquor is the principal cause of the present hard condition of many of them.

They have all had some experience in farming and are handy in the care and driving of animals, and those who have good teams to work with apply them to improving their claims and in various remunerative employments, and these do pretty well. But by far the greatest number have only a big family and a pony or two, many not even the ponies. The ponies are not strong enough to do breaking to enable them to increase their productive land, and in no sort of employment can they compete with bigger teams, so as an addition to their support the ponies may as well be counted out. These people are almost entirely dependent on the Government ration for their existence, and will continue to be so unless they are furnished with proper teams and tools. Many of them have selected their claims, where they have sufficient land for farming and stock raising, and in fact with proper judgment to develop good homes. The faults of these people are mainly due to heedlessness and discouragement, and will disappear under proper control and renewed hopes.

The full bloods are well behaved and their morals are good. There are no squawmen among them, and the men as a rule are temperate and the women chaste. Polygamy is practiced by some of them, and aside from the moral question involved it in-

creases the family faster than the bread-winning power of one head can supply, and no Indian that practices it will ever become self-supporting. With a few exceptions they show very little inclination towards industry and thrift. This is much owing to the uncertainty of their position as they look at it. They have seen their reservation reduced from the size they expected it to be; they see the large number of mixed bloods crowding it, and are jealous of it; they are dissatisfied at the delay in the settlement of their land claim; they get their rations anyway, and there is no compelling power to apply.

They have very little idea about farming, nor do they seem to fully realize its importance to them; they have built their houses in the woods, in groups and in places selected more for the shelter they afford in winter than with a view to making farms. Many have no houses of their own, and camp out in summer and live with their friends in winter. Of the 83 families on the rolls only 20 have cultivated any land, and these mostly in small patches, or on some opening larger than the others, where several join together in a patch of a few acres. In this manner they have left the prairie land open to the selection by the mixed bloods, who have filled it up, and there is no good land left for them. These people will have to be taught farming from the rudiments up, but with time, patience, and strict control can be made self-supporting.

In view of the fact that the reservation is overcrowded, and that it is impossible to place the full bloods so as to carry out the policy of allotting the land in severalty, I would state that there is no doubt there are many of the mixed bloods on the reserve who have no right here at all, many being of Canadian birth, or, having acquired rights there by the same tactics they are practicing here, have them still in force or been paid for them. I have had several disputes to settle for interfering on each other's claims, in which it was asserted by one side or the other that the opponent was a Canadian, and sometimes the recriminations were mutual. That there are many claims occupied to the detriment of those having acknowledged rights I am sure. There should be a thorough examination of this matter, as the Government is badly imposed upon. Both the United States and Canadian Governments have been extinguishing titles of mixed bloods from Lake Superior west for the past forty years by payments in scrip, actual entries, and in cash; but the claims paid to the fathers have been taken up by the sons, and so it will go on until some comprehensive system is adopted by which these people must establish their identity.

The statistical report shows 333 children of school age. There are three day schools and one girls' boarding-school in operation, and a boarding-school intended for boys in course of construction. The boarding-school is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy; two of the day schools have teachers paid by the Government, and one is taught by a missionary priest without pay. The progress made by the scholars is all that could be desired, and the teachers in all the schools possess the necessary experience and are inspired by the proper zeal.

Two of the day schools do not do as much good as they should. They are located at the extreme limits of the reservation, and should be established nearer a common center and thus accommodate more pupils and secure a larger attendance. As neither of the buildings used are owned by the Government it would be no loss to abandon them, and the rent paid for one of them now saved would build two new ones where they should be.

Another drawback to a full attendance is the inability of the people to supply their children with the proper clothing. While this is true at all seasons, it becomes a terrible reality during the long and severe winters we have here. It appears, in my statement to question 27 of statistical report. The average yearly income per capita is less than \$30, and as the heads of the largest families are generally the poorest their means of securing this share of the income are the less, and what little can be spared for clothing is used by those who of necessity have to be out of doors, and the rest have to get along as well as they can during the summer and remain in the house in the winter. What injury to health and misery this entails can readily be imagined. Both expediency and humanity require a very liberal issue of clothing and bedding.

The presence here of Bishop Walker a few days ago in a tour of inspection and his consequent personal acquaintance with the wants of this place make it unnecessary for me to mention many suggestions that I had prepared myself to make.

We have the right sort of people here to make the question of self-support a speedy success, but, with the exception of the educational facilities, everything has got to be started from the beginning. The rights of many of the people to the privileges of the reservation should be examined into first of all; then to provide land enough for the balance to allot them claims in severalty. At present we have 236 families requiring 37,760 acres. The reserve embraces two townships, 48,080 acres, of which much is hilly, stony, and cut up by patches of timber and lakes, and not much over one-third is available for the selection of such claims as are needed to make a permanent home. Then a sufficient police force to enable the agent to exercise proper control. Even with the limited aid furnished matters would have been further advanced than

they are if this had been the case in the past. And above all is it necessary to destroy the uncertainty surrounding everything pertaining to the reservation by prompt and business-like action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERNEST W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Totten, Dak. Ter.

WHAT THESE INDIANS REQUIRE TO MAKE THEM INDEPENDENT.

40 span of American mares (one-half Norman), at \$400	\$16,000
40 set double harness (good) at \$20	800
50 yoke steers, 3 years old, with yokes and chain, at \$100	5,000
50 lumber wagons, at \$35	1,750
50 cross-plows, at \$10	500
50 breaking plows, at \$13	650
200 heifers, 2 year old, at \$20	4,000
20 bulls, graded, 2 year old, at \$25	500
400 hogs, at \$5	2,000
4 thrashing machines, at \$600	2,400
Nails, windows, doors, locks, etc	2,400
Assorted lumber and shingles	24,000
For labor to construct buildings (carpenters)	4,000
	64,000

To purchase the above, we simply want an act of justice passed appropriating \$1 per acre in payment for the 64,000 acres of land which were lost to these people by an error in running the western boundary line, as heretofore explained. The amount is but little in comparison to what is appropriated every year to feed the Sioux Indians. Now we do not want anything but the means to work with, and shelter for the crops after they are gathered. I say the amount is small when it is all that is required to make these people independent, and the one great object the Department has now in view shall have been attained by passing this one act of simple justice.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I will again conclude by giving my views on the subject of Indian education at reservations and Eastern schools, because, to my mind, industrial training schools upon the reservation can only solve the Indian problem. In a circular letter dated March 19, 1887, I am directed "to give your views as to whether it is, or is not, better to educate Indian children on the reservation, where they will take land in severalty, than to send them to Eastern schools." Answer. Educate them on the reservation and give them lands in severalty with the means to cultivate their farms, and their education still goes on without a break under the eye of the agent and their former teachers, assisted and instructed by the additional farmers.

All Indian schools should be agricultural training schools on the reservations, where the pupils are to live after leaving school, with a large farm well stocked and supplied with the necessary tools, implements, and machinery, such as will be necessary for the pupils to use in the cultivation of their individual farms, when they have graduated and leave school and settle upon farms of their own.

In connection with the farm there should be a blacksmith shop, carpenter and wheelwright shop, shoe and harness shop, where all the repairs of tools, machinery, wagons, etc., should be done as soon as possible by the boys under good practical workmen, who would assist on the farm when not busy in the shops; not with the intention of teaching these trades to the boys, but to teach them the use of tools and make them what might be called handy men, except when some one of the pupils showed a very marked aptitude and unmistakable evidence that he would become a first-class workman in the trade of his choice; for a poor mechanic will be a poor man all his life, if he depends on his trade for a living.

The farm should be conducted on model principles in the raising of all kinds of the best grains, vegetables, and stock; so that the Indians of the reservation would have an object-teaching institution in their midst, from which they could be supplied with good seed of all kinds (by sale or trade), and their stock improved by the service of blooded animals raised on the school farm.

But a few years would elapse until the graduates from this school could be furnished a span of horses, horned cattle, and hogs, raised by themselves and when they marry, settle upon land selected by themselves and upon which a house had been built and some land broken and in crop.

To prepare boys for the farm school, they should be taken at the age of six years and placed in an industrial training school for boys up to the age of fourteen years,

and girls of all ages, under the management of *ladies*, which should be furnished with everything necessary for the proper conduct of a dairy, raising of sheep and all kinds of fowls, and sufficient land for the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables. From the sale of eggs, butter, wool yarn, socks, and stock, a fund could be created and used in furnishing the house, before referred to, when the girls are married to the graduates of the boys' farm school.

The foregoing is but a very imperfect outline of what can be accomplished by and through industrial boarding schools located upon the reservations. Now, so far what have we accomplished, and to what extent have we been successful in solving the Indian problem in the civilization of the Indians? I answer, that in the time and with the money spent we have succeeded in laying the foundation upon which all civilization rests, viz: the Christian family, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, established in a position, under circumstances and surroundings, that, to a moral certainty, a bright and prosperous future is assured. We have elevated the female to her proper sphere of wife and mother from the position of a slave, concubine, and merchantable chattel.

On the other hand, educating Indians at eastern schools and returning them to the reservations unprovided for, is an injury to the children and an injustice to the people of the States and Territories to which they are returned, by compelling them (the people) in the near future to support your graduates either in the poor-house or penitentiary.

There are societies in the States for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and I hope the Indian Rights and Defense associations may see to it, and prevent this cruelty to our Indian graduates of returning them to reservations, unprovided for, and exert themselves, and have a fund appropriated which will start and sustain the graduates on the white man's road, whether educated at the eastern or reservation schools.

See conclusion of my report for 1886 on this subject.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit for your information and consideration the following as a recapitulation of the affairs at this agency for the year just past and as my annual report.

The Indians occupying this reservation, which for stock-raising and agricultural purposes is one of the best in the Territory, are the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, and who were discovered near where they are now by Lewis and Clarke when they ascended the Missouri river in 1804. In their account they dwell at length on a description of these three tribes.

These Indians numbered at the last census, in June, 1886, 1,322, as follows: Arickarees, 517; Gros Ventres, 522; Mandans, 283; composed of 332 families; and of this number regular weekly rations have been issued to about 1,060 Indians; the others (Gros Ventres) are located at the mouth of the Little Knife river, about 40 miles northwest from this agency, having separated from our Indians several years ago, owing to some trouble arising between them as to who should sway the chieftain's scepter, and who have since that time managed some way to subsist themselves and independently of the agency; while the balance are children at the Fort Stevenson school.

The census of this year, just completed, shows a slight diminution from that of last year (which undoubtedly is owing to the severity of last winter, which seemed to rapidly develop cases of consumption which proved fatal), and of which the following is a recapitulation:

Tribes.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	Total school age.	Total males.	Total females.
Arickarees.....	132	141	210	91	59	501	46	41	87	232	269
Gros Ventres	93	96	130	60	46	332	33	28	61	156	176
Mandans.....	83	82	111	55	38	286	26	18	44	137	149
Knife River Gros Ventres.....	33	37	63	43	27	170	20	14	34	80	90
Total.....	341	356	514	249	170	1,289	125	101	226	605	684

Of the above number the following are attending school, and at the following named schools:

Schools.	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Knife River Gros Ventres.	Total
Fort Stevenson.....	46	13	11	1	71
Santee Training.....	2	1	3	.....	6
Genoa, Nebr.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Mission.....	8	2	10	.....	20
Total.....	61	.....	.....	1	102

At this agency there is one school carried on by the American Missionary Association under contract, occupying one school building belonging to the Government and one belonging to the association. From the quarterly reports of this school the average attendance was 20.

The following is a list of the names of the teachers employed at this school, together with the salaries paid each:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary per year.
C. L. Hall.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000
Miss L. C. Bechan.....	Teacher.....	350
Miss H. E. Briggs.....	Matron.....	350
L. E. Townsend.....	Industrial teacher.....	480

AGRICULTURE.

At this stage of the pursuit of the Indians in agriculture it was an unfortunate circumstance that their crops should, by the severe drought experienced last season over the Territory, prove almost an entire failure, and the labor which many of them had for the first time in their lives performed in this line profit them comparatively nothing. From the acreage sowed by them to wheat, a safe estimate would have been not less than a yield of 1,000 bushels, while in reality but 1,750 bushels were harvested. The effect of this almost total failure I was fearful would be to so discourage them that they would give up entirely all hope of becoming successful farmers, and would revert to the degradations of village life, and that all my labors to scatter them from and destroy the village would amount to nothing; but, contrary to my expectations, they lost no hope of the future, and this season began again with renewed vigor to prepare and sow even a larger acreage than the year before.

The seed wheat which they have used for several years past was so injured by the drought of last season and to a great extent "run out," that, authority having been granted me, I issued them for the season's sowing an entirely new seed. As soon as the ground was in a condition to cultivate, they prepared the ground and sowed their wheat in a much more careful and workmanlike manner than previously, and many of them performed the work of seeding equal to, and in a few cases superior to, the white farmers of this locality. The first two or three weeks of the season were very favorable to a large harvest, but after that time no rain fell for a long time; this, together with the prevailing hot winds, so dried and parched the young grain as to again discourage the Indians; but in time to save it, to a great extent, rains came and the parched grain took a new start, yet the result will be in many instances that barely the seed will be harvested. The amount of acreage sowed to wheat by the Indians this season would have given them, with an average crop, at least 16,000 bushels, but if altogether 4,000 are realized it will be somewhat of a surprise. It was their design after retaining enough wheat for their own consumption to market the balance, and with the funds thus realized purchase such articles as are necessary to commence independent farming, and to furnish themselves with such farming tools and supplies which this great Government can not afford to furnish for them.

The new life which they have for the past two years experienced in giving up entirely their devotion to village life, has produced in them a very happy effect, and many of the older Indians, who were for a long time bitterly opposed to my insisting upon their leaving the village for homes on their farms, have publicly acknowledged that I was right and they were wrong, and that they would not again, if they could, go back to the village and there live as formerly in idleness and dissipation.

This new mode of life has so changed them that the councils of dissatisfaction, which I formerly was compelled to experience every few days, is now a thing of the past, and such councils I have not for the past year seen. In fact, the Indians have given up entirely this mode of reaching the agent. When anything now is wanted, instead of a "pow-wow" they come singly and in a business-like manner, and make known their wants.

Last winter being one of the most severe on record in this Territory, the Indians, after carefully packing away, in their *caches*, their potatoes for winter and spring use, found, upon opening them, that the potatoes had been ruined by the frost and were totally useless. Authority having been granted me, I purchased a sufficient quantity for seed, all of which the Indians planted. Using all possible economy in making them go as far as possible, the result will be that they will have plenty for their own use and for seed, with some to spare for market.

This year thus far has been favorable to them in making additions to their numerous patches of breaking, and they have availed themselves of this advantage, and I am of opinion that the Indians thus far have broken twice the amount of prairie land as formerly. One Indian, who I now have in mind, last season broke and sowed to wheat a lot not less than 40 acres. This Indian during the last winter cut saw-logs enough, and delivered the same to the agency saw-mill, to bring him \$100; this money he deposited with me to hold till he could make such additions as to buy him a self-binder. With this machine he proposes, after reaping and binding his own grain, to reap and bind for his neighbors, which will pay him for his labor and keep his machine in repair, besides being a great saving to his neighbors, who are compelled to pay largely for assistance in binding.

EDUCATION.

The available school material of this agency has been transferred to Fort Stevenson school, 17 miles distant, with the exception of a few that have been taken in at the mission school at the agency. The school at Fort Stevenson, although composed entirely of pupils from this agency, was separated very wisely from agency control in October, 1885, and is now a separate institution. A large majority of our children of school age are at school, yet there are a number who are afflicted with an incurable disease, and who are in no way desirable to send to school to mingle with the others. Many also I have allowed to remain at home to assist in farming, their parents being infirm and blind; the Indians having it firmly impressed upon their minds that the time has come when they must do for themselves, by cultivating the soil, and the infirm and almost helpless are permitted to retain their children, old enough to work, to assist them.

CIVILIZATION.

When I review the work which has been accomplished here during the last three years, I am led to believe that these Indians have made a long and rapid stride towards civilization and ultimate independence and success; and I can safely say that all are truly conscious that the time has dawned upon them that, in order to become civilized and self-supporting, it must be done by their own efforts. The only thing now that retards them is the want of necessary implements and tools. Their desire in this direction was so strong that they some time ago expressed a desire to dispose of a portion of their reservation to the Government, which would afford them means to carry out this design. In accordance with their request, duly submitted, our Indians were visited in December last by the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress of May 15, 1886, to negotiate with various tribes and bands of Indians, among which were the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, occupying the Fort Berthold reservation, in Dakota. This commission entered into an agreement with them December 14, 1886. The terms of this agreement are recapitulated in the following, taken from the letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated January 8, 1887, which I take the liberty to quote:

By the terms of the agreement the said Indians cede and relinquish to the United States nearly two-thirds of their reservation, reserving only that portion lying south of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, and east of a line drawn from north to south 6 miles west from the most westerly point in the big bend of the Missouri river.

The compensation agreed upon is the sum of \$80,000, to be paid annually for the period of ten years which sum is to be expended in the civilization and education of the Indians, and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people.

It is further agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands embraced within the diminished reservation, or such portions thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed, and through the agent or such other person as he may designate to allot the same in severalty to the Indians in quantity as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age and each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres.

Upon the approval of the allotments patents are to issue therefor in the name of the allottee, which patents are to be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust, and at the expiration of said period will convey the same by patent in fee discharged of the trust and free of all charge or incumbrance.

Upon the completion of the allotments and the patenting of the lands, each and every member of the tribes to whom allotments have been made are to have the benefit of, and be subject to, the laws of the Territory of Dakota in all offenses the penalty of which is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Territory is prohibited from passing or enforcing any law denying such Indian the equal protection of the law.

The residue of the lands within the diminished reservation after all allotments have been made are to be held by the United States, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of said tribes of Indians, and at the expiration of said period are to be conveyed by patent to said tribes in common in fee, provided that from said residue allotments shall be made and patented to each child of said tribes who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which the lands are to be held in trust by the United States.

It is further agreed that the sum of \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the first installment of \$80,000 shall be expended in the removal of the agency buildings and property to a more suitable locality, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, such removal is desirable.

The out boundaries of the diminished reserve are to be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost thereof to be paid out of the first annual installment.

The balance of said installment, and each subsequent annual installment, is to be expended in the purchase of goods, provisions, implements, in the education of the children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick and infirm, and helpless orphans, and to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement.

It is also provided that each family and each male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he shall in good faith commence the cultivation of his individual allotment, shall be assisted in the erection of a comfortable house, and provided with certain utensils, stock, and implements. Whenever, in the opinion of the President, the annual installment of \$80,000 shall be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year, the excess may be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, to be expended in continuing the benefits when the annual installments shall have expired.

It is further provided that thereafter no subsistence shall be furnished any adult male Indian (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted) who does not endeavor by honest labor to support himself, nor to children between the ages of eight and fifteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school.

The delay in ratifying this agreement can not be made clear to the Indians, and they can not understand why it is that it should require so long a time to carry into effect this agreement made in good faith by them, and it is difficult to disabuse their minds of the idea that the delay is no evidence of bad faith on the part of the Government. They are now more than ever anxious to have the provisions of this agreement carried out, and they seem to realize more and more the advantage and importance of it, and when adopted they propose to immediately avail themselves of the privileges offered, which will in a very few years enable them to be entirely independent of the Government, and place them in a position to refute the prevailing idea that "the only good Indian is the dead Indian."

Last October I was called to Mandan, Dak., to appear in the defense of a difficulty arising from the killing of a white boy, near Mandan, by an Indian boy of this agency. The facts in the unfortunate and lamentable affair were as follows: The father of the Indian boy charged with the killing, by his faithfulness to duty in the past, has been employed by my permission as herder for the butchers of Mandan, and has been regarded by them as a faithful employé. During his employment as herder it was his custom to have his family with him, among which is a boy about twelve years of age. On the 17th of October last, the white boy who lost his life, whose custom it was to roam in company with the Indian boy about the adjoining country hunting and sporting, arranged with the Indian for a rabbit hunt, he armed with a shot-gun and the Indian with his father's rifle, and near the Indian's tepee, and in sight of the white boy's house. Upon this expedition the white boy killed a rabbit, and offered it to the Indian in trade for his two dogs, which were with him. The Indian, valuing his dogs highly, refused this proposition. The white boy presuming, it is thought, that he could frighten the Indian to the trade, told him that if he did not consent to this trade that he would shoot him. Whereupon the Indian began to move away, fearing that he might carry his threat into execution. The white boy then fired, and as the Indian was not harmed at so short a distance, it is presumed that he wished to intimidate the Indian and fired among the trees. The Indian now became frightened and retreated faster, when the white boy fired again; the Indian then ran with the white boy after him. The Indian turned and saw the white boy reloading his gun for another shot, and, very naturally considering his life in danger, dropped his rifle in his elbow, pointing it backward, not stopping to aim, fired and killed the white boy, who was following so near on his trail. The Indian, frightened at what had occurred, threw down his rifle and ran to the tepee and told his father and mother this story. The old Indian, with the boy mounted on the same horse, immediately rode to town and gave themselves up to the authorities.

The friends of the white boy, not crediting the story as related by the Indian, insisted upon the old Indian also being committed to the jail as the murderer of the white boy, they believing that the old Indian had manufactured this story to criminate the boy and free himself. The matter having been fully talked of, and the circumstances exaggerated to such an extent as to make the excitement so great that

an organized gang visited the jail for the purpose of demanding the old Indian to hang him. This, however, proved unsuccessful. Upon my arrival at Mandan, a few days later, I found the feeling still strong against the old Indian, notwithstanding the fact of the boy telling his story to the coroner, who credited it, and held him on the charge of manslaughter, and exonerating the old Indian upon the testimony before him. In view of all this, the old Indian was committed till my arrival, when the preliminary examination took place, resulting in the discharge from custody of the old Indian and the holding of the boy to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of manslaughter, placing his bail at \$1,000.

Under the circumstances as related, which I believed to be true, I considered it wrong that this boy, acting as he thought in self-defense, should be confined in jail from that time till the next August, almost a year. I found in Mandan that this Indian boy had still friends enough who believed in his innocence, and who were willing to become surety on his bond. Accordingly this bond for \$1,000 was executed, upon the understanding that I would consider myself personally bound to produce him before the grand jury at the following August term of the court. Thus I secured the release of the boy, and with him returned to the agency, placing him in the Fort Stevenson school.

The father of the boy, while in jail with him, manifested an original idea of justice in this case. In the most solemn manner he directed me to take the boy who had done the killing, regardless of the circumstances surrounding, or the motives which prompted it, and to use the same rifle which the boy used in this unfortunate affair, and shoot him through the same part of the body which he did the white boy. This had evidently been arranged between the father and the boy, for the boy was ready, clothed and ornamented Indian fashion for the grave, and firmly believing that this would be done. Since the time this boy entered the school he has been faithful to his work and studies, and is considered one of the brightest and most trustworthy of the school.

At the recent term of the court in Mandan I delivered the boy, as by agreement, to his bondsmen, and the grand jury, then in session, considered it their solemn duty to indict him for willful and malicious murder. Under this indictment he was again committed to jail, and after a few days was brought out and tried. The prosecution, in their desperate effort to make a case against this boy, were compelled to call the Indian boy's father to testify against him. The trial occupied most of the day, and, after the argument in defense of the boy, the jury were so impressed with the argument of justifiable homicide, that after deliberating sixteen minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The court addressed some wholesome advice to the boy, to govern him in the future, and delivered him again into my custody, to return him to school.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The mission work at this agency, under the direction and supervision of the American Missionary Association, is being pushed forward with vigor, and the school maintained by them shows evidence of careful management and religious training.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the courteous consideration I have received in all my intercourse with the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted.

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,
August 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

I assumed charge of the Pine Ridge agency on 1st October, 1886, relieving Capt. Jas. M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, who had been in charge since 18th May, 1886.

Arriving here on the 29th September I was present the following day at taking of the census by actual count. The manner of taking it prevented anything like fraud, and I am sure the result showed the actual number of Indians belonging to the agency present at the time the count was made.

The large reduction in number of Indians at the agency shown by this count from that previously reported, *i. e.*, 2,776 was a matter of some surprise. To the Indian it was a source of profound regret, and when the beef ration was shortened to correspond to the new order of things his wailings were loud and continuous. Many councils were held protesting against a change in the issue, but all to no avail, and as

a consequence he was obliged to settle down and console himself with the reflection that the extra ration business had enjoyed a pretty good run before detection.

The annual census of our Indians was taken June 30, and is as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16 years.
Cheyennes	103	71	83	111	58	323	64
Ogalalla Sioux.....	1,167	991	949	1,471	786	4,197	937
Mixed bloods.....	109	110	102	86	164	462	126
Total	1,379	1,172	1,134	1,668	1,008	4,982	1,127

We received during the year 150 brood mares and 150 milch cows. These were distributed among such Indians as could be relied upon to provide for their comfort during the winter. It is gratifying to be able to state that all to whom animals were issued have put up a large quantity of hay and otherwise provided for the care of their stock through the long winter months. We also issued to deserving Indians during the year 175 farm wagons. These have been put to good use in freighting and farm work and greatly encouraged the Indians to move out of villages and locate upon farms. The building of log houses has continued without interruption and the tepee will soon be known only as a thing of the past.

The first day I assumed charge was marked by an unfortunate occurrence, which gave me no inconsiderable trouble for some months afterward. A detail of Indian police was sent out to arrest a Cheyenne buck for stealing the wife of another Indian. He resisted arrest, and stripping himself naked (as is their custom when they mean to show fight) fled with his gun to a neighboring hill and defied the police to arrest him. His father thereupon assaulted the police with a large knife, and in the excitement of the affair he was shot and killed by one of the police. The whole Cheyenne camp at once became alarmed, and it required a great amount of reasoning to convince them that no harm was intended the remainder of the band. The killing, while deplorable, served to teach the Indians that the police must not be interfered with in the discharge of their duty. An investigation of the affair was made, and it being plainly shown the policeman acted simply in self-defense, he was exonerated from blame in the matter.

The Northern Cheyennes, under Little Chief and Wild Hog, transferred from Cheyenne and Arapaho agency in December, 1881, numbering 400, have since their arrival been a source of vexation to the agent, uniformly refusing to move away from the agency, break up their villages, build houses, cultivate land, or, in fact, to do anything that would be considered evidence of their having made one step forward on the road to civilization. This spring, however, I succeeded in getting them to move down on White river, where they have taken up farms, and having supplied them with wagons and such agricultural implements as were at my command; I am pleased to say they have been making some effort to become farmers. Their habit of running away to visit the Tongue River Indians will, I think, be checked by the return of some two hundred now on their way from that place in charge of United States troops.

The Loafer band, who have since the establishment of the agency at this place been living in a large village within sight of the agency, and owing, as I understand, to a difficulty between their chief, Red Cloud, and Agent McGillycuddy have persistently refused to move out and take up farms, were the beginning of this season induced to move away, and are now located upon separate farms at different points on the reservation. These people have all cultivated small patches of ground and seem inclined to make a forward movement.

The Indians are certainly beginning to understand the importance of making some effort in the direction of farming. In answer to any complaint that insufficient rations are issued them, they are informed that a large sum of money is expended each year in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements for their use, and that with these furnished them it would require but little effort on their part to produce more than sufficient to satisfy all their wants. They are told that if they prefer to remain idle their complaints will be unheard, nor will any favor be shown them such as freight orders, stock, or such things as are usually given to good Indians as a reward of merit.

It must be conceded that the Indian makes slow progress as a farmer, but it is encouraging to note his perseverance and evident determination "to fight it out to than

line." If the results were commensurate with the work performed by an Indian on his farm it would be more gratifying to him and give him additional interest in farming pursuits. As it is impossible for the district farmer to direct the work of every Indian under his charge, a great many do not prepare their ground properly for the seed, or having the ground in proper condition do not understand how it should be planted. This trouble time only can remedy unless we should be furnished with several more additional farmers.

Another serious drawback to the would-be agriculturist in this region is the scarcity of rain and impossibility of irrigation. I had hoped for a favorable farming season this year in order that we might determine something in regard to the adaptability of this section to agricultural purposes. A protracted drought, however, has caused an almost entire failure of everything planted on a large portion of the reservation. We were more fortunate in the immediate neighborhood of the agency, although far from having sufficient rain. The rapid growth of vegetation with anything like favorable conditions of weather in this region of country is something marvelous, and bountiful crops could be depended upon to a certainty had we only the assurance of say two good rains at the proper season. This spring we did not have the usual amount of rainfall, consequently started in with the ground comparatively dry. The Medicine Root district suffered more than any other from the dry weather. In some portions nothing entitled to the dignity of being called a rain has fallen since May last.

The question of taking land in severalty has been discussed frequently of late by our Indians in council and in private. While there undoubtedly exists a strong prejudice against the measure among a large majority of the Indians of this agency, I am convinced there is a gradual change in its favor working quietly but effectively. Up to the present time between eighty and ninety Indians have signified their desire to have land allotted them. This number I feel assured could be largely increased by making a thorough canvas of the different districts of the reservation.

No regular court of Indian offenses was ever established at this agency. There was in existence, however, when I assumed charge, a substitute for such a court, known as the Indian Council. This council had a membership of over one hundred, and had as its presiding officer a prominent chief who gloried in the possession of three wives, while judging from the make-up of the whole court one might be led to suppose that a plurality of wives was an indispensable condition of membership. Having satisfied myself that their proceedings were simply a travesty upon justice, and that its regular meetings served to make a plausible excuse for the absence from home of a small army of able-bodied Indians, I at once dissolved the huge affair, since which time we have had very few visitations of the law, and such cases as might be brought before a court have been disposed of by myself with apparent satisfaction to all.

The Episcopal missionary work at the agency, conducted by Rev. John Robinson and his assistants, the Rev. Isaac Cook and Rev. Amos Ross, can best be understood by a reference to annexed statistics as presented by the Rev. Mr. Robinson:

Whites	150
Christian Indians	1,280
Churches	3
Amount appropriated for salaries	\$2,628.00
Amount appropriated for building one church	1,000.00

Quoting from the Rev. Mr. Robinson's report, "The progress of Christianity among these Indians fills the hearts of all my fellow-laborers and myself with gratitude. Statistics give but a meager account of work accomplished."

The Presbyterian Church established a mission here during the past year under the charge of Rev. Charles G. Sterling. The reverend gentleman's absence from the agency at this time prevents me from presenting the results of his labors, but the energy displayed by him is a guarantee that his presence was felt and much good work accomplished.

The Catholic Church having selected a site for a mission school will soon commence the collection of material for the building. The mission will be in charge of the Jesuit Fathers with the immediate direction of affairs in the hands of the Rev. Father Jutz, S. J.

Our large boarding school and eight day schools have been very successfully managed during the past year. It is with pleasure I am able to say the opposition of the Indians to placing their children in school is fast passing away, so that it is not now considered a difficult task to fill a school where a sufficient number of children live within reach of it.

I am, very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 27.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the present condition and future prospects of the Indians under my charge, located on that part of the Great Sioux reservation officially designated as Rosebud agency.

Assuming charge the day following the enumeration ordered by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I found upon the rolls of this agency 7,711 Indians who, by transfers from other agencies, together with children returned from Carlisle, Genoa, Hampton, and other Government schools and the natural increase, had been augmented to 7,793 on June 30, 1887.

But a small percentage of the land of this agency can be considered arable or made to yield a reasonable return to the husbandman. I have not been able to ascertain the annual precipitation, but believe it too light for the production of either oats, potatoes or corn except during exceptional seasons or along creek bottoms, where the absence of rainfall is in a measure compensated for by the near approach of moisture from below.

CIVILIZATION.

The present policy of forcing fixed and permanent homes upon the Indian must conduce to elevate him in the scale of civilization; and could the Government be aroused to the importance of purchasing everything having a commercial value produced or manufactured by them, the condition of the Indian problem might be considered on the highway of solution. Such a course would involve additional labor and responsibility to the agent, and the Government might and doubtless would be a present loser. But a long range view of the situation will not fail to convince thoughtful men that the end justifies the means in the trend of self-support and consequent civilization, for no proposition is more clearly proven than that the average Indian can and will work if he sees a remuneration for his efforts. Suppose that the Indians of this agency were to produce corn, potatoes, wheat, and oats the present year largely in excess of their own requirements and the agency employes, what would they do with the surplus? Located remote from a market, and having no knowledge of the laws of trade, would they not simply be discouraged and next season ignore farming operations entirely, and imagine that while such work might be good for white men it was bad medicine for Indians?

SCHOOLS.

It is easy to say that the Indians pine for educational advantages, but I do not find it so. On the contrary, parents are continually inventing some frivolous excuse upon which to formulate a reason for detaining their children at home, and, as a rule, would infinitely prefer to have them spend their time killing small game with a bent stick and a feathered dart. As a result, the labor of keeping up school attendance is a constant struggle for the agent, seconded by a competent corps of school employes, whose untiring efforts in the course of Indian education deserve more than this mere passing notice.

All children within a radius of 4 miles from the school are enumerated to aggregate the total belonging to a particular camp, and while the average per capita attendance of children residing within the range of school privileges is, I am informed, greater than at any other agency of the Northwest, these conditions are simply the result of constant and persistent efforts. Only in isolated cases can credit be attached to Mr. and Mrs. Lo. There are camps on this agency where the mere mention of a prospective school operates like a red rag on an enraged bull. Eliminate from the educational proposition sentiment and gush, and the average Indian of this agency who voluntarily sends his children to the Government day-schools does it either through fear of gastronomic consequences if he does not, or expects pay from the Great Father as a premium for surrendering his children for educational advantages.

However, the two potent factors for the development of the Indian are education and labor. These two go hand in hand, and each camp school should not only be dignified with the name, but be, in fact, an industrial school, with its little plat of ground well tilled as an illustration of the capabilities of mother earth when manipulated under the intelligent direction of a white man.

There are thirteen Government day schools on this agency with an average daily attendance of 297 scholars; one Roman Catholic mission boarding-school with a daily average of 47; one Protestant Episcopal mission boarding-school with daily average attendance of 45, and two Presbyterian mission day schools (one of which has not been in operation since I assumed charge) with an average daily attendance of 8, giving a total of 397 Indian children on this agency daily coming under the

Influence of educational effort during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887; and I propose submitting estimates for four school-houses in other camps during the coming autumn.

FARMING.

While it will be conceded that these Indians have plowed no inconsiderable amount of land they have cultivated but little; nor will they so long as the Government assumes that the agency farmer was born in sections and can be present in sixty different camps situated remote from each other at one and the same instant of time. To reasonably progress these people in agriculture more additional farmers are indispensable, for unless under the immediate direction of a practical white man they persist in the same old plan of Indian farming. How well they know that but few weeds follow the first plowing, but that a vigorous crop of them follows the second goes without saying here, hence their inclination to break new land and cultivate none.

Having been in charge of this agency but ten months I can not compare present efforts with those of former seasons from personal observation, but am led to believe that these Indians are in the line of progress. However, they require to be pushed and crowded for the reason that never yet having produced anything for which they received any money they fail to comprehend the grand results they are told will follow persistent effort.

I made no mention in my annual estimate for either corn or oats for agency use during the fiscal year 1888, hoping and expecting that a surplus would be produced by Indian labor more than ample for all agency requirements. In this I shall probably be disappointed, for while the acreage was sufficient the hail destroyed one section and the drought another, leaving but a few fields which were even cut. Being their first attempt at raising oats the results are unfortunate and not calculated to inspire vigorous efforts in that direction next season.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have been and are doing good service, though it is idle to suppose that the number allowed at this agency (containing a larger population than any other in the Northwest) can exercise proper police functions or maintain suitable patrol when the number of outlying camps is greatly in excess of the number of police allowed. There should be one from each camp and two from every camp where a Government day school is maintained, the latter to alternate their duty between the camp and the agency.

The compensation of police ought to be sufficient to command the services of the flower of the tribe, Indians of influence and position with their people, those who lead rather than follow. The nature of the service requires them to furnish from two to three horses, and yet the Government expects them to render services and furnish horses for the insignificant sum of \$8 per month. The result is that the best men do not desire such honors.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been fair and gradually improving. No epidemic has prevailed and many chronic cases of scrofula have been greatly improved under the intelligent treatment of the agency physician. Hesitation is apparent in resorting to the "white medicine man," and not until native treatment fails do they usually resort to him. However, after coming once there is no subsequent hesitation, and his services are invoked for every trifling ill.

PLOWING.

The apparent decrease of the amount of land plowed this year as compared with the preceding is fully explained in the effort to induce the Indians to plow less and cultivate more.

RELIGION.

The Sioux are instinctively a religious people and their ancient customs savor of abiding faith in the overruling influence of a Great Spirit.

Aside from the arduous and faithful work of the brothers and sisters of St. Francis mission (Roman Catholic, under the direction of Rev. Father Perrig, the missionary work of the agency has been under the care of that ripe scholar and accomplished gentleman, Rev. J. W. Cleveland, whose untiring zeal during fourteen years of labor with these people has left its mark in many lines of progress and advancement, and

the recent severance of ties which so long bound him captive to the interests of these Indians is not only a loss to them but also to the agent in charge.

The following table comprises an actual census of the Indians of this agency on June 30, 1887:

Name of boards.	Number of males over eighteen years of age.	Number of males under eighteen years of age.	Number of females over fourteen years of age.	Number of females under fourteen years of age.	Total of all ages.	Number of children be- tween six and sixteen years.
Brulé No. 1.....	387	478	675	577	2,117	440
Brulé No. 2.....	194	326	375	367	1,262	309
Loafer.....	268	347	413	349	1,377	266
Waziahziah.....	500	450	471	439	1,860	375
Two Kettle.....	78	76	108	70	332	69
Mixed.....	94	130	141	147	512	107
Northern.....	67	84	111	71	333	52
Total.....	1,588	1,891	2,291	2,022	7,793	1,618

L. F. SPENCER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.,
August 29, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. I have been the agent of this people only four months, but since my appointment I have done all in my power to inform myself as to the status of the Indians and the wants of this reservation, whilst of the year's doings I have carefully gleaned from the office records, and I trust the report and its recommendations will meet your favorable attention.

THE RESERVATION.

The Sisseton reservation is a permanent treaty reservation, and was set aside for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota Sioux on the 19th day of February, 1867. It is about 70 miles in extent north and south, and has an average breadth of nearly 20 miles, and comprises therefore nearly 1,000,000 acres of land (918,780 acres). The western half of the reservation is traversed by "coteaux" or hills, which are furnished with ravines in which grow forests of timber, which furnish fuel to the Indians, and the cord-wood they sell in the neighboring towns, and from which they derive a revenue that contributes materially to their subsistence. The hills are indented with hundreds of deep, clear lakes, the nesting place and home of innumerable water fowl, aquatic substitutes for the vanquished buffalo. The soil of these hills is not very suitable for agricultural purposes, but very valuable for grazing, not only because the grass is plentiful and the water abundant, but also because the wooded hills in many places afford splendid protection against the fierce northern and western winds. The entire eastern extent of the reservation is a very fertile valley about 10 miles in width. The farms of the Indians are mainly in these valley lands, while their homes in most cases are in the hills, convenient to the wood and water, and under the shelter of the rocks. All the lands of this reservation are valuable, more than half for agriculture and the balance for stock-raising and timber.

THE SISSETONS.

The Indians who own and inhabit the reservation are 1,520 in number, all told, about one-fourth of whom are mixed blood. They are a quiet, sober, peaceable people, and are quite industrious, considering they are Indians. They have all adopted the white man's ways, and the blanket dress, council, dancers, and "medicine man,"

and other relics of barbarism have nearly disappeared from Sisseton. These certainly stand among the best of tribal reservation Indians. Some of them compare favorably with their neighboring white farmers, and under the operation of the land in severalty law I doubt not they will make good and useful citizens.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools on the reservation. The Sisseton Indian Industrial, a United States Government school, under the immediate supervision of the agent, and the Good Will mission, a contract school, under the control of the American Board of Home Missions. The first-named institution will have a capacity for 150 pupils at the commencement of the fall session, and the mission school will be able to accommodate 100. These reservation schools are the most potent factors in the civilization of this people, and they are doing a grand work. Situated immediately on the reservation, they not only afford academic instruction and industrial training to the children, but they have a civilizing influence over the reservation at large.

The past year 141 were enrolled at the Sisseton Indian industrial school, and there was an average attendance of 90 during the entire session. In addition to the school-room instructions, the boys were taught the following industries: Harness and shoe making, tailoring, printing, farming, and herding; and the girls were taught sewing, mending, washing, ironing, knitting, cooking, and housekeeping. The Indian boys have taken good care of the school stock, and have cultivated 35 acres in oats and potatoes and 5-acre garden. For the result of their farm work I refer you to the accompanying annual report of the school superintendent.

I would recommend the establishment of a small boarding-school at the north end of the reservation, and the reestablishing of the Indian school at Iyakaptope (Ascension) Church on this reservation, discontinued by my predecessor, Agent Greene; for I fully concur in the sentiment in your annual report of 1885, that the great work of educating the Indians must be confined to the industrial schools on the reservation; there the object can be most conveniently and economically attained. If these are allowed with a capacity of about twenty-five pupils each, they will enable us, with the schools already established, to accommodate all the pupils on the reservation who have health and are of suitable age to attend school. These schools will also help develop the reservation and to keep the school interests alive throughout our borders. They will be valuable adjuncts to the Indian churches near which they should be located, and as their pupils become advanced they can be sent to the higher schools of the reservation.

CHURCHES AND MISSION WORK.

The statistical report of the Presbytery of Dakota up to May 1, 1887, embracing the native churches, show the whole membership of the six churches on the reservation as follows, viz:

Ascension Native Church	87
Good Will Mission Church	71
Buffalo Lake Church	74
Long Hollow Church	72
Mayasan Church	49
Mountainhead or hill Church	31
Total	384

They have five ordained ministers, all in good standing. Besides the church building here at Good Will Mission, the other five all have fair church buildings. These outside buildings for worship were built largely by the efforts of the Indians. Rev. M. N. Adams has for forty years devoted much of his time in mission work with this people, and has rendered very valuable assistance in Christianizing and civilizing them. He has for some time also been agent here. On the whole I know of no man who has worked harder and done more, if as much, valuable work as he has. He has recently been sent back here as a missionary for them, and I think will, with his estimable wife, spend the remnant of his life here. He has charge of all the Presbyterian churches on the reservation.

The Episcopal Church was established here in July, 1881, and the following fall a small dwelling-house and church was built. This they call the central station. The church has worked successfully at three other stations, viz: St. John Baptist, at Lake Traverse; St. Luke's, at the north end, and St. James, at Enemy Lake.

Baptisms for the year, at all	41
Confirmations for the year, at all	39
Whole number baptized since established	180
Whole number members	180
Number of communicants	103

There is a small chapel at Lake Traverse, and intending to build another at Enemy Lake. They hope to build more churches next summer. Rev. E. Ashley is the pastor for all the church work for his denomination on the reservation. He is an energetic worker for his church, and is very likely to add numbers to his membership.

IMPROVEMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

During the four months that I have been agent I have had two good buildings put up at the school to accommodate the pupils and employes, also have erected a good wind-mill at the springs about 100 yards from the school building, and put in pipes which now convey the water to the building, supplying it for use of the school without having to go outside. I am now making such repairs as are needed inside, and painting and cleaning up ready for the commencement of the term.

LAND ALLOTMENTS.

There have been but few allotments made since I have been in charge of the agency under the provisions of the treaty. Special Agent Isaiah Lightner has been here for some ten days, and is vigorously at work in making the allotments under the act of February 8. I think that about all will take them, unless the Department should rule that those under, but within three or four years of, twenty-one, by waiting, can have 160 acres, and those of fourteen can get 80 acres by waiting until they are eighteen. Special Agent Lightner and myself have encouraged them as strongly as possible to take the allotments, and if they find that only the amount of land stated in the act is all they can get by waiting, we shall be able to make them to all. All between fourteen and twenty-one are decidedly in favor of waiting the four years before taking the land if they can have the amount allowed for those of the ages they will then be. This is the only obstacle.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports that the general health has been good.

Births from November 6 to July 1 number.....	38
Deaths during same time.....	27

Births, he says, are only partially reported; he is not able to give all.

AGRICULTURE.

The past year's improvements and progress made in agriculture do not materially vary from the two preceding years. Indians are lacking in farm implements and teams. They are the same they have had for several years, so of course the productions are about the same.

CENSUS.

The census herewith shows the whole number to be.....	1,520
Males	710
Females	810
Males over eighteen years	378
Females over fourteen years	479
Males and females between six and sixteen.....	403

MISSION SCHOOL.

The mission school is under the supervision of W. K. Morris, principal. The whole number attending school during the year was 73; average attendance, 57. This school is well conducted, and has a fine class of teachers.

For the courtesies and support which I have uniformly received from the Indian Office, I beg to return my sincere thanks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. JENKINS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

INT 87 V 2—9

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 26, 1887.

SIR: In conformance with office requirements I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

BANDS, LOCATION, AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, comprising Upper Yanktonais, Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe, occupy the northeastern portion of the "Great Sioux reservation," and the settlements extend along the Missouri river from Cannon Ball river on the north to Grand river on the south; also up those two tributaries and smaller water-courses for a distance of 50 miles west of the Missouri river; and, from our census rolls, revised on June 30, 1887, the following is a correct classification of the respective bands within the jurisdiction of this agency:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonais.	191	184	251	146	124	705	80	61
Lower Yanktonais.	378	374	477	289	260	1,400	131	118
Hunkpapa	456	470	595	354	317	1,736	194	160
Blackfeet	139	169	209	104	105	584	52	55
Mixed Bloods	18	16	25	41	38	120	32	30
Grand total ..	1,182	1,213	1,554	934	844	4,545	489	424

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency are reasonably well provided with teams and agricultural implements and have made very good use of them during the past year. Every family is now engaged in cultivating farms ranging in size from garden patches to 40-acre fields, quite a number having between 10 and 15 acres under cultivation, and a few have from 20 to 40 acres each. Their progress from year to year is apparent to all who visit the agency, and their present prosperous condition, with prospects of continued advancement, is encouraging to those interested in Indian civilization.

The amount of land under cultivation at the present time will approximate 4,000 acres, but owing to failure of crops last year from drought and scarcity of seed for the present season's planting, only about 3,500 acres is in crop, as follows: Wheat, 400 acres; oats, 300 acres; potatoes, 200 acres; and corn, beans, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, and other root crops, 2,600 acres. A number of the Indians purchased their own seed oats last spring, the amount thus purchased aggregating about 500 bushels; and a large proportion of the ground having been plowed last fall, ready for seeding, the greater portion of the small grain was sowed very early, which promised well up to the end of May, when a hot, dry spell set in, the drought lasting five weeks, which forced the early seeding to head prematurely, thus reducing the yield of such to less than one-third of an average; but an abundant rain-fall throughout July helped all later sowing, so that an ordinary crop will be secured from the later fields, while corn, potatoes, and root crops promise a full average yield. The wheat and oats are all cut and stacked, but a considerable portion remain yet to be thrashed, with the harvesting of corn just commenced. Approximate figures can therefore only be given which is estimated as follows: Corn, 15,200 bushels; oats, 6,800 bushels; wheat, 3,670 bushels; potatoes, 11,280 bushels; turnips, 5,230 bushels; onions, 630 bushels; beans, 530 bushels; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 8,310 bushels, together with a large number of cabbages, melons, pumpkins, and squash; and the hay cut and stacked will approximate 6,100 tons.

RIGOROUS WINTER AND LOSS OF CATTLE.

The past winter was the severest known in the history of this country, there having been four months of continuous cold and storms, with an unusual depth of snow, which caused great loss among cattle throughout this section of Dakota. The loss of cattle belonging to the Indians of this agency was about 30 per cent., and in our agency beef herd, of 993 head, the loss was 208, or 21 per cent. Owing to the short stand of grass last year it was impossible for the Indians to have procured a sufficient supply of hay for such a long winter, which with the great depth of snow and intense cold, making range grazing out of the question, the loss was unavoidable. The Indians are becoming more interested every year in the care of their cattle, and did every

thing in their power to carry them through the past hard winter by felling cotton wood trees to browse upon and feeding them upon wheat, oats, and corn that they had laid by for seed, and they thus succeeded in bringing through about 70 per cent. of their stock, the old oxen and cows with early calves being the first to succumb to the intense and protracted cold. This serious loss of stock to the Indians is to be regretted, but their efforts in bringing the large percentage through the winter is worthy of notice and very commendable, especially when taking into consideration that the loss of cattle throughout northwestern Dakota and eastern Montana, handled by experienced stockmen, averaged fully 75 per cent.

The Indians now own 2,270 head of cattle, of which 328 are this year's calves, and the owners are now much better provided with hay and shelter to properly care for their stock than ever before.

EVIDENCES OF ADVANCEMENT.

During the past year the Indians have sold 1,600 cords of wood which they cut from dead and fallen timber, 452 cords of which was for use of agency and schools. The remainder was delivered to the Indian traders, contractor for supplying the military post of Fort Yates, and steam-boats navigating the Missouri river, they receiving for that delivered at agency and military post \$4 per cord for cottonwood and \$5.50 per cord for oak. They broke 500 acres of new land; constructed 5,000 rods of new fence; built 50 new log cabins and rebuilt a number of old log houses and stables, and 10 of the more thrifty farmers are now building hewed log houses 16 by 32 feet, with shingled roofs and pine floors, they having employed carpenters to do the work at \$50 for each building; 11 others have purchased new mowing-machines and sulky hay-rakes.

EDUCATION.

There have been 7 Government schools (2 boarding and 5 day) and 1 mission day school in successful operation at this agency throughout the past year, with an enrollment of 586 pupils and an average attendance of 384 for the year. There have also been 56 youths in school off the reservation, making a total of 652 of school-going ages belonging to this agency who have attended school for one month or more during the last fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 440.

The industrial boarding-school is located at the agency and has a capacity of 100 pupils, but during the greater portion of the year 125 have been accommodated in it. The enrollment has been 147 (60 boys and 87 girls), with an average attendance of 116½ for the entire twelve months. The boys of this school are all under twelve years of age, while the girls are of all ages, and the deportment of the more advanced pupils, and the progress of all, is admired by all who visit the school. There is a 5-acre garden cultivated in connection with the school, on which the vegetables used by the scholars are raised, the garden work being done by the boys, while the girls are instructed in everything pertaining to housekeeping. The following is the list of teachers employed during the past year:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Gertrude McDermott.....	F...	W..	Principal teacher.....	\$720	12	\$720
Martina Shevlin.....	F...	W..	Teacher.....	600	12	600
Bridget McGettigan.....	F...	W..	do.....	600	12	600
Joseph Helmig.....	M...	W..	Industrial teacher.....	480	12	480
Adele Eugster.....	F...	W..	Matron.....	480	12	480
Anselma Auer.....	F...	W..	Seamstress.....	360	12	360
Rose Widour.....	F...	W..	Cook.....	360	3	90
Francis Nugent.....	F...	W..	do.....	360	9	270
Rosalia Doppler.....	F...	W..	Assistant cook.....	240	12	240
Josephine Decker.....	F...	W..	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Total.....						4,200

The agricultural boarding-school is advantageously located in an important agricultural community, 16 miles south of the agency, and has a farm of 100 acres connected with it, which farm is cultivated by the pupils of the school, where the boys receive practical instruction in farming and the care of stock, and the Indians of the reservation are benefited from the object-lesson afforded by its high state of cultivation. The capacity of the school is 60 pupils and was formerly intended for boys over twelve years of age only, but on the 1st of November last the teachers, by

crowding themselves, commenced admitting girls, and thus increased the number to 76, and the enrollment for the past year was 93 pupils, 70 boys and 23 girls, with an average attendance of $66\frac{3}{4}$ for the entire twelve months. On June 30 last a two-story frame addition was completed to this school, size 26 by 52 feet, giving a good school-room on first floor and dormitory in upper story, which now increases the capacity to 100 boarding scholars. Fifty pupils are now spending their vacation at this school, which number will be increased to the full capacity of the building at the opening of the ensuing school year, on the 1st proximo.

The following is the list of teachers employed during the last fiscal year :

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Martin Kenel.....	M ..	W ..	Principal teacher.....	\$720	12	\$720
Rhabana Stoup.....	F ..	W ..	Teacher	600	12	600
Meinrad Widmer.....	M ..	W ..	Industrial teacher.....	480	12	480
NicholasENZ.....	M ..	W ..	Mechanical teacher.....	480	12	480
Matilda Cattani.....	F ..	W ..	Seamstress	360	12	360
Scholastica Kundig.....	F ..	W ..	Cook	360	12	360
Theresa Markle.....	F ..	W ..	Laundress	360	12	360
Total						3,360

The Cannon Ball day school is located 25 miles north of the agency, near the Cannon Ball river, in a prosperous settlement of the Yanktonais. The capacity of the building is 60 pupils; 87 scholars (56 boys and 21 girls) have been enrolled during the past year, with an average attendance of 60 for the school year of ten months. The midday meal is given at this school, and the boys cultivate a vegetable garden in connection with it for their use. The teachers were:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Aaron C. Wells.....	M ..	H ..	Teacher	\$600	12	\$600
Josephine Wells.....	F ..	W ..	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total.....						1,080

The Grand River day school is located on the north bank of Grand river, 40 miles southwest of the agency, with a capacity of 60 scholars, where the midday meal is also given, and a nice garden of 3 acres is also cultivated by the boys for use of the school. During the year there were 79 pupils enrolled (41 boys and 38 girls), with an average attendance of $59\frac{1}{4}$ for the school year. The teachers were:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Louis Primeau.....	M ..	H ..	Teacher	\$600	12	\$600
Jennie Primeau.....	F ..	I ..	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total.....						1,080

No. 1 day school is located 18 miles north of the agency, among our most progressive Indians, and has a capacity of 30 scholars. The enrollment has been 41 pupils (25 boys and 16 girls), with an average attendance of $23\frac{1}{4}$. The teacher is a mixed-blood Sioux, and very competent.

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Maria L. Van Solen.....	F ..	H ..	Teacher	\$500	12	\$500

No. 2 day school, with a capacity of 30 pupils, is located 3 miles north of the agency and has had an enrollment of 43 scholars (28 boys and 15 girls), with an average attendance of 31. The following is the name of the teacher employed:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
E. P. McFadden	M...	W ..	Teacher	\$500	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$500

No. 3 day school is located 3 miles south of the agency and has a capacity of 30 scholars, but as this school was erected when the late hostile Sioux were located in its neighborhood, and they having now nearly all vacated that camp and moved to Grand river, where they have settled upon claims and built houses, the attendance at this school has thus been greatly reduced, especially during the last quarter of the school year, as the families moved to their new locations in April last. The enrollment at this school was 36 pupils (17 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 13 scholars for the school year. The teacher is a full-blood Sioux girl, twenty-two years of age, who conducts the school in a very satisfactory manner. The following is her name and salary:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Rosa Bearface	F ...	I....	Teacher	\$500	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$500

The Dakota Mission day school, conducted by the American Missionary Association, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, is located at Antelope's settlement on Grand river, 32 miles southwest of the agency, and has a capacity of 40 scholars. It has been in operation throughout the school year, with an enrollment of 60 pupils and an average attendance 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. This school has done effective work and has been of no expense to the Government, as the teachers, Miss M. C. Collins, white, and Mr. Elias Gilbert, Indian, being employed under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, are maintained by their society.

Mr. Riggs opened a second school last fall, on the south side of Grand river, about 6 miles west of his Antelope station, with an Indian named Adam Wakana as teacher, but instructions being in the Sioux language, it was discontinued as a school, and is now used as a mission station.

On June 1, Rev. F. M. Craft, Roman Catholic missionary, opened a day school in Flying By's settlement on Grand river, about 30 miles south of the agency, in a new building erected last fall by the Catholic Indian Bureau at a cost approximating \$1,200. The reverend father reports 25 pupils enrolled in his school during the month that it was in operation, with prospects encouraging for future work at that point. Father Craft was assisted in this school by a young man (a full-blood Indian) named Emeran White Boy, who recently returned from a three years' course in St. Paul's Industrial school at Clontarf, Minn., and he promises to be a valuable helper in school work.

Rev. Philip J. DeLoria, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted a school at St. Elizabeth's mission on Oak creek, 35 miles south of this agency. He did not furnish any quarterly reports, but has reported to me by letter, as follows: "My school opened on 3d of November, 1886, and continued until June 20, 1887, a period of nearly eight months, during which time 20 Indians were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16 scholars." I visited Mr. DeLoria's station twice during the present summer, and was much pleased with evidences of his good work throughout the neighborhood.

I have not included the enrollment or attendance of the two last named mission-schools in my general summary of school attendance, as I only included those furnishing regular quarterly reports to this office.

The school service at this agency throughout the past year has been all that could reasonably be expected from the number of schools in operation and capacity of the buildings; the attendance has been large and results all that could be desired.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK.

Under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, of Dakota, there have been five Catholic priests engaged in missionary work among the Indians of this agency during the

past year, at an expense to the mission of \$4,160, which amount includes \$1,200 expended by the Catholic Indian Bureau in erection of a new building, St. Francis de Sales mission, on Grand river. The reverend fathers report 224 Indian baptisms during the year, of whom 49 were adults; also 19 Indian marriages according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and a class of 51 communicants were confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty during his visit here in the month of December last.

Under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the American Missionary Association, Miss M. C. Collins with two native catechists have been engaged at their two stations on Grand river at an expense of \$2,500 to their society, of which sum \$1,500 was expended in the erection of two new buildings, and Rev. George W. Reed, of the last class of the Hartford Theological Seminary, recently appointed by the American Missionary Association a missionary to the Dakota Indians, was assigned to this agency, and has taken up his residence here to superintend the work of the society at this point.

Rev. Philip J. DeLoria, a native minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has charge of St. Elizabeth's mission, on Oak creek, 35 miles south of the agency, where the work has been conducted throughout the past year by Mr. DeLoria, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, at an approximate expense of \$1,000.

There have been several young men's societies organized by the professed members of the respective denominations, and a growing interest in religious instructions is perceptible among the Indians of this agency.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good, although there were 199 deaths and 178 births during the year, the deaths being chiefly from consumption and scrofula. There is no doubt but that the Dakota's of the "Great Sioux Reservation" are decreasing, and that the decrease has been gradual for several years past, as was shown by the falling off in numbers at the respective agencies when all were enumerated on the same day, the 30th of September last. A slight diminution is likely to continue through the present transitional period, while passing from the wild nomadic life to civilization, and until they have learned to obey some of the more important laws of health. The indifference of the Indians to exposure, disregard for wet feet, irregular habits, eating at one meal sufficient for several, frequently eating a dozen times a day, and again going without food for a great length of time, together with the exhalation from their floorless and poorly ventilated cabins, cannot but be detrimental to health, and tends to the development of those fatal diseases. The great hope for the race is in the education of the rising generation, and this hope is strengthened by the confidence of the younger people, and the interest of all, in the "white man's" remedies and treatment of the sick, and the frequent calls upon the white "Pijuta Wicasta" for medicines and advice are now such as to make the office of agency physician no longer a sinecure.

As heretofore recommended, I would again respectfully call attention to the necessity for a hospital at this agency, the advantages of which would certainly be of great benefit in the proper care and treatment of the sick.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of 30 members (2 officers and 28 privates) have maintained their efficiency and good standing throughout the past year. They have been prompt in the performance of their duty, true to their calling as soldiers of the "Great Father," humane in dealing with their prisoners, and command the respect of all who know of their faithful and efficient service.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is comprised of the two officers of the Indian police force, and John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, who is a very intelligent full-blood Indian. This court holds semi-monthly sessions, where persons guilty of Indian offenses are brought for trial, and too much praise cannot be given the judges who have rendered valuable aid in enforcing regulations and maintaining good order at this agency during the past year. Fifty-two cases were heard and adjudicated by this court, the parties concerned accepting the decisions without a single complaint or appeal to me, and a number of minor cases were settled by advice of the judges without going to trial. Offenders were punished by imprisonment, and close confinement at hard labor, and in some instances fines were imposed.

The system of fines has been a novel one: The parties found guilty of an Indian offense, if they were the owners of any fire-arms, were obliged to turn them over to the police court, and if not the owners of any arms some of their relatives probably were, in which case they have invariably been turned over to the court for safe-keeping,

and by this means seventy-four rifles and five revolvers have been obtained possession of and are now in the agency store-house. There being no more game in this section of country, fire-arms are of no further use to the Indians, and they are much better off without them, as they remain more at home and pay closer attention to their farms than when the possessor of a good rifle; and by this system of fines the Indians are gradually and imperceptibly to themselves being quietly disarmed. This court is no respecter of persons, as, having recently had the conceited and obstinate Sitting Bull before them for assault, the tomahawk with which he attacked his antagonist Shell King, was confiscated by the court, as was also Shell King's knife, with which he had attempted to strike Sitting Bull.

RECOMMENDATION.

I would urgently recommend the survey of the western boundary of the Sioux reservation, so that both whites and Indians may know the limits, as the "103d meridian of longitude," in the absence of the Government survey, is a very indefinite line. The Indians are continually importuning me to have that boundary properly defined, and its consummation would allay uneasiness in their minds regarding it, and it would relieve the agent here of much annoyance in repeated unsatisfactory explanations why it is not done.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that the Indians of this agency show steady progress the past year, their agricultural efforts and increasing interest in stock-raising being worthy of commendation, while the schools have been filled to their capacity with pupils as tractable and obedient as the same number of white children. Good-will and harmony has prevailed among all classes with the exception of a few of the older chiefs, who, seeing the reins of control passing from them by the younger men beginning to think and act for themselves, jealously exert their baneful influence; but the waning power of this non-progressive element is now such that their following is very limited, and affairs at this agency at the present time are in a very gratifying condition.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, *August 29, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

In reviewing the work of the last three years and one month spent in the Indian service at this agency, while I am conscious that the condition of the Indians has been much improved, I can not but feel painfully sensible that they are but slowly moving forward to that higher sphere of industry and Christian civilization so much desired by the Department, and by all who are striving to lift them up into a better life. The faithful agent would certainly become discouraged in his work, did he not keep constantly in mind that the people committed to his care are not only pagans by birth, but have inherited, through a long line of ancestry, all the superstitions, traditions, teachings, and faith which attach to the Indian race. Among these may be mentioned an inborn contempt for work. Not so much because the Indian is naturally a lazy person, but because he has been taught to believe that labor with his hands is not only disgraceful but derogatory to his manhood, the women being born to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while the men were born to a more exalted life—hunters and warriors. While Indians are thus born and reared to abhor manual labor, in morals they come into the world with the polygamous taint attached to them, and are raised under polygamous influences; and hence now the Yankton Indians, after twenty-eight years of reservation life and eighteen years of active missionary effort, in large numbers have plural wives, appropriating them to their use according to the "Indian custom," and "throw them away" at pleasure, much to the disgust and discouragement of those who are trying to teach them better things. By reason of repeated wrongs in the not distant past—robbed by agents and traders of that which was rightfully their own, they have become suspicious of the white man's teachings, and until confidence is fully established they regard with distrust what he says. It is not strange that the agent, in view of this, their former life and traditions, finds the work of even partial transition from Indian customs and habits slow

and tedious, demanding the utmost patience and forbearance. Nor can a complete change be expected with the adults of the present generation. The schools, the faithful labor of the unselfish missionary, the blessings of God to crown the efforts of teachers and agents, can alone bring about the complete work of transformation through the growth of this and coming generations.

In religion, a large number of the elder Indians still cling to the faith of their fathers, believe in the happy hunting-ground after death, where, mounted upon fleet horses they will chase the buffalo, and with spear and bow and arrow renew the exciting chase, and again feast upon meat as in their earlier days. They also cling to the superstition that when a member of the family dies the house must be abandoned, for if lived in the spirit of the departed will return—appear at the window or knock at the door in visible form—depriving the inmates of rest. But this annoyance can be obviated by tearing the house down and moving it, no matter how short the distance. This superstition dominates over a majority of the Indians on this reservation. The practice of the surviving members of the family giving away every article of property on the death of a near relative, which was largely in vogue three years ago, has been almost wholly abandoned. To-day, as I write this report, an old Indian, a so-called "medicine man," fully imbued with all the superstitions of his race, and now on his death-bed, sent me word through the interpreter what disposition I should make of his property. He wanted it to go to his daughter who for months has been his faithful nurse. Such indications are hopeful.

One of the most difficult things to teach my Indians is that crime can not be compromised by the payment of a horse. Rape, seduction, burglary, the shooting of a trespassing horse, the stabbing of a person, as in an instance here, can be settled to the entire satisfaction of the injured party by the bestowal of a pony. I regret to add that this is the estimate a large majority of the Yankton Indians place on crimes, however atrocious. Punishment of the offender by imprisonment in the agency jail, after trial before the Indian court, is in direct conflict with all their Indian notions and customs. It is difficult to make an Indian understand how the commission of a crime affects any one except the party injured, or how society and the people at large can be at all interested in bringing the offender to punishment. In nothing is the force of Indian custom, as it has come down to them through their fathers, more strongly illustrated than in this. In a recent trial before the Indian court, an Indian quite well advanced in civilized habits, dressing in citizens clothes, living near the agency, where for years he has mingled more or less with white people and can read, was willing to accept a horse as the price of a forcible outrage committed upon his wife, as he claimed and she testified. The influence of trials and punishments by the Indian court has a tendency to correct these pernicious opinions.

It must not be inferred from what is here stated that the Yankton Indians, as a body, still remain in their normal condition. On the contrary there are a large number who are professed Christian men and women, attend church regularly, have ignored their former customs and preconceived opinions, and whose example and teachings exert a salutary influence over those who persist in the practice of unchristian habits. Among these habits may be mentioned the grass dance, the dog feast, plural marriage, the buying of a woman for wife, the utter unsanctity of the marital relations, the throwing away of a woman, all of which, I am pained to say, still exist to considerable extent among the Yanktons. It is pleasant to know, however, that the better influences are slowly making inroads upon the bad, and that it is only a question of time when Christian civilization will dominate over the Yankton race.

There is also noticeable improvement in the disposition to cultivate the soil. This was especially marked this spring when the time came to take claims, build houses, and break prairie. I refer to the statistics accompanying this report, showing the number of new houses built by the Indians and acres of prairie broken, being largely in excess of any former year. Never before in the history of these Indians has there been such a disposition to work as has been manifested this season. This was to a great extent owing to the liberal supply of farming implements provided by the Department, especially in breaking and stirring plows. Much of the excess in acreage of prairie broken is to be attributed to the liberal supply of breaking plows issued. In some instances I have found Indians who preferred a breaking plow to a wagon, although the wagon cost more than double the plow. Wagons, harness, and plows are eagerly sought after, and I am pleased to say were appropriated by the Indians, when issued, to useful purposes. Many young men who had never taken claims, and who spend idle lives, unless employed by the Government in work at the agency, have gone out on the prairie, built log houses, and turned over the sod by having a breaking plow issued to them. It has been my especial object to aid and encourage these young men, and in the issue of brood mares they were not forgotten.

Seeding commenced on the reservation early in March, planting corn the last of April, but most of the corn was planted in May. The acreage of wheat sown was greatly in excess of the previous year. There were two reasons for this; first, the

liberal price I paid the Indians for their former crop, and the satisfactory yield of this cereal. This excess of wheat acreage necessarily curtailed the corn acreage. The March and April rains were timely for the wheat. It is doubtful if there ever was on this reservation a more promising prospect for a bountiful harvest than the wheat fields presented up to about the 1st day of May. The Indians were happy, the agent encouraged, as, to all human appearances, an ample supply of flour to bread the Indians for a year, with wheat to sell and for seed, seemed assured.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.

The latter part of April dry weather set in and continued through May. There was no rain to refresh and invigorate the growing crops. This was succeeded with hot winds in June. The crop of wheat, which had been so promising, became parched and dwarfed. The heavens would occasionally show signs of the long looked-for shower, but only to deceive and disappoint. The Indians saw their wheat fields drying up, their crops destroyed by this unprecedented drought, and believed that the Great Spirit was angry with them. The weather was intensely warm, the heat almost unbearable. For weeks no rain had fallen and the wheat crop seemed to be lost. Then it was that an old chief, who had always ignored the white man's God, came to the agent and asked him to pray for rain. Within twenty-four hours a shower refreshed vegetation, which cooled the air and made "the hearts of the Indians glad." Many acres of corn, which were planted late in May, did not come up at all. About the 10th of July, during harvest, the rain commenced in good earnest, and has continued with but slight intermission now for six weeks. The little wheat that was spared to the Indians was much damaged and attended with considerable loss by the excessive wet weather during and after harvest. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the wheat was cut by the ordinary grass mower, as the straw was too short to bind it in bundles. Some fields were not cut at all, being worthless, but these were few, as all grain that could be was cut, although some of it did not yield 1 bushel to the acre.

Most of the wheat is now thrashed. I have not yet received the crop report from the employé who has been engaged for three weeks in taking the census and gathering the statistics, but I venture the opinion that the wheat raised on this reservation will not average 3 bushels to the acre. In remote localities from the agency there were during the drought occasional local showers, and in such places the yield of wheat is much better—probably half a crop. The acreage of wheat on the reservation in 1886 was 715 acres, and the estimated yield 7,150 bushels. The report of the issue clerk, which is now completed, shows the acreage of wheat this year to be 1,008 acres, an excess over last year of 293 acres. He informs me that after visiting every family on the reservation and carefully gathering the crop statistics, he is satisfied there was not raised more than 2,000 bushels of wheat, whereas at the same yield as last year (only a fair season for wheat) there would have been at 10 bushels to the acre, the last year's estimate, 10,080 bushels, or an increase over the product of 1886 of 2,930 bushels of wheat. Hence it is found that the Indians, by this increased acreage, were doing more towards raising wheat than in 1886, and Providence doing less towards aiding them.

The shortage by reason of the drought will largely curtail their bread supply. They have been able for a few years to raise nearly or quite all the wheat they needed for bread. The wheat has been purchased from them by the agent, ground at the agency mill, and issued to them in flour. These issues and grinding for them their wheat as brought to the mill have supplied them with flour. The census of 1887 gives 1,777 Indians on the reservation. Three-fourths of a pound of flour a day to each Indian will require 486,180 pounds to supply them for a year, or until their next harvest is gathered. At 3 bushels to the acre the wheat crop of 1887 will yield them 3,024 bushels, which I believe to be more than the present crop yield. This will net them, at 38 pounds to the bushel, 114,912 pounds of flour, leaving them short in bread supply 371,268 pounds. But for the drought this year the crop, at 10 bushels to the acre, would have yielded them 383,040 pounds of flour. Measures should be adopted to furnish these Indians at least 300,000 pounds of flour at an early day. Bread and beef are their great dependence. With the means in their hands to cultivate the soil, supplemented by the blessings of a Divine Providence to crown their labor, these Indians are not, nor should they be at all, dependent on the Government for bread. With the supply cut off by an untoward season, they naturally turn their thoughts toward the "Great Father" and implore help.

The early planted corn, where well cultivated, unless the frost catches it, will give a good yield. The continued wet weather since early in July keeps it growing and green, when it needs dry weather to harden it, hence, unless the rain ceases, it is liable to frost; but Indian corn crops as a general thing are not well cultivated. In spite of all the teaching I have given them, they will allow the weeds to grow with the corn, and these rob them of more than half their crop. There are worthy ex-

ceptions. Occasionally a corn-field is found belonging to a full-blooded Indian as well cultivated as is found among thrifty white farmers. The oat crop on the reservation was almost an entire failure; very many fields not harvested at all. The late planted potatoes, if they escape the frost, will return a large yield. The early planted, by reason of the late rains, have been forming new sets, and can not be relied upon. Barley is not grown on the reservation, nor is fall or winter wheat, and flax is almost unknown. Flax, adjoining the reservation, is successfully raised by our white neighbors, and could be profitably introduced among the Indians. Up to July 10 the grass was dry, offering scanty grazing; but the late rains have so brought it forward as to yield an abundant supply of hay. By reason of too much rain, and at the time when hay should be made, many more tons have been spoiled than have been saved. This has been especially hard upon the Indians, as there are barely enough mowers on the reservation for their use, even the most favorable season. They are especially unfortunate in breaking these machines, and in the purchase of them none but the most substantial and best adapted to rough usage should be provided.

FARMING.

It is but a just compliment to the Yanktons to say of them that there is a growing disposition to cultivate the soil. Each year they manifest more of a desire to locate on claims, and to be put in possession of agricultural implements. They are beginning to realize more and more the necessity and importance of providing for themselves. In no way can this be so successfully done, as they well know, as by tillage. One of the most hopeful indications is that the young men—those who have not been accustomed to much labor, and have hung around the agency—are taking farms and making for themselves houses. The following table will show a steady increase in farming each for the last three seasons:

Number of acres in cultivation on the reservation in 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Crops.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Acres in wheat.....	609	715	1,008	293
Acres in corn.....	997	1,666	1,850	184
Acres in oats.....	128	287	338	51
Acres in potatoes.....	65	92	54½	.....
Truck patches and gardens.....	.....	151	185	34
Total acreage each year.....	1,799	2,911	3,435½	562

While these results show progress they are not by any means satisfactory. The Yanktons have now been settled on this reservation twenty-eight years, and we find as the result of their farming that they have only 3,435 acres of land in cultivation, or 12½ acres cultivated each year. There are in round numbers 400 able-bodied adult males living on the reservation. If each of these Indians had only brought under cultivation one acre a year there would have been 11,200 acres in cultivation in place of 3,435, or 28 acres for each family in place of an average of 8½. The fault is not in the country, for no finer or more productive reservation can be found. With the exception of the bluffs bordering on the Missouri river, and hills stretching along the two Chateaus, the land is all arable. The only severe drought they have experienced in these twenty-eight years is the drought of the present season. The fault is not in the Government in not providing them with stock and farming implements and teaching them the art of farming. Many hundred acres were broken for these Indians by the Government when they first settled on the reservation, much of which they have allowed to grow up to grass and weeds. Farmers were provided them; cows were given them, and they were rich in ponies. The question may very pertinently be asked, Why are not the Yanktons further advanced in farming? I will endeavor to answer the question.

And first, I remark the natural disinclination of an Indian to cultivate the soil for a living. Its results are not sufficiently certain or speedy. The labor required to raise and harvest a crop is a slow process and they can not see the end from the beginning.

Second. Successful farming requires isolation, and their habits and disposition lead them into gangs. They want to be together. So marked is this feature in their character that I have seen eight teams plowing in a field of not as many acres, and all of them would not plow as much in a day as one white man in the same time. A few rounds are made and then all sit down and smoke. Double the time is consumed in smoking and talking as in work. Harvesting and thrashing are the same. In cutting eight acres of grain there can usually be found twenty or thirty men—and forty

are not at all uncommon—together around the thrashing-machine when a stack of grain is being thrashed. As not over ten men can be worked to advantage it follows that the remainder are mere idlers. When the dinner and supper are made ready all these men are found around the viands, which on such occasions are prepared of the best that can be obtained. But these non-workers demand, when the thrashing is over, that they must have a sack or two of wheat for lending their gracious presence to the occasion. When the harvest and thrashing are ended the man who raised the grain has but little left for his labor. In one instance falling under my observation only 13 bushels of wheat were saved by the farmer out of 110 raised. These pernicious gatherings I have only partially succeeded in breaking up. Some of the largest wheat-growers this year had, with my full consent, white men come and thrash their wheat with their own machines and teams, at 4 cents a bushel, as economy, rather than feed and pay a gang of idlers.

Third. As a further reason why the exhibit in farming after these twenty-eight years of trial is so meager may be mentioned the fact that the Government has been too bountiful in supplying rations to the Indians. Few white men would work if they could be fed and clothed without labor. This is not the fault of the Department, but of the agent in making his annual estimates. Since I have been here I have cut down the supply of gross beef from 600,000 pounds annually to 500,000. The quantity of sugar and coffee has also been diminished, and flour should only be issued made from wheat the Indians raise, except when the crop is very short, as is the case this year, by reason of drought. Less rations, but more agricultural implements; less reliance upon the Government, but more farming and self-dependence, must not only be the lessons continually taught, but these lessons must be supplemented by active efforts to bring the able-bodied Indians to that condition which will compel them to work or suffer the consequence which follows close upon the heels of idleness.

Fourth. Another cause for the small quantity of land in cultivation may be mentioned the fact that the Indians now own this beautiful reservation of 400,000 acres of land in common. They are rich in being the joint owners of an immense tract of land, but are in princely poverty by not having an acre of land any one Indian can call his own. There is little inducement to open farms, build houses, plant trees, and beautify homes when all the Indians of the reservation, including non-producers, have the same interest in the farms thus cultivated as the occupants. Not until the Indians have taken their allotments can any great degree of progress in farming be expected. New life, new enterprise, and more steadfast industry will be developed when the Indian has a farm and a home he can call his own, freed from tribal ownership. Isolation and freedom from tribal dictation are necessary to convert the Indian into a good farmer. Nothing will so effectually do this as the allotment of lands in severalty. No great change for the better in Indian life need be anticipated until this is accomplished.

Crop Estimate for 1887.

	Acres cultivated.	Estimated yield per acre.	Total.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	1,008	3	3,024
Corn.....	1,850	20	37,000
Oats.....	338	8	2,704
Potatoes.....	54½	40	2,190

Beans, turnips, pumpkins, melons, and other garden vegetables, not estimated. The drought ruined nearly all vegetables that would have matured early. Hay cut by the Indians for their own use, estimated 2,000 tons, but the constant rains in July and August ruined many hundred tons, to their great vexation, and they must depend on later cutting, in case the weather turns favorable, for a full supply of hay for their winter use. I was fortunate in having, a few days one week in August, the help of about one hundred Indians and some forty teams, in saving 500 tons of hay for the Government beef cattle.

American horses owned by the Indians	157
Ponies and colts	696
Oxen	162
Cows	211
Other cattle	243
Hogs	239
Poultry	2,750
Wagons	285
Harness	243

Plows	385
Harrows	58
Houses	307
Houses repaired with new roofs, floors, etc., to date	78
New houses built by Indians for roofs and floors	39
New claims taken	31
Number of acres broken	638
Acres of land under fence	443
Number of rods of fence made	5,200

Last year there was only 189 acres of prairie broken, and this year 638, being 439 acres more than the year previous, which, with the rods of new fence made and claims taken, are the encouraging farming exhibits in this report.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One of the prime objects of the Government in the management of Indians, and to make them self-supporting, is to break up the old tribal relations and effectually destroy tribal authority over them, as it now exists on most of the reservations, through their chiefs. This can never be done while they own their lands in common. The head chief claims the land as his own and in council speaks of the Indians as his children. The law of subserviency and obedience, which has come down to them through many generations, is sedulously taught, and so far as possible rigidly enforced. In council, according to their custom, it is little less than a crime for any one to speak except a chief or "headman," who are usually found in accord in all they say. The masses are taught to listen and obey. They have few opinions, except those derived from the chiefs and headmen. Born as these chiefs were before industries among Indians had been introduced, reared in battle with their hereditary enemies, the chase their dependence for subsistence, these men are found on the reservation with all the inclination and pride to govern that they had and exercised in former years. Under our present system of managing the Indians this authority of the old chiefs is not only in conflict, but is dangerous and pernicious.

Before any Indian can be made a good farmer he must become individualized, and this involves complete segregation from the mass. Nothing will so fully accomplish this as the separation of a piece of land from the great body of 400,000 acres owned by all. Located on land which he can call his individual property, inducements to improve it as a home at once spring up, and as the work of breaking prairie, building a house, planting trees, and really beautifying his farm proceeds, he begins to realize that he is a man, not dependent upon chiefs, and that the day for Indian councils is past. Division of the land separates the people from the chiefs, and they become isolated farmers. Fealty can be no longer exacted, and submission will be no longer rendered. The Indian with lands and home all his own becomes conscious of his own individuality, learns to think and act for himself, and for the first time in his life has learned the lesson of self-dependence and self-respect. No one understands better the result of allotments in severalty than the chiefs themselves do. Tepacious of power, anxious to maintain their authority, even as against the Government and its agents, they are opposed to everything which threatens to disturb it. The organization of a police and Indian court at this agency evoked strenuous opposition as an encroachment upon this authority. The law to provide for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, approved February 8, 1887, was hailed by every true friend to Indian progress as not only another step taken in the right direction, but as a great victory in behalf of Indian progress and individuality.

Prior to the introduction of the bill in Congress the Indians had often talked with me about having their claims set off to them. The general feeling among the masses was to have their lands divided, but twelve forties to the head of a family seemed to be the prevailing sentiment. In the summer of 1885 a surveying party was organized to retrace the lines of the old survey and rebuild the mounds, but the party was stopped at the agency bridge by some forty men, and were, for the time being, by force prevented from crossing. As an excuse for this, Andrew Jones, the leader, stated that it was because the surveyor did not intend to survey the claims into twelve 40-acre tracts, which they demanded. The hostile party, only upon being told that the surveyors should cross the bridge even if it took military force to enable them to do so, yielded, and the surveyors crossed and performed their work without further interference. I give this as an evidence of the feeling of a few men only two years ago.

After the "severalty bill" became a law, its provisions were explained to the Indians without evoking any considerable opposition from any one. Steadily for two years had the disposition among them to take their lands in severalty increased. I think I advised the Department last spring that in my opinion there were two hundred families ready to take allotments. I am satisfied that I was under rather than over the estimate, if left free to follow their own inclinations. Special Agent West, with instructions to

aid in the allotment, arrived at the agency on the 13th day of August, and by inquiry ascertained that a large number wanted their lands set off to them. At this time there was no organized opposition. The chiefs had a conference with the special agent in my office, and it was at once learned that they were inimical to allotment. In clear and unmistakable language General West explained and illustrated the provisions of the act, but was met with the remark that they wanted to wait twenty years before having their lands allotted, and after Special Agent West listened attentively to all they had to say and replied to them, Chief "Feather-in-the-Ear" remarked that there was some rascality back of it, and the chiefs abruptly left. Then there were Indian gatherings and feasts to enlist opposition, and an organization was effected to prevent any person from taking allotment. A surveyor was engaged after Special Agent West and I had visited the settlements along Choteau creek, where we found without exception every man we saw anxious to have his land allotted. In a few days General West and the surveyor entered upon the work of running lines and defining the land to be allotted. While engaged in this work eight Indians came down upon them from the surrounding hill-sides, and with threats, after capturing the tripod, drove the surveyor from the field. Indians who were anxious to have their lands allotted were told that if they took their lands their houses would be torn down, their stock killed, and they forcibly removed from the reservation. This so frightened the Indians that up to this time no allotment certificates have been issued. It was thought best to make a report to the Department and wait advices. Runners have been sent over the reservation warning the Indians that if they took allotments violence to person and property would be meted out to them.

It should not be inferred that the Indians generally have anything to do with these lawless proceedings or even sustain those who are engaged in them. There are but a few, composed of the wilder Indians, who thus attempt to obstruct the full operation of the law. But these few reckless obstructionists seem desperately in earnest, and have so far intimidated those desiring allotments that they dare not take their lands, being confident if they do that they will be visited with personal violence and loss of property. It has been made plain to the Indians that Special Agent West's mission to the agency was only to issue certificates to those who desired allotments; that each Indian should exercise his own choice and free will, uninfluenced by any one; that what he did would be done under authority of law and instructions which were for their good. All understand this. The chiefs know that allotment means loss of power and influence. To prevent this violence is threatened, not openly by the chiefs, that I am aware of, but by those who affiliate with them, and cunningly devised stories are circulated to influence men against the law. It is said that as soon as all the people have taken their certificates their rations and annuities will be stopped, their lands will be taxed, and the remainder not owned by individual Indians will be sold to white men who will settle on the reservation. Those acquainted with Indians will understand how ready they are to adopt as true any story which indicates the ulterior purposes of the Government or implicates the white man in designs to rob them of their land. Nor is it strange that they lend a willing ear and accept as true these tales which seem to us utterly improbable. Every page of the past history of these Indians for a number of the first years they were settled on this reservation reveals a page of crime. Robbed of their annuities in money, of their clothing, and rations by those who should have been their protectors, their money and property unlawfully appropriated to enrich others while they were left to suffer, good promises made only to be broken, and honeyed words uttered only to deceive and betray. All this but a small part of the history of the race—a history written in blood and marked by oppression since the settlement of this country by our fathers. Is it strange these Indians are suspicious, and accept as true the most palpable falsehoods about the objects of the white man's plan when proposed, and regard with distrust any law which seeks to change their conditions?

Hence patience and forbearance become the duty of those who are intrusted with the execution of the law and the management of Indians. Those who of their own free choice want their lands set apart to them, as provided in the act of Congress, should be allowed the privilege without outside interference. The Government should protect all such persons whatever the cost. If a company of troops becomes necessary to their protection, a company ought to be provided. Indians must not be allowed to assert an authority in conflict with that of the Government, nor must they be allowed to do violence to persons or property as the consequence of complying with the provisions of a law enacted for their good without meeting with speedy and certain punishment. The Government being supreme, its laws the highest authority in the land, neither traditions, customs, or theories based on falsehood must be permitted to stand in the way of executing that authority. No wrongs suffered in the past should be pleaded as an excuse for opposing the law, nor can such wrongs at all justify the Indians in preventing by force the servants of the Government in carrying out the instructions of the Department. As the matter now stands, a few Indians are in the way of allowing a large number of men from availing themselves

of the privileges conferred by the law. For fear of threatened injury men will not do that which the law provides they may do. The officers of the Government, without protection, are powerless. The Indians who take their lands, unless protected, those who best understand Indian character are confident will have trouble. In my judgment the path of duty is plain. First call all the Indians together, and after full explanation of the law, give them to understand that the work of survey and allotment will proceed, and warn them of the certain consequences in case there is any interference, or if persons who take allotments are in any way disturbed. With this timely notice, then arrest and hold to the United States court for trial all persons who are guilty of hindering the free operation of the law, or do injury to persons or property. To carry out this plan it may become necessary to invite the aid of the military arm of the Government, but if so, it should be done and troops should be provided.

The division of the land on this reservation does not rest for its authority alone upon the late act of Congress. The treaty made by these Indians at Washington with the Government, by which they became sole occupants of the 400,000 acres of land set apart for their future home, provides in the tenth article as follows:

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, said tract shall be surveyed and divided as he shall think proper among said Indians, so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm, with such rights of possession or transfer to any other member of the tribe or of descent to their heirs and representatives, as he may deem just.

Article 11 binds them—

To preserve friendly relations with the citizens of the United States, and not to commit injuries or depredations on their persons or property.

And they also agree—

To deliver to the proper officers of the United States all offenders against the treaty laws or regulations of the United States, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders who may be within the limits of their reservation when required to do so by such officer.

In the tenth article of the treaty the Yanktons agree that their land may be surveyed and divided among the Indians so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm. This being one of the stipulations, everything done to obstruct this survey and division is in direct violation of the treaty and makes them subject to the penalty as provided in section 12. They agree in the eleventh section not to commit injuries, and obligate themselves to deliver all offenders against the treaties and laws of the United States. They ought to be held to a strict observance of these treaty stipulations. In opposing the survey and allotment they violate both the treaty and law.

DANCING.

The "grass dance" still continues on this reservation to the detriment of good morals and waste of the hard-earned subsistence of the Indians. Young girls are frequently spectators on the outside of the dance-house and are here courted by the wild young men, and occasionally fall victims to their depraved lusts. The dancers, composed of men, easily become excited under the influence of the music, songs, and speeches; not infrequently, as an evidence of their courage, give away valuable property. Horses, work-cattle, farming implements, and clothing are too often, at these dances, generously offered up upon the altar of an old Indian custom, which is utterly at variance with the civilizing influences of successful farming. Neither missionaries, agents, or police have been able thus far to convince the Indians that these festivities of their pagan life ought now to be abandoned. Until the Indians are located on farms with allotments of their own, and their gregarious habits lost in the more enjoyable blessings of home and family, will the grass dance continue. That cohesion, which is bred of idleness, of a common history, a common purpose, and a common interest, and unites the Indians in a common destiny, must be broken up before dancing will cease. The Indian, who is now only an unknown factor in the common mass, must become a known property, a whole in place of a part. Then he will not respond to the edict of the chief; there will not be any *body* of men to cleave to; and the gatherings in council and the dance will be among the things of the past. The Indian has become an individual—an independent man.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Government industrial boarding-school at this agency was successfully carried forward during the past fiscal year with an average attendance of 79.87 pupils. The largest average attendance in any one month was 83; number of pupils who can be healthfully accommodated in the building, 75; number of teachers and other employes, 12; males, 2; females, 10; white, 8; Indians, 4. Whole number of pupils who have been crowded into the building at any one time during the year, 89. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year, 100. Total cost of maintaining the school one year, \$10,001.15. Salaries of teachers and employes, \$4,979.58. All other expenses, \$5,021.57.

In the class room and industrial departments the improvement was all that could be expected. In the female industrial departments the girls are taught all the various branches of the kitchen, and the larger ones make and bake all the bread, and cook all the meat and vegetables for the children's tables, do the washing for the large family, make and mend all the girls' clothing and mend the clothes of the boys, sweep and scrub the floors, make beds; in a word, do the housework, under the supervision of the cook, laundress, and seamstress. This work is done cheerfully and well. The girls learn readily and take a just pride in all they do.

The school farm has grown in three years from 15 acres in cultivation to 42 acres, and is wholly cultivated by the school boys, under the efficient management of the industrial teacher. There were 21 acres of corn cultivated, 12 acres of oats, 6 of potatoes, and 3 in garden vegetables. The oats were a total failure by reason of the drought, and were cut for hay. The cultivation of the corn, potatoes, and garden is not only a credit to the industrial teacher and boys, but will compare favorably with any cultivated farm or garden found outside the reservation. I refer to the report of Mr. Selden, the superintendent, for further details of school and industrial work, and ask that it may be appended to and made part of this report.

The time for repairing the present school building and adding more buildings to meet the increasing demand cannot be much longer postponed. The school building is not safe, being liable to fall under the pressure of the ordinary high winds which are common in Dakota. The entire foundation was, when it was erected, of soft brick. Within two years this foundation began to crumble and the building to totter. Stone abutments or piers were placed under the corners, which, so far, have been able to hold the building up. But aside from this, the entire structure is a flimsy affair, a standing evidence of fraud upon the Government, and an imposition upon the Indians, as the school building provided for under the treaty.

There are 351 children of school age on this reservation. I do not hesitate to say that with rare exception; every one of these children should be educated at the boarding and mission schools of this reservation. St. Paul's mission school can accommodate only 40 boys, the Presbyterian day school 25, making 65 outside the Government school, leaving 286 children. On the supposition that 50 are sent to other schools, and 50 more who, from ill health or other causes, cannot attend, there remains 186 children for the Government school. Ample provision ought to be made to accommodate these 186 Indian children. We are told that the stability of the Government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that these are only the product of a healthful and intelligent education of the youth of the country. But higher results accrue to the Indian race by educating their children. Education cuts the cord which binds them to a pagan life, places the Bible in their hands, and substitutes the true God for the false one, Christianity in place of idolatry, civilization in place of superstition, morality in place of vice, cleanliness in place of filth, industry in place of idleness, self-respect in place of servility, and, in a word, an elevated humanity in place of abject degradation.

No place so proper, no schools so useful in providing these results as the reservation boarding-schools. Educated at home among parents, a healthful civilizing influence goes out from the children, which impart the fragrance of a better life to father and mother, inspiring hope for the future of their children, whom Indians dearly love. On the reservation, while the children are attending school, the gradations from savage to civilized life through the agencies of books and industries are witnessed by the parents with much interest. They pay frequent visits to the school, and can not fail to fall under these influences imparted by their own children, which make them better men and women. At the close of the school year at the boarding-school an exhibition was given, embracing readings, declamations, songs, and dialogues. A large crowd of Indians was present. An old Indian, quite prominent, came to me the next day and said his heart was very glad. He said he never was so happy in his life as he was last night. On inquiring the cause of this great joy he remarked that in the exhibition for the first time in his life he heard his boy speak in English, and this great pleasure he had never expected he would live to enjoy. But aside from the benefit to the parents through home education, this is the home of the Indians, the birthplace of their children, and it is difficult to understand why these children should be transplanted into foreign soil to secure an education which can be provided at home, and at cheaper rates than abroad. By the fourth article of the treaty the Government is bound to build a school-house, establish and maintain one or more normal labor schools for the education and training of the Indian children, and the Indians stipulate to keep constantly thereat during at least nine months in the year *all* their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years. It is difficult to understand, under the provisions of this treaty, how children between the ages mentioned can be removed from the reservation for school purposes, while the Government has reservation schools for their education. A further reason why the children should be educated on the reservation is found in the fact that quite a percentage of the children taken from this climate and altitude lose their health in East-

ern schools, and a number of deaths have occurred in one of those schools, while some have returned broken down in health and died.

In teaching farming here the boys learn how to farm on the prairie; they learn the nature and capacity of the soil, the time to sow and plant, and how to use farming machinery made for and adapted to the prairie. Farming, not trades, must and should be the dominant industry on which the boys must depend for their living. The reservation is rich in farming resources; but affording few inducements to making a living by trades. It was in view of these considerations that wings were estimated for, not only as supports to the present building, but to afford additional accommodations to the children on the reservation who are now living in filth and idleness in the camps, every one of whom should be in the boarding-school. By experience I am able to state that day schools will not answer the purpose, keeping steadily in view the necessity of a complete change from camp to school life. The English language, which must be the beginning of all improvement and the foundation of all success, can not be successfully taught in the day school, where constant intercourse is had with parents and children who only speak Dakota. Cleanliness and comfortable clothing can not be maintained in the camps, and observation proves that ragged and dirty children have not sufficient confidence and self-respect to care much for the books. Industrial boarding-schools, with industries as a prominent feature in the education of all Indian children, and these on the reservation where the children and their parents live, in my judgment, should be established and maintained as the most humane and successful method to civilize and educate Indian children, not only in books, but in all those industries which are to qualify them to be good housekeepers and successful farmers. The exceptions I would make would be confined to young men who exhibit an uncommon aptitude for learning, and a taste for one of the learned professions. Such could be transferred to Eastern schools where the sciences and languages are taught. The education at the reservation schools should be eminently practical. Mission industrial boarding-schools should be encouraged and aided by the Government. In peace and love the Government and the church should carry forward the great work of redeeming a race whose country, stretching from ocean to ocean, we occupy, and whose former hunting ground is now covered with the happy homes of fifty millions of people.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are two on the reservation, both at the agency. St. Paul's Episcopal Mission boarding-school, for boys only, under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of the diocese of Dakota, closed the year with satisfactory results. The school was organized thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, and I do not hesitate to say that its influence for good in the Christian and educational training of the boys is beyond human calculation. Subsistence is furnished the boys by the Government; otherwise the school is supported by mission contributions. The report of Mrs. Jane H. Johnston, principal, accompanies this report, giving full details of the school and work.

The Presbyterian day mission school is composed of children living near the agency, of ages ranging from five years old to twelve, boys and girls. The average attendance during the nine months taught was $18\frac{57}{85}$, and largest average attendance any one month $27\frac{8}{16}$. With the exception of a noon lunch for the children, this school is entirely supported by the Presbyterian Church. Miss Hunter, the teacher, has only furnished a statistical report, to which I refer for full information. In this school the Dakota language is taught, and claimed to be in the interest of the church. The recent circular of the Acting Commissioner requires all education to be in English where the Government provides aid, ignoring the vernacular. If not carried out this will result in withdrawing the noon lunch. The circular is a step, in my opinion, timely and eminently useful.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The two churches doing missionary work on this reservation are the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian. Rev. Joseph W. Cook and Rev. John P. Williamson are, respectively, in charge of these churches, and have been faithful and efficient workers for the last eighteen years. Both hold service and preach in the English and Dakota languages, and their services in Dakota are well attended. Great good has been done, and there is still room for doing good, as there are yet many Indians who are badly in need of the regenerating influences of the Christian religion. I submit herewith the respective reports of these worthy ministers of the Gospel, which will be found to contain much valuable information.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

It is now three years since this court was organized. Its decisions in the main have been commendable. Three Indians of full blood, selected for their honesty and intelligence, have had a most unenviable position. Abused and threatened for send-

ing men to jail for offenses, working for the good of the people and under the authority of the Department, neglecting their farms to discharge their duties as judges, and all without any compensation, with no motive but a desire to serve the Department; such motive alone has kept them from resigning. I cannot too strongly recommend that provision be made to pay these men for their services. There were during the year thirteen trials, and some of them of a serious character, and since June 30 there have been nine trials, which are mentioned to show that offenses are on the increase. In one of these trials an Indian man was sentenced to thirty days in jail for shooting two cows which had a few moments before walked into a corn-field. As the trial and sentence were about the time harvest commenced, and as Wastena, the defendant, had a small field of wheat to cut, I suspended the execution for thirty days to enable him to gather his crop and make hay, upon his parole that he would return in thirty days, which he failed to do. The police brought him in and he was placed in the agency jail. In six days his brother forced the staple which held the lock and Wastena was set at liberty. He threatened when sent to jail that he would not always stay there, and when he got out he would kill the judges, and repeated this while in jail. He was known to be a desperate Indian, and for good cause the police feared him. When the captain of police attempted to take hold of him and place him back in jail he drew a large knife and struck at the policeman, but he avoided the blow, Wastena's arm and knife passing over the captain's shoulder. He then ran, the police being unable to overtake him, and entered his house where, surrounded with friends, the police could not rearrest him without the certainty of somebody being killed. I had instructed the police not to kill him nor be killed by him. This man is still at large—secreted—his place of refuge not known, but understood to be across the river in some Indian camp. From the character of the man and his repeated threats it is believed that he will kill any policeman who attempts to capture him. Were he on the reservation, no matter by whom protected, he would be arrested, as the military are within easy distance, and with this force I think he could be taken without the loss of life. There are only his relatives who came to his aid, as the Indians generally are anxious for his arrest. It is only a question of time when this man will be retaken. The brother who released him has not been about since. One of the Indian judges and two of the police whom he has threatened are confident if he has the opportunity he will shoot them. It gives me satisfaction to commend the Indian court and the system as worthy the approbation of the Department.

THE POLICE.

This is made indispensable by the organization of the Indian court. While my police are willing and efficient in all matters pertaining to their duties which do not involve personal peril, I regret to say where life is in danger, as a general thing, they are utterly worthless. I have two or three men who are brave, but most of them are cowardly. I have to my great disgust had proof of this. Frequently have I reorganized the force, but with no better results. In the many duties which devolve upon them outside of arrests they are true men and quite indispensable to the successful management of agency affairs.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The first lesson that an employé coming on to an agency should learn is that his position is not a mere sinecure, the reward of political service rendered to the party, but that he has been appointed by reason of his fitness for the position and with full confidence that he will faithfully discharge his duties. Another lesson, equally important, is that he is not above but subordinate to the agent, and should work in harmony with, not against him, in advancing the best interests of the service. These lessons, so difficult for some to learn and practice, well understood and their teachings carried out, there would be no trouble between agent and employés. Supposed Senatorial or Congressional influence and backing tend to make some employés arrogant, dictatorial and fault-finding, and, laboring under the delusion that they will be sustained in idleness and insubordination, they refuse to submit to that reasonable discipline which must exist at all well-regulated Indian agencies. While in my three years' service I have had just such men as employés, I am pleased to be able to state that the Department has corrected these evils, and now there is harmony between employés and agent. Those at present in the service render cheerful obedience, and it is believed will work in their respective places for the public good. Few things tend more to discourage an agent than the disposition shown by an employé to simply live on an agency and draw his salary without rendering an equivalent by performing the duties incumbent upon him. All agency employés should realize that just as faithful service is due the Government as a private individual would exact were they in his employ, and the same interest in the discharge of duties intrusted to them by a citizen is due to the public service. All the time necessary to properly discharge their duties, whether in or out of business hours, should be freely given. With employés thus feel

ing and actuated, honest and competent, it does not matter to me as agent whether the Department or I make the appointments. While most of the employés of this agency have been appointed by the agent and approved by the Department, such appointments have been made solely upon ample testimonials furnished and forwarded. Not one has been rejected, and not one at present in the service here was ever personally known by me until met here at the agency.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

There has not been any prevailing epidemic on the reservation during the year. The general health of the Indians has been good. The Yanktons are especially free from syphilis. The prevailing type of disease is scrofula. Sore eyes are common, but by no means universal. Coughs and bleeding from the lungs are not rare, but generally of a mild character. Tubercular consumption, the result usually of hereditary scrofula, afflicts a very small per cent. of the Yankton Indians. In the main the adult Indians here are robust and healthful people. Their mode of living and home discomforts, living on dirt floors, their houses with dirt roofs, their exposure to the rain, and always in snow and wet weather going with wet feet, it is a matter of surprise that the Yanktons are so vigorous and healthful. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, 504. It must not be inferred that this number of Indians have been visited by the physicians, but it includes those who have called at the physician's office for cough sirup, castor oil, or other simple medicine for some real or fancied ailment, and to whom medicine has been given. Births during the year, 19; deaths, 42.

INDIAN HOMES.

Nothing until late in the year was ever done to build any houses for the Indians or improve the houses they had built on the reservation. There were 385 of these houses made of hewed and sawed logs, roofs of poles and sticks, covered with dirt and sod. The Department very promptly and liberally responded to my application and estimate for lumber to repair them, by putting on new roofs with rafters and shingles, gable ends, and pine floors, using only the bodies of such houses as were sound and suitable for this expenditure. It was my object the present season to repair in this way 100 houses, which will require about 325,000 shingles, 65,000 feet of flooring, 25,000 feet of ship-lap, 55,000 feet dimension, and about 50,000 feet of sheeting, with windows, nails, and hardware for this 100 houses. Eighty-one houses have now been repaired, and these are scattered all over the reservation, and have very much changed for the better its appearance. With good roofs, gable-ends first covered with ship-lap and then flooring on that, plain cornice, good floors, with base-boards, the Indians for the first time in their lives are raised up from living and sleeping on the ground, and enjoy the comforts of a healthful experience found in their new homes. They are very much gratified with the change. Another attraction is added to their farm life, another link in the chain of civilizing influences, and another motive to take their lands in severalty. These new houses will also serve to anchor them on their farms, curtailing their restless, roaming inclinations. The average cost of these houses will be about \$80 each.

INDIANS AS GOVERNMENT FREIGHTERS.

For the first time the Yankton Indians last year did all the Government freighting. Heretofore the annuity goods, agricultural implements, and subsistence had been delivered at the agency by white men. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs very considerably changed the old system and allowed the Indians to haul this freight from the railroad, a distance of 30 miles, whereby they were enabled to earn some money, which is now not spent for trinkets, but for clothing and subsistence. The Indians are paid 30 cents per 100 pounds for this hauling. Number of pounds transported by the Indians in 1886, 330,297, with their own teams, for the Government, amounting to \$990.89. In addition, for private individuals, on open-market purchases of lumber and coal, estimated, \$275. Total, \$1,265.89. This amount of money did them a great deal of good. The Indians are trusty, reliable freighters, are always very anxious to go for freight, have good teams and wagons, and the amount they earn is clear gain. They usually haul 2,000 pounds to a load.

CONCLUSION.

The Yankton Indians as a whole are probably as well-behaved people as any one of all the various branches of the Sioux Indians. With the exception of the Santees, they are farther advanced in civilized habits and industries, but unlike the Santees and other branches the Yanktons have never been at war with the Government, nor have they as a band depredated upon white settlements. This is greatly to their

credit. Never having been at war with the Government they have never experienced that chastisement which has served to make the Santees and other branches of the great Sioux family submissive and easily governed. The lessons taught the Indians by military subjugation, when placed on reservations, it was found were valuable lessons; that while they were sullen they quite readily submitted to discipline and made greater progress in farming than those who never learned by bitter experience that there was a power that could punish for disobedience and crime. Hence we find that in twenty-three years the Santees, who were first conquered and then put to farming, have now their land allotted to them, are living comfortably on their farms, and are citizen voters, and in all that belongs to a Christian civilization are in advance of the Yanktons, who have had twenty-eight years of reservation life. The Santees through fear listened and obeyed. The Yanktons have no such fear. The Santees have been easily controlled. Some of the Yanktons have been difficult to control as against their own willful inclinations. I only mention these matters of fact, not by any means as the advocate of first chastising Indians before placing them on reservations, but to show the effect of punishment when it became necessary, and as a reason why is found among my Indians a number of men who openly place the law at defiance and treat with disdain the wise words of one of the highest officers in the Indian service, who has just come among them.

With expressions of thanks for the prompt and efficient aid rendered me by the Department in the discharge of duties which under the most favorable circumstances are trying, and appreciating that "a public office is a public trust,"

I am, most respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL,
Yankton Agency, Dak., August 19, 1887.

SIR: The affairs of the Industrial Boarding-School at this agency during the year ending June 30, 1887, have been uniformly prosperous. Children began coming in during the last days of August, 1886, and at the close of September 92 pupils—52 boys and 40 girls—had entered school, of whom 3 dropped out during September, leaving at the close of that month 89 pupils in actual attendance, the greatest number at any one time during the year. The average attendance during the entire school year was 79⁸⁷/₁₀₀, being considerably in excess of the legitimate capacity of the building.

All instruction, both in the school-room and in the conduct of affairs in the several departments, has been exclusively in the English language, and most decisive results have been obtained in the progress and development of pupils. Instruction in the school-room embraced reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and primary philosophy, while the industrial instructions included all the details of routine work incident to carrying on the farm and the several departments within the building. Good order and a reasonable and quite satisfactory degree of discipline have been maintained at all times, and it is particularly gratifying to note that the utmost harmony, officially and socially, has prevailed among the employes. The one change among white employes during the year was by reason of failing health on the part of one of the teachers, whose resignation from that cause alone took effect March 31, 1887.

The employes of the school, without exception, have discharged their varied duties faithfully and efficiently, and it is gratifying in a personal sense as well as conducive to the general interests of the school that all who would consent to remain are reappointed for the ensuing year.

Marked progress of pupils has resulted in the school-room as well as in the industrial departments. This was thoroughly illustrated in the exhibition and industrial display which constituted the closing exercises on June 30, witnessed by a large concourse of people, both native and white, whose unanimous words of approval were not only an open verdict for success in the year's work, but touched a cord in the heart most gratifying to the earnest corps of workers immediately interested.

The industrial teachers' department has been most excellently managed, work always efficiently performed, and as promptly as facilities at hand would permit. The want of sufficient teams for carrying on the farm and school work has been a serious inconvenience during the whole year, and at times actually damaging to the farm interest both for the present and next ensuing season. Twenty acres of additional land was last spring fenced, and should have been broken up and prepared for crops next year, but with only one team for the use of school and farm, and enough work during the busy season for two teams to do, this was simply impossible.

To add to the inconvenience in this respect, during the last week in June one of the school horses cut its ankle badly on a fence-wire, totally disabling the animal for service, and such disability is only partially removed up to the present time. Yet, with these disadvantages, and with the aid of the superintendent's private team, which has been put on to the school work freely at all times, 42 acres of crops were planted, and have been cared for in a thorough, farmlike manner. These were subdivided as follows: corn, 21 acres; oats, 12 acres; potatoes, 6 acres; garden and vegetable patch, 3 acres. The oats were a total failure, being burned up by drought and heat in May and June, and were cut and cured as hay, although for that purpose hardly returning an equivalent for the labor bestowed. The corn is good and promises an excellent crop, while the potatoes are lingering in doubt. There was no damage, but later rains have set them growing, and if the season is sufficiently protracted they may produce a light crop. The indications are, however, at this time, that the school must be largely supplied with potatoes by purchase, or do without. The garden and vegetable patch is remarkably clean, on the night of July 25, yet will be productive of a large supply of vegetables for fall and winter use in the school.

Some improvements of a permanent and creditable nature have been made, the most important of which was the erection of a commodious, comfortable cow-barn, with cattle sheds and yard, hog-house

and corn-crib, all within one inclosure, all of which was very much needed, and for the future insures protection and comfort for all school stock during cold or inclement weather.

The school herd of 26 head consists of 6 cows, 12 young cattle, and 8 calves. Of the young cattle, five or six head should be disposed of this fall, for, having about matured, there can be no profit derived from keeping them through the winter. The hog stock was increased by purchase to 28 head, but disease is working lightly among them and a few of the smaller ones have died. No serious loss, however, is anticipated, and if present prospects are realized 4,000 pounds or more of pork will be dressed from the school pens in January or February next.

A few hundred trees were planted last spring, of which about one-half were killed by the drought. Those planted last year are growing finely.

The condition of the school building is a matter of serious concern and not infrequent alarm to its occupants, and it can be but a question of limited time, when, if not repaired at considerable cost, it must be abandoned as a human habitation. The foundation walls are so defective and so fast crumbling away that the imminent peril of the structure is apparent to the casual observer. The roof leaks in various places, as a result of which plastering is falling from ceilings beneath. The gutters and spouting are essentially non-conductors, permitting the water to run or seep down through the walls, entering the building at various points and damaging plastering and contents within. As this building was evidently conceived in iniquity, and its erection executed in fraud throughout, the best and cheapest line of repairs, will, in my judgment, be found in an entire new building or buildings. It is almost certain that, as a matter of personal safety, employes will not consent, in its present condition, to remain in the building more than a year or two at the farthest. The Indians also are aware that the building is considered unsafe, and this fact will probably have some effect on the attendance for the coming year. The absolute necessity for some improvement in this connection is strikingly apparent to anyone who even carelessly walks through and about the building; and if it is designed to continue the school no time should be lost in providing safe and comfortable quarters for it.

The general health of employes and pupils was uniformly good, and, except in the matter of safe and proper accommodations, the school is vigorous, and its established basis one of permanency and usefulness.

Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

PERRY SELDEN,
Superintendent.

In response to your request, it gives me great pleasure to submit the following report of St. Paul's school:

This school, established thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has, during this period, through many hinderances and discouragements, been quietly doing its work in the Christian civilization of the Indian. Many of its pupils have gone to work among their people as ministers, catechists, teachers, printers, carpenters, and farmers; some may be found in the agency shops, while others are preparing themselves still farther for usefulness in schools away from home.

The capacity of the school is 36, it being part of our plan to bring the family relation to bear in elevating the Indian morally and physically. We feel that in smaller schools can be given the best substitute for that parental training and supervision which the Indian lacks in his own home. We have been rewarded for our efforts in knowing that most of our boys regard St. Paul's with a real home affection. The number of names enrolled during the past year has been 46; the largest number in attendance at any one time, 38; average number, 22. The average attendance is reduced from the fact that pupils have been called away at different times by sickness at home, and that others desire to leave early in the year to assist in spring farming.

The health of the school has been excellent. We have had no serious cases of sickness. Instruction is given entirely in English, and includes the ordinary English branches, vocal music, free calisthenics, dumb-bell exercises, also out door work, such as plowing, planting, care of stock and farm tools. The devotional exercises of the school are also entirely in English. There has been a steady improvement in discipline and morals during the past year, and in this respect the superintendent and teachers feel great cause for encouragement.

The school is supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the exception of the ordinary Indian ration furnished by the Government. This ration being often inadequate for their physical well-being, is supplemented at the expense of the school. The buildings, bedding, and other furniture, books, clothing for pupils, salaries of principal and teachers, are the gift of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The school has received no clothing from the Government during the past school year. While something has been done in the past, we feel that much remains to be done in the future. We shall enter on the coming school-year with the assurance that as we have merited the confidence and good will of this people in the past by honest work for their welfare, so in the future St. Paul's school will be an efficient instrument in that Christian education and training which is the essence of a true civilization.

I respectfully submit this my report to Hon J. F. Kinney.

JANE H. JOHNSTON,
Principal.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 30, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in reporting to you the condition of the missionary work carried on among the Yankton Indians by the Presbyterian Church, knowing that you have a full appreciation of the necessity of Christian instruction as a factor in the civilization of the Indians.

Eighteen years ago last March it was my privilege to commence the first permanent effort for the Christian instruction of the Yanktons. Though no one year has been marked by any noted awakening or revival, yet after eighteen years of labor by myself and others, we see a very great change in the faith of this people. Where there was no knowledge of the true God, but a blind following after many gods, we now find a considerable knowledge of Christian truth among all the people, and about half of them professed believers in the Christian religion in some church.

The Presbyterian Church now has three congregations among the Yanktons where regular services are held every Sabbath—one at the agency, one 10 miles below the agency, near the Springs, and one 15 miles above the agency, near White Swan. At the agency there is a comfortable house of worship capable of seating about 150. There is also a comfortable house at the Springs, seating about 75.

At White Swan the meetings are held in an old log cabin, but the people are collecting the means to build another year.

The past year has been marked by a growing interest in worship, the average attendance at our meetings being larger than ever before. The number of communicants at these three places now number 198. Of these 37 were received during the past year.

The linguistic education of the Yanktons is as yet so little advanced that we find the English language of small value in giving religious instruction to the body of the people. So our meetings are mostly conducted in the Indian tongue. In the Sabbath school we have English classes for all who can understand that language. The others receive instruction in their mother tongue. A clear conception of truth sunk deep in the heart is what is wanted to make worthy Christians. We find this impression can best be made by using the language they understand best.

Our church is not doing a very extensive work in secular education among the Yanktons. At Yankton agency we have a day school taught by Miss Hunter. The school has been more than usually prosperous the past year. The body of the instruction is in the English language, but the main object is to make the school auxiliary to the church. Religious instruction and worship has an important place in the school, and much of this is in the native tongue.

We had a school taught for three months in connection with our station near White Swan. This school was taught by one of our Indians named Robert Clarkson with fair success.

In our missionary work we find the more advanced Indians valuable assistants. A full native Indian named Henry Selwyn has been ordained to the ministry and preaches with good acceptance. A number of others conduct meetings and render other service very worthily.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 20, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I hereby report a few items of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on this reserve.

Work was begun by the church in 1869. The people were then, almost without exception "blanket-Indians," living in tipis, cultivating little patches, sometimes of only a few acres in extent, in four or five general fields, which were plowed for them by the Government. No schools or religious services except those begun the same year by Rev. W. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church. To one who had not seen the condition of things then it is hard to realize the change which has taken place in these eighteen years. The preliminary work is largely done, the old and changeless generation is fast passing away, and the younger and better-informed and better-instructed generation is coming forward to the advantage of the whole tribe.

We have carried on religious and educational work here without intermission during all these years. The principal church is at the agency, with chapels at either end of the reserve and St. Paul's boarding-school for boys at the agency. Regular Sunday and week-day services are maintained at all three of these places. The average Sunday morning congregation for all three together is 276, which is very fair when it is considered that the people are very much scattered and many come from as far as 10 miles away. There are 221 families and 782 individuals reached by our work; 36 infants and 15 adults baptised during the year; 48 confirmed; 267 communicants, of whom 241 commenced during the year.

A poor people just emerging from barbarism into civilization have many wants and many uses for money. Under such circumstances they can not give largely towards the support of religious work among them; and yet, when compared with the ability and gifts of their white brethren, I do not know but the balance would be in favor of the Indians; they give gladly of their little.

Last autumn we completed at the agency a commodious and comfortable church, in which the Indians assisted to the amount of between \$400 and \$500. Aside from this the contributions for the year ending May 31st were \$396.23. And this does not represent all that they have done, for at each of the three points they have societies which do more or less for the sick and distressed, and their contributions are not reported to me.

There has been nothing especially remarkable in our work here during the past year. It has been a year of steady, quiet growth. Our congregations are as orderly and reverent as any among white people. The improvement in their homes, in personal cleanliness and their clothing, in increased effort to help themselves and the great decrease in the tendency to beg, are very encouraging.

Aside from St. Paul's school, whose statistical report is doubtless found elsewhere, our mission force consists of one priest, one deacon, one catechist, and one lady helper who visits the sick and distressed and conducts women's meetings and the Sunday school at the agency.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary to the Yanktons.

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 23, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor of submitting this my second annual report.

Fort Hall reservation embraces quite a large scope of country, nearly 60 miles long and 40 wide, located in the county of Bingham (formerly Oneida), in southeastern Idaho, and containing some 1,300,000 acres.

TRIBES.

Shoshones and Bannacks, occupying here, differ somewhat in habits, disposition, character, etc., but notwithstanding this it may be said of them that they get along fairly well together. The Shoshones take more kindly to labor and are more disposed

to settle down; whilst with the Bannacks, who pride themselves on the feats of daring of the present and generations past, it is much harder to convince them of the absolute necessity that their nomadic wanderings must be broken up, that labor is honorable, and to make a success of life they must make up their minds to go to work.

The condition of many of the old people belonging to both tribes is pitiable in the extreme, and until such time as generations to come will be so educated and have engrafted into their natures love and care for the old and infirm, to say nothing of the sick and afflicted, something ought to be done to give special care and aid to these unfortunates. I know not how it may be elsewhere in the service, but a "home" established at this agency, and gathered into it the old and infirm, the afflicted and sick, would be a godsend to this people.

The condition of all calls for strenuous efforts on the part of all for improvement in the way of civilization, transforming the wicky-up, not simply to a cabin or hut—which I am willing to admit is some improvement—but to a house to the exclusion of filth and uncleanness; from half-way cultivated patches to decent fields and farms, ownership, "my land, my farm," marked by metes and bounds, "lands in severalty" if you please, in which delight can be taken in building houses and barns, stables, etc., rather than work in common principle, led to in a great measure by the ownership in common, planting where you please, if at all, this year, and somewhere else next, lacking everything in the way of an incentive to those having some disposition to do. Much might be written right along here, but, fearful of making this paper much longer than needed or called for, I forbear. Habits like conditions, call loudly for improvement, and I am sorry to say but poor speed has been made in every undertaking to renovate things or to change many things, the vile fruits of heathenism and savagery, to results brought about by civilization. Of disposition, character, etc., much might be written in favor of these benighted sons of the plain, as well as much to condemn; but space forbids in this paper to say more than that these unfortunate red men are to be more pitied than blamed. Good and faithful work will tell in time, and in a short time, and much now to complain of will soon disappear.

Located as these Indians are, and when it is remembered on a reservation so extensive it can be but a snail's pace in doing the full work of an Indian agent with but a handful of employés. Bannack Creek, 25 miles from agency, with a population of about 300; Port Neuf settlement, distant some 16 miles, with a population of 200 or more; Blackfoot, 13 miles away, with a like population; upper Ross Fork, 12 miles distant, with some 300 souls, and lower Ross Fork and around agency, between 400 and 500, and all these people to be looked after and instructed in agriculture by one farmer—well, I forbear comment. Let me say this, however: To cure this defect and to make these Indians progressive, if I had command of the finances of the Indian Office, the temptation would be strong to put a good, clever, honest, self-sacrificing, practical farmer, and if he had a wife just like him so much the better, in each of the neighborhoods mentioned and let him remain there, live among and work with them daily, his wife giving attention to the women, both devoted to the work of raising up poor, fallen humanity—missionary zeal, if you like, and, my word for it, but a short time would elapse until a mighty change would be the result—the outcome in home, field, and farm, to say nothing of the fast fading blanket, trinkets, paint, etc., which go to make up the Indian, and in their place the white man's garb, with a healthful, civilizing, and Christianizing tendency, made apparent in a few years for a small expenditure of money.

POPULATION

entire, scattered in communities as indicated, number in all 1,530, showing an increase of 44 over last year; but this number is made up more from absentees than natural increase; indeed, I think wholly. Of this number 375 are males over eighteen years of age, 412 females above fourteen years of age, and 320 school children between six and sixteen years of age.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the backward condition of these Indians and the little progress made by them, still it is but justice to say that under all the circumstances and the many drawbacks with which they had to contend they have done all in the way of planting and sowing that any reasonable man would expect. Hope for good work in this direction has been buoyed up by the promise of funds for irrigating ditches and canals, without which all hopes of success, as well as being able to put into effect "the land in severalty law," is dashed to the ground.

EDUCATION.

Fort Hall industrial boarding school, the only school of any kind on the reserve, is located from agency some 18 miles; and the year past, with a portion of the year

preceding, has been under the charge of a bonded superintendent, and doubtless a report of the school and its work from this officer has been forwarded ere this. All that could have been done by this agent and employes has been done in filling up the school, which under all the circumstances an increase of nearly 100 per cent. is quite gratifying.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The last month has brought us Miss Amelia J. Frost, of Albion, N. Y., as a representative of the Women's National Indian Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa., sent out, I believe, by the auxiliary located at New Haven, Conn. Soon, I am encouraged to believe, a colaborer from the auxiliary at Hartford, Conn., will be sent out, and with two faithful workers in this direction much good will doubtless result in bringing these women up to a higher plane. Miss Frost deserves richly much sympathy and prayer in her labor of love and self-sacrifice.

SANITARY.

Attention is called to the accompanying report of W. R. Maddox, M. D., agency physician. I need but say that the practices of the Indian medicine men are still "abroad in the land," and no little time will be needed for their complete overthrow.

INDIAN POLICE AND CRIME.

Of the police I must say that I have found great difficulty in being able to get up anything akin to decent efficiency in this regard; but, with a determination to "keep trying" and educating, hope to make a success of a worse than no police force unless efficient. Of crime, I am free to say that civilization can not boast of fewer arrests or crimes committed, taking into account the population and surroundings, to say nothing of the opportunities for much that would be hard to discover as to who the perpetrator of the act might be.

BUILDINGS

at agency, together with location, were unfortunate in that the latter is frequently under water in winter and spring time from overflow. Buildings very inferior, and most of them worthless.

STATISTICS.

The statistical report, which you will please find herewith inclosed, is made up with care and exactness, as much so as work of this kind had to be done and is by estimating; but I am sure the statistical, like this paper, deals in nothing of a rose-colored tendency—simply fact as believed; no more, no less. The increase shown is gratifying under the circumstances.

CONCLUSION.

Next to the expenditure of money for irrigating ditches is the importance of Congressional action in ratifying treaties made by these Indians, one as long ago as May 14, 1860, relinquishing their right to southern portion of the reservation known as Marsh valley, the other of a late date, to wit, May 27, 1887, in which they relinquish title to United States of right of way for Utah and Northern Railroad, together with some 1,800 acres for town purposes at Pocatello, junction of Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line railroads. These Indians are "land poor;" and worse still, no money to their credit in the Treasury of the United States, if the amount of \$6,000, paid by Oregon Short Line for right of way, together with an amount about equal this collected for them as grazing tax and unexpended, is excepted. If these matters are attended to, some little money will come to the relief of these Indians, and pretty soon will they see the folly of undertaking to control more land than is absolutely necessary to meet their wants, either under their treaty rights or the land in severalty bill passed at the last session of Congress; and hence it is that an additional fund will be formed, and if properly handled and judiciously expended for their benefit not only "lands in severalty," but fencing, dwellings, barns, stables, granaries—in fact, all the outcome of a well-regulated and a well-to-do farmer—will be the result, and in a very few years at that. Old ruts and old measures must be abandoned if success is to be secured.

Very respectfully,

P. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge. I have only had charge of this agency since the 1st of April; therefore I can not give as full and correct a report of what has transpired during the entire year as I would like to.

A careful census of these Indians was taken during the month of June; but since that time quite a number of Indians have returned to the reservation who had been gone for some time, and it was impossible at the time the census was taken to get the correct number.

The census is as follows:

Men over eighteen years of age	189
Women over eighteen years of age	170
Boys between six and sixteen years	42
Girls between six and sixteen years	37
Boys under six years	52
Girls under six years	48

The Indians have tilled about 223 acres, planted in oats, wheat, and potatoes, and a great amount of garden vegetables has been grown by them this year.

I have six police, who reside near the agency, consisting of one captain and five privates. They are very obedient, and, I think, useful.

There have been no offenses committed by the whites against the Indians; one offense by the Indians against the whites, viz: One white woman was shot and wounded by an Indian at Salmon City while under the influence of whisky. After committing the deed he hid in the mountains, but was captured a few days later by the Indian police and is now in jail at Salmon City waiting trial. I am of the opinion that these Indians would be entirely peaceable and harmless could they not get whisky, but it seems impossible to keep them from getting it at times.

SCHOOL.

There is a school at this agency with about 30 scholars, which is doing well under the circumstances. I am very much of the opinion that this school, or any school which is located where the influence of the children's parents is thrown around them, will never make the advancement were the school situated where the children would not be thrown among their parents as soon as they are out of the school-house. I think a school for the Indian children is the only medium through which the rising generation will ever be civilized; and the question of civilizing these children is no longer a problem; but I would suggest that, in order to accomplish this, the children be separated from the older Indians; and until this is done they never will make the progress they could or should make.

During the month of June this reservation was surveyed, which has been a long-felt want. The survey shows the reservation to contain 164 square miles, of which 100 square miles is rugged and mountainous and not suitable for anything, leaving 64 square miles which is composed of foot-hills and a narrow valley. The valley only can be cultivated which contains fertile soil; but there is not a sufficient amount of tillable land for the amount of Indians on the reservation.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

J. M. NEEDHAM,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 15, 1887.

SIR: This reservation was set aside to the sole use and occupation of this tribe by treaty, June 9, 1863, and embraces about 750,000 acres of mountain, valley, and prairie lands. There is a broad strip of timber running through the central portion of the reserve, from the northeast to the southwest, and the easterly line of the reservation is well wooded. The south fork of the Clearwater river, taking its rise beyond the southeasterly corner of reservation, flows northerly along the easterly border, through a fertile valley, to the northeasterly corner, where it unites with the north fork flowing into the reservation from the north; thence the course of the river is easterly, across the northerly part of the reservation, to the Snake river, with which it unites at Lewiston. The river thus flows at a varying distance of 2 to 7 miles inside

the lines and across two sides of the reservation, a distance of about 100 miles. The reservation is otherwise well watered by spring and mountain streams.

The Indians have made their homes in the valley of the river and upon the creeks, with but few exceptions, where they have found ample room for their development in agriculture.

About three-fifths of the total acreage consists of rich prairie lands, while two-fifths are in valley and mountain sides. The soil is as rich and fertile as any to be found in the Northwest. Its advantages for stock raising are unsurpassed.

TRIBES.

The Nez Percés number about 1,200, a majority of whom I have settled upon farms of 20 acres allotted to them under the treaty. These farms were long since surveyed and fenced by the Government. Permanent and valuable improvements have been made on many of them, while others present the appearance of neglect and deterioration. In one section of the reservation visited by me this state of things was especially noticeable, the farms and buildings giving evidence of a former prosperity and thrift now departed. This state of things was not traceable to the wild nor untamed life of the Indian, to any lack of the civilizing influence of the church nor zeal in its service. Indeed they seem more devoted to this than any other good work.

New farms are being taken up and fenced by the young men of the tribe. A few houses of lumber and logs have been built during the year. The support of this tribe is gained by stock raising, farming, root digging, fishing, hunting, and by selling wood and lumber. A ready sale is found for horses and cattle. Their bands and herds appear to be growing smaller from frequent and large sales of late years, coupled with a desire to improve their stock. The grade and value of horses and cattle are being improved by individual purchases of American stallions, mares, and other blooded stock.

No rations have been issued during the year, and no case of destitution nor suffering for want of food has come to my notice. The tribe is as prosperous as it ever can be unless they are brought to a condition of self-reliance, in which they are to receive no valuable thing from the Government without rendering a full and just compensation.

POPULATION.

By your direction a census of the tribe was undertaken in the latter part of June, without cost to the Government, no appropriation having been made by Congress for the execution of this requirement of the law. In the performance of this work you were pleased to direct me to use for the purpose, as I could spare them, such employés and other facilities as are provided for the regular work of the agency. Your instructions found the employés with more work upon their hands than they could easily execute, and from which they could not be spared. In order to accomplish the purpose of your instructions, I was obliged to call for volunteers from the employés and others to perform the work on the 4th day of July. To do this under the most favorable circumstances I secured the co-operation of the committee having the arrangements for the celebrations of the day in charge by a promise to issue a beef for a feast. Every effort was made to insure the presence of the largest number possible. With four census takers and four interpreters to assist, we accomplished the work of taking those in camp, numbering about 800, in one day. From the best estimate obtainable, and that I am able to make, two-thirds of the Indians living upon the reservation were taken.

RESULTS OF CENSUS.

Males above eighteen years.....	263
Females above fourteen years.....	298
School children, six to sixteen years.....	140
Children under six years.....	91
Estimated one-third.....	400
Total.....	1,192

This is believed to be approximately the number of Indians in my charge.

SCHOOLS

We should approach and view the work of education of Indians by generations. It is through their education that their progress largely depends. The influence of the work we are doing in the school will affect more largely the next generation and those

that come after them. If we look for both immediate and permanent results from our work we shall be disappointed. The education of a single generation does not necessarily make it better or lead it to endure more easily the restraint of civilization. The school at this agency is the subject of my greatest solicitude, and the peculiar condition of the tribe in its transition to civilization make its successful management a work of wisdom, patience, and difficulty.

The children readily learn to read and write; it is more difficult for them to embrace the habits and mode of life of the whites. It is with the greatest difficulty they learn and practice the proper use of things.

Upon my taking charge here September 10, 1886, the agency school was partly removed from its former location at the mouth of the Lapwai creek to Fort Lapwai. Commodious and convenient school buildings were left behind in exchange for the comforts and conveniences of soldiers' quarters. I entered upon my duties without an office or office furniture for the transaction of agency business, but with garrison buildings sufficient in number though unfit in their adaptation for an agency school. The task of preparation and organization of the school was difficult and perplexing. The attendance was increased from 60 to 123 pupils, and the school was successfully conducted through the winter, during which time we suffered from the disadvantages attending the care of so many children in quarters so widely scattered as the garrison buildings, with the same force of employes allowed for a school of less than half its number in former years. Great credit is due to the employes for their untiring industry and attention to the needs of the school under circumstances so difficult of success.

We have a farm and garden cultivated by the agency and school employes principally. It is estimated that our harvest will bring us—

Hay	tons..	70
Oats	bushels..	500
Potatoes	do	500
Beets and mangolds	do	300
Onions	do	100
Carrots	do	375
Corn	do	225
Beans	do	35
Peas	do	10
Cabbages	number..	750
Squash	tons..	4

During the harvest season we are practically without the assistance of the school-boys, whose labor is needed as much as at any other time, yet it seems impracticable here to retain them in school in July, August, and September. This makes the task of providing vegetables for the school and hay and roots for the stock burdensome for the employes.

We have three school-houses upon this reservation, one of which is occupied by the school. It is believed that one good school upon the reservation is better than a greater number, unless a separation of the sexes is made. The conveniences for established separate schools are good. The buildings and farm at Fort Lapwai render it the most suitable place for a boys' school. The school building at the mouth of the Lapwai creek furnishes quarters for a female school than which few better can be found. The schools would be separate by a distance of about 4 miles, and could be conducted, I believe, under one superintendent with but few additional employes. The advantages of such an arrangement of the schools here would, in my opinion, be the best thing for the education of the tribe that I can recommend.

Teachers employed at the Lapwai Boarding-School.

Names.	Positions.	Salaries.
William Edward Hill	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$800
Mabel A. Norris	Assistant teacher	600
Eben Mounce	Industrial teacher	720
Thomas Brouche	Assistant industrial teacher	480

AGRICULTURE.

There is but a slight increase over former years in the acreage cultivated, but the yield is unusually large. It is estimated that more hay has been cut than in any former year. The issue of harness and agricultural implements has been an encouragement to many to do more than otherwise would have been done.

MILLS.

The agency flouring and saw mills were idle during the entire year of 1886 and until June, 1887, by reason of the destruction of the flume by high winds in February, 1886. The flume has been rebuilt in a substantial manner during the present year and the mills otherwise placed in good condition. They are now in operation and making good flour and lumber. The mills at Kamiah are in good condition, but it is found necessary to operate them for a small portion of the year only.

The spring freshets were unusually destructive. The Clearwater river rose to a height not before attained, so far as any record exists, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the destruction and loss of much Government property was prevented. Fences were washed away from improved lands, and buildings damaged and taken away by the flood. The fences lost were mostly old and needed renewing.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Presbyterian and Catholic Churches are represented, prosecuting their respective causes with efficiency and vigor. We have four Presbyterian and one Catholic Church in a population of 1,200 Indians, with a total membership, as reported to me, of 974, divided as follows: 574 Protestants and 400 Catholics.

There are eight native ordained ministers and five white missionaries. It is difficult to conduct the affairs of this agency to the entire acceptance of its Christian population; but I have done what I could to promote good morals and tolerance of the opinions of others between the churches represented.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has commanded the respect of the tribe, and exercises a wholesome restraint upon vicious and untamed Indians. There have been forty criminal cases before the court.

Causes.	No.	Causes.	No.
Drunkenness	6	Aiding escape of prisoners.....	3
Adultery	6	Unlawfully cutting wood on the reserve....	1
Gambling.....	11	Contempt of court.....	1
Medicine men	7	Larceny	1
Assaults.....	2	Breaking and entering.....	1
Trespass	1		

In addition to this I have referred to the court from time to time for investigation, the facts in civil cases and complaints, some one or more of the judges finding the facts in the case and reporting the same to me for final determination. In such matters the finding of the judges have generally been satisfactory to all parties in interest. By making use of the court for such purposes I find myself able to save time for other duties.

In conclusion I desire to thank you, and through you the employes of your office, for the uniform courtesy and promptitude with which I have been favored in my intercourse with you.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. NORRIS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. T., August 22, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of circular letter of July 1, ultimo, I have the honor to present the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and in view of the instructions that it should contain such information as will afford to one who inquires for the first time a fair picture of the condition of the Indians and the agency, it becomes necessary to repeat some that has been heretofore written. With this I proceed to a brief summary of the affairs of the agency, the condition of the Indians, and the extent of progress toward civilization and self-support.

On the 16th day of September last I assumed charge, relieving Capt. J. M. Lee, Ninth United States Infantry.

RESERVE.

By Executive order of August 10, 1869, the present reservation, lying between the 35th and 37th parallels of latitude, the eastern line of Texas and the western line of Oklahoma, was set apart for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and by the act approved February 8, 1887, guaranteed to them by allotment in quantities specified in the treaty of 1868 (which located them in the territory north of Cimarron river). The reservation contains 4,270,771 acres, one-fourth of which is estimated as being susceptible of cultivation, and the balance only fairly adapted to grazing, large quantities being destitute of water. The eastern portion contains but little building material; in fact, cottonwood, fit only for framing purposes, is the only kind of timber growing in any amount. West and north cedar and oak are met with in abundance.

The agency proper is located on the north fork of the Canadian river, 110 miles south of Caldwell, Kans., and 35 miles west of Oklahoma station of the Southern Kansas Railway, with a subagency 60 miles to the northwest at an abandoned cantonment of Fort Supply, Ind. T. The buildings consist of 1 brick warehouse, containing the agency offices; 1 brick blacksmith, wood, and tin shop; 2 stables; saw-mill; 10 frame residences; ice-house; 3 water-towers; 2 frame boarding-schools, with a capacity of about 100 pupils each; 1 brick boarding-school, with capacity of about 60. These schools are fairly well supplied with outbuildings and are located near the agency.

The picket buildings at Cantonment, which are principally used for school purposes, accommodating about 70 pupils, are fast going to decay, and will not, perhaps, be worth repairing one year hence.

The other school buildings have undergone pretty thorough repairs within the past year, and but a small additional expenditure will place them in excellent condition. The residences need repairs.

The following structures were erected during the year: Two water-towers, 55 and 65 feet high respectively, to supply the agency and two boarding-schools; 1 bakery, with dwelling combined; 2 frame shops and woodsheds at schools, and a number of outbuildings.

CONDITION, HABITS, ETC.

But a little over two years ago one-eighth of the entire force of the Army was directed against the Cheyennes of this agency, who in large numbers were then opposed to any innovation tending toward civilization. A grass lease payment of nearly \$70,000 per annum supplied the extravagant demands of the young warriors for finery, and the vast herds their inordinate appetites. The expulsion of the cattle herds cut off this source of revenue, and from that hour "a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams." They saw the necessity of labor, and under the able guidance of my predecessor a large number of Indians for the first time put their hands to the plow. This number has been greatly increased during the past year, and although for three seasons last past the crops have failed on account of dry weather they are not discouraged, but on the contrary they are eager for next season's planting. If these same discouragements were experienced by a community of white farmers, it would result in an emigration.

The Indians are scattered over the reserve in nine farming districts, from 12 to 75 miles distant, and under instruction, not compulsion. Eighty per centum of those already engaged are industrious and successful workers. The well-cultivated fields nearly all under fence, the new houses neatly whitewashed scattered over the reserve, are the only evidences necessary to prove the marked progress of these people within the past two or three years. Their farms are not "truck patches," but range from five acres for the beginner to over one hundred.

Many of the old Indians are opposed to allotment of lands. The industrious young men from the camps favor it. The young men who have received education and training at schools abroad seem to have no desire for the drudgery of the farm, and consequently care little for allotment. They nearly all desire office work, and finally settle down as enlisted scouts, which is an excellent school of discipline for them as at present conducted at Fort Reno.

Nearly one-half of the Indians wear the garb of civilization to some extent, and about one-sixth wholly. The sun dance is fast becoming an obsolete ceremony. The one held this season was a tame affair, and indulged in by but few of the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes having held none for two years. This is in a large measure attributable to scattering the Indians by location on separate farms, thus giving them individual responsibilities, also to the breaking up of the "dog-soldier" element which formerly compelled the attendance of every Indian. The "medicine making," which is held annually by both tribes, is the only religious ceremony they have, and doubtless will be adhered to for many years to come, or until the labors of the missionaries bring about a change in their religious faith.

CRIME.

With the exception of a few individual cases the Indians have been quiet and submissive. Arrests have been made in all instances by the sole aid of the Indian police. On January 3 two soldiers were arrested and tried by garrison court-martial at Fort Reno for killing two head of cattle belonging to Chief Left Hand. They were heavily fined and the money paid over to the Indian. One half-blood Indian was arrested February 1 for introducing liquor. After preliminary examination he was bound over for trial at September term of court at Wichita, Kans. One Indian was arrested for levying tribute of one cow on herd passing through. Two Cheyennes were arrested for drunkenness and confined to the guard house. One Mexican was arrested for attempted rape and is now in the Wichita jail awaiting trial; also a Mexican charged with stealing a pair of horses and wagon from an Indian. This party is also in jail at Wichita and will be tried in September. A few Indians have been arrested and returned to the reservation for being absent without passes, and a number from other agencies expelled for like cause. Two whites were captured with twenty-two head of Indian horses in their possession. The horses were returned to the Indians and the thieves delivered to the United States authorities at Wichita and will be tried at the next term of court. With a number of unimportant cases, this constitutes the criminal record of the year.

About 8,000 head of cattle and horses have been expelled from the reservation by the Indian scouts and police, and information lodged against the owners in a number of instances.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has not been established here, owing to a custom among these tribes of settling their own minor disputes. Whenever unsatisfactory to either party an appeal is made to the agent.

AGRICULTURE.

The reservation is divided into farming districts as follows:

Name of district.	Indian farms.	Acres cultivated.
Agency	61	660
Twelve Mile point	40	465
Bent district	65	228
Cantonment	122	571
Salt creek	8	86
Stone Calf district	10	50
Seeger colony	46	335
South Canadian	25	75
Kingfisher	9	80
	386	2, 550

This report is based upon actual measurement of the tracts cultivated, and does not include about 700 acres cultivated by whites intermarried, 250 acres by schools, the farms cultivated by scouts at Forts Reno, Supply, and Elliott, nor the farms in Oklahoma.

The Indians broke 67 acres without remuneration; 667 acres were broken by the Government, of which the Indians broke and received pay for 128 acres, and white labor 539 acres. Some of the districts, compared with the table of last year, show a less number of acres cultivated, which is due to overestimating the area of a number of farms.

All of the cross-plowing was done by the Indians with their own teams. Their farms have been well attended, the corn-fields were clear of weeds, and many would vie with the best kept fields in the States, and had rain been sufficient I estimate that these Indians would have raised sufficient corn to have supplied the Fort Reno and agency contracts. The spring rains came so late that the winter wheat was blighted in nearly every section, also the oats.

The soil of these districts is rich, but the long spell of dry weather intervening between the spring and autumn rains makes it questionable whether this will ever become a successful agricultural region without the aid of irrigation. Individual farming is the greatest factor in the civilization of these people. Three unsuccessful years have demonstrated the fact that these men will work, and their interests should be well looked to. By conscientious instructors to teach them to till the soil as rapidly as possible the time is not distant when they will cease to be subjects for the charity of Congress.

CENSUS AND SCHOOLS.

In compliance with section 9 of the act approved July 4, 1884, the following census of the Indians was made at four different points on the reservation on the 8th day of July:

Name of tribe.	Number families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females over 14.	Females under 14.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16.	Females between 6 and 16.	Total of school age.
Arapaho.....	336	269	221	371	211	1,072	103	111	214
Cheyenne.....	549	523	421	721	393	2,058	219	230	449
Total	885	792	642	1,092	604	3,130	322	341	663

This does not include 241 Indian pupils at schools abroad, nor 23 Indians residing in Oklahoma, principally mixed bloods, making a grand total of 3,394 persons belonging to this agency, a decrease of 40 from last year's enrollment.

SCHOOLS.

Cheyenne Boarding-School.

Largest attendance at any one time during year.....	118
Average attendance during year.....	97

Names of employes.	Occupation.	Salary.
R. P. Collins.....	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$1,000
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	600
Anna C. Hoag	do	600
O. A. Kennedy	do	600
D. A. Churchill.....	Industrial teacher.....	600
Minnie L. Taylor	Matron	480
Josephine Churchill	Assistant matron	360
Sarah E. Hannah	Seamstress	360
Peter Stauffer	Cook	420
Nell McCurdy	Laundress	360
Louis Hieronymus	One-half baker	210
M. Balenti	One-half tailor.....	90
Yellow Bear	One-half shoemaker	90
Francis Smith	Helper.....	72
Betty Jones.....	do	72
Total		5,914

Arapaho Boarding-School.

Largest attendance at any one time during year	96
Average attendance during year.....	72

Names of employes.	Occupation.	Salary.
C. H. Stibolt.....	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$1,000
Hattie L. Lammond	Teacher	600
Augusta Stibolt.....	do	600
Fannie Pennington	do	600
E. M. Crotzer	Industrial teacher.....	600
Emma C. Hamlin	Matron	480
Nannie Fauger	Assistant matron	360
Jennie T. Meagher	Seamstress	360
Ida Mudeater.....	Cook	420
Minnie Yellow Bear	Laundress	360
Louis Hieronymus	One-half baker	210
M. Balenti	One-half tailor.....	90
Yellow Bear	One-half shoemaker	90
Willis Hall	Helper	72
Captain Pratt.....	do	72
Total		5,914

Cantonment Mennonite Mission.

Largest attendance at any one time during year	78
Average attendance during year	70

There are eleven employés at this school, whose salaries are paid by the Mennonite Board of Missions.

Darlington Mennonite Mission.

Largest attendance at any one time during year	55
Average attendance during year	46

This school has eight employés, whose salaries are also paid by the Mennonite Board of Missions. Both schools are under the superintendency of the Rev. H. R. Voth.

Average attendance recapitulated.

Cheyenne boarding-school	97
Arapaho boarding-school	72
Cantonment Mennonite mission	70
Darlington Mennonite mission	46
Total average attendance	285
Average attendance last year	258
Increase over last year	27

Seventy-eight children have been sent to school in the States during the year, and 41 returned therefrom. The Arapahoes have had very nearly all of their children who were physically able in school, although to accomplish this it became necessary to withhold the issue of rations in a number of cases. There is not room in the reservation schools for all the Cheyenne children. However, if the contemplated new building at Cantonment is erected it will relieve that locality at least.

I must state that the Indian youths who return from the schools in the States are far behind the reservation school boys in industry; but few of them will work. During the month of July five of them were tried at herding. The first held out one day—the maximum time being two weeks. The work that a reservation Indian will take hold of and stick to until he accomplishes something is too rough for the graduate of the State schools. There are but two Indian boys or young men from State schools holding positions on the agency; the entire Indian employé force, with these two exceptions, is made up from camp Indians, filling such positions as assistant blacksmiths, assistant carpenters, janitor, herders, apprentices, and teamsters. The experience of this agency has been that the young men educated at the reservation schools make better farmers than those educated abroad. For the higher education of a select few of the brighter minds such an institution as Haskell is a necessity, or Carlisle for the teaching of trades, where ample facilities are afforded; but the promiscuous removal of children to the foreign schools has not borne good results so far as this agency is concerned.

A library of select reading matter for each of the boarding-schools would be valuable in cultivating a desire for books. We can not overestimate the importance of Indian education, as it brings genuine civilization, and the teachers intrusted with forming the developing minds of these children should be possessed of rare patience and tact, with sufficient courage to grapple with the many disagreeable features attendant upon the work.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The mission school work is carried on solely by the Mennonite Board of Missions, under the able supervision of the Rev. H. R. Voth. The board of missions have two schools, one at Cantonment and one at the agency, with an average attendance of 70 and 46 pupils, respectively. The schools are provided with a full corps of faithful workers whose salaries are paid by the church. Rations and clothing are furnished the pupils by the Government. Attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying report of Rev. H. R. Voth.

Episcopal services have been held at the Arapaho school since June 5 by the Rev. John S. Seibold, U. S. Army, assisted by David Pendleton, a deacon of the church.

EMPLOYÉS.

The agency employé force for the fiscal year ending June 30 consisted of the following:

Occupation.	No.	Salary.
REGULAR, WHITES.		
Physician.....	1	\$1, 200
Clerk.....	1	1, 200
Issue clerk.....	1	600
Carpenter.....	1	900
Miller and plow maker.....	1	900
Sawyer and engineer.....	1	900
Farmer.....	1	900
Additional farmers.....	2	*75
Do.....	1	*60
Do.....	1	*50
Blacksmith.....	1	900
Forwarding agent.....	1	450
Chief herder.....	1	1, 200
Total.....	14	
REGULAR, INDIANS.		
Issue clerk.....	1	900
Assistant clerk.....	1	720
Apprentices.....	2	60
Do.....	2	120
Assistant carpenters.....	4	180
Assistant smiths.....	2	180
Teamsters.....	4	180
Assistant herders.....	2	240
Interpreters.....	2	300
Tinner.....	1	240
Janitor.....	1	180
Total.....	22	
POLICE.		
Officers.....	2	*10
Privates.....	30	*8
Total.....	32	
Irregular, whites.....	26	.....
Irregular, Indians.....	26	.....
Total.....	52	

* Per month each.

The employés have faithfully discharged their duties, working early and late whenever urgent business demanded. Nearly all the Indian employés are Arapahoes, the aggressive Cheyenne preferring to be his own master.

POLICE.

The police force of this agency is a very efficient one. Fifteen of them are on duty at the agency, ten at Cantonment, and seven others stationed at farming districts. They have preserved perfect order upon the reservation, been prompt in arresting intruders, horse-thieves, and whisky dealers. They are of the highest value to an agent, and should receive double their present compensation.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

There were transported from Caldwell, Kans., to the agency (110 miles) 1,528,194 pounds of supplies, of which the Indians hauled 1,199,790 pounds, at the rate of 1 cent. per pound per 100 miles, earning \$13,197.69; exceeding the amount earned last year by \$1,537.69. They are thoroughly reliable freighters; not a package has been lost or broken into during the year.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Twenty-six have been completed during the year; 6 log, 1 frame, and 19 picket. About 70 are in course of construction, some of which are nearly finished. This work has been delayed on account of the pine flooring, shingles, and doors not reaching here until March, at which time the Indians was engaged in plowing, preparatory to spring planting. In erecting the houses the Indians were required to perform some

of the work, such as cutting and hauling the logs to the site of the building. The cottonwood frame house, battened and lined with building paper, is the best and cheapest building for any point of this agency accessible to the agency saw-mill. The Indians can deliver the logs at the mill and haul the lumber; a carpenter, with one assistant, can complete a house of this kind in five days after the material has been delivered on the ground. Over 200 logs have been cut and hauled to the mill by Indians and cut into upward of 80,000 feet of lumber since the 4th day of April last.

RATIONS AND BEEF CATTLE.

The subsistence supplies furnished during the year were of good merchantable quality. The beef cattle delivered weekly under the contract of Charles Newton were in excellent condition, and gave entire satisfaction. The issue of beef is made every Monday morning at five different points; rations of groceries at the agency and Cantonment.

SANITARY.

The census of this agency shows that the decrease of the Indians is not as rapid as heretofore, that of the past year being but forty in number, and principally among the Arapahoes. This is probably attributable to a better mode of living, and the acceptance of treatment at the hands of the agency physician. At Cantonment, 60 miles from the agency, there are over 700 Indians who are dependent upon the agency for medical treatment. It is a physical impossibility for one person to attend to the wants of the sick of this entire reservation, and I would respectfully suggest that a physician be appointed for the Cantonment district. I beg to invite attention to the accompanying report of Dr. J. W. Gray.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that I believe that there are few officers under the Government where the duties and the responsibilities are more difficult to discharge than that of an agent of a large reservation, where the Indians are in transition from savagism to civilization. The demands, day and night, by these "Monarchs of all they survey" are unceasing.

Tendering my thanks to the Department for the many official courtesies received, also to Col. E. V. Sumner, commanding Fort Reno, for many favors, and to Cols. Z. R. Bliss and Carlton, commanding Forts Supply and Elliott, respectively, for the promptness with which they have responded to my calls for aid in protecting the western part of the reserve and preventing collisions between the owners of trail herds and the Indians,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DARLINGTON, IND. T., August 31, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith submit to you a brief report of the missionary work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians at its two mission stations—Darlington and Cantonment—and the small contract school at Halstead, Kans.

While the chief aim of our missionary work is, and will be, to acquaint these people with those principles of virtue and morality that are founded upon, imparted and sustained by the Gospel of Christ, and to finally incorporate them in the great body of the Christian Church, we at the same time make it an essential feature of our work to instruct these people in those duties and qualifications that will gradually lift them to a higher standard in this life and make them useful citizens of the country.

This we endeavor to do by teaching them in our schools all the common branches of the English language, and by giving them a thorough training in housework, farming, gardening, taking care of stock, etc. Under faithful teachers, who not only oversee the children, but who *work with them*, we try to lead the children *into the work*, and to make them acquainted with the details of house, farm, and garden work, by letting them do the work themselves.

Our mission farm here at Darlington comprises about 100 acres, that at Cantonment more. Although this year's crop may, in consequence of the severe drought, be called a complete failure, we still raised about—

Oats.....	bushels..	300
Corn	do.....	350
Potatoes.....	do.....	55
Onions	do.....	6
Oat hay	tons..	26
Millet.....	do.....	10
Turnips.....	bushels..	7

Besides some watermelons, pumpkins, and quite a quantity of garden vegetables. The stock that belongs to our school consists of 9 horses, 2 mules, 193 head of cattle, 49 swine, about 150 domestic fowls, the entire profit of this stock being for the sole benefit of the schools and mission.

Our schools were well filled and the attendance very regular during the whole year. The whole number of scholars who have attended our school here in Darlington this year is 52; average 46. In Cantonment, 78; average, 70. Immediately after Mr. Haury had relinquished his position of superintendent of our missions we had some apprehensions that the change might tend to reduce the number of our pupils. But in that we seem to have been mistaken. Not only did the full number remain in the schools until the end of the school year, but the Indians have already, here and at Cantonment, made repeated inquiries when the vacation will be over and the schools reopen again, and quite a number of new children have been promised us for the next year, and we have all reason to believe that our schools will be as well filled again as they have been heretofore.

The number of workers employed here at Darlington is 7; at Cantonment, 11. The total amount of salaries paid them is \$3,388.41.

Besides the Sunday school that is kept with the children regularly every Sunday, we also hold religious services with the Camp Indians. We speak to them through interpreters, and although we can not as yet point to "so and so many converts," we believe the simple truths of the Gospel brought near to the hearts of these people will, and already do, show their leavening, changing, and regenerating power.

Of our industrial school at Halstead, Kans., we promise good results. I was there last week. The children are healthy and seem to be very well contented. A good, well-arranged school building is being erected there just now and will be completed in a few weeks.

The expenditure by the church for both missions here on the reservation was last year \$5,550.80 in cash money. Besides that, very liberal donations in clothing, bedding, victuals (especially potatoes and other vegetables) have been sent to the missions by the church.

The longer we are engaged in the mission work here the more we learn to realize the fact that it requires years of hard, patient, faithful labor before the work among these tribes can and will show *real lasting* fruits and results. Yet if I compare the condition of these Indians six years ago with that of to-day, what a change for the better! Year after year slow but steady progress. Heathenish customs have been undermined and partly discontinued, many farms laid out, hundreds of acres of land brought under cultivation, many children educated, and older Indians, that used to spend their days in idleness, are being trained to do regular work. So the work done among these Indians during the year on a small scale by our mission, on a larger scale by the Government through its efficient, faithful agents and their employes, and through its schools, has not been in vain.

In conclusion, I take occasion to sincerely thank you for so kindly supporting and assisting our mission work in the interest of these Indians.

With highest regards, I am, very respectfully,

H. R. VOTH,
Superintendent of Mennonite Mission.

G. D. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T.

SIR: In submitting my second annual report in pursuance to instructions contained in your circular letter dated July 1, 1887, I have the honor to state that at the very time I should have prepared and forwarded this report I was called away to attend the Federal court at Fort Smith, Ark. Since my return my whole time has been occupied here and in Texas by the investigation into the affairs and management of this agency, by Special Agent E. E. White, as ordered by the Indian Office.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as in the preceding year, we have suffered from severe drought, and to such an extent that, although the acreage of cultivated lands has been largely increased, and the Indians of all tribes have shown a greater disposition to work, open farms, and are more thoroughly dispersed over the reservation in small settlements, the yield of different kinds of grain and crops has been less in proportion than last year.

There has been an increase of 69 among the Kiowas and Comanches, while the Apaches remain the same. Among the affiliated tribes on the Wichita reservation the estimated increase is 68. Up to this time I have been unable to get an accurate census, but the tabulated statement herewith submitted is in the main correct.

Affiliated tribes.

Tribe.	1885-'6.	1886-'7.	Male.	Female.	Males of school age.	Females of school age.
Apache	332	332	164	168	60	47
Kiowa	1, 164	1, 179	581	589	190	163
Comanche	1, 592	1, 646	813	833	215	222
Wichita	187	192	98	94	.....	.....
Wacoos	30	37	19	18	.....	.....
Towoconics	133	157	75	82	46	40
Keechies	82	72	39	33	.....	.....
Delawares	41	79	37	42	.....	.....
Caddoes	521	525	256	269	58	63
Total	4, 082	4, 219	2, 082	2, 137	569	535

The census of the affiliated tribes is now being taken and will be forwarded as soon as completed.

The Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches have made commendable progress in farming, and are now more quiet and better behaved than at any time since I took charge of this agency, although the Kiowas were troublesome in the early spring, owing to the bad advice of their medicine men and chief—Lone Wolf—and refused to plant their seed, and took their children from school. Later on they went to work, but would have made a much better showing in their crops had they planted earlier. These tribes have now in cultivation 2,950 acres of land, and in addition to this have 500 acres under fence, which was broken too late in the season to raise a crop. There should be an additional 1,000 acres broken by the Government for these people, and the wire for fencing the same furnished, and every encouragement given them to put in a larger amount of wheat.

From my experience this year, I find that wheat is much more certain as a crop on this reservation than the crops cultivated during the summer, except cotton, which stands almost any drought we are subject to.

The principal crops raised by these Indians during the year are as follows:

Corn	bushels..	20, 000
Wheat	do.....	1, 500
Hay cut and secured	tons..	900
Melons .....	.....	40, 000
Pumpkins .....	.....	3, 500

Potatoes have done well, but few planted.

They own 7,200 head of horses after having sold 700 head this year, which is an increase of 25 per cent. over last year. They have 4,500 head of cattle after selling their beeves; this, however, does not include 250 young cows just paid them by the cattlemen for grazing on their reservation, which makes the total number of cattle in their possession at this date 7,000 head. They have 1,800 hogs, which is an increase of 300 per cent. over last year, and about 3,000 domestic fowls.

All of the affiliated tribes on the Wichita reservation have done more work in their fields than during any year heretofore, and but for the bad season would have raised immense crops of all kinds. As it is they will make less than half crops of every kind. They have in cultivation 2,151 acres of land and about 160 acres which were broken too late in the season for cultivation; and there should be broken 500 acres additional, that they too may sow a larger acreage of wheat. The following are the amounts of the different articles raised by these affiliated tribes:

Corn	bushels..	35, 000
Wheat	do.....	2, 000
Hay	tons..	1, 000

and a good crop of sweet potatoes.

Of live stock they have 1,200 head of horses, an increase over last year of 88 head; 2,168 head of cattle, an increase of 364 head; 1,843 head of hogs, an increase of 325; and a large increase in the number of domestic fowls. This number of cattle will not likely increase much from this time on, as they are now, for the lack of meat, eating their breeding cows. I am still of the opinion that it would be much better to supply these people with meat rations for few years longer.

The amount of wheat raised upon the two reservations (about 4,000 bushels) would have been five times as great had the seed been procured earlier in the season; the greater portion not being sown before the 1st of December. In some instances where it was sown earliest it yielded as much as 22½ bushels per acre, while the greater portion was sown so late as not to be worth harvesting.

I again respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is a large quantity of good seed wheat in the hands of a few Indians which should be purchased by the Government, and furnished to those who have no seed. There is no market here for this surplus wheat, and the Government should purchase at least 2,000 bushels, or a sufficient quantity to sow about 1,500 acres, so as to have at least one-third of their farms in wheat, leaving the rest of their lands for corn, melons, potatoes, etc.

Should or should not the Government purchase this number of bushels for seed, it will leave a considerable amount of wheat in the hands of the Indians, for which there is no market near, and as no funds have been furnished for the completion of the agency flouring mill or even to secure the services of a competent millwright to make necessary estimates as to the cost of same, it is hard to see of what benefit the raising of wheat will be to them.

The amount of surplus wheat this season if converted into flour would more than pay for the completion of the mill, as the building has been erected and the machinery lying here in warehouse for four or five years, and only lacks the services of a competent man to put it in operation. Therefore, I respectfully call the attention of the Indian Office to my former communications upon this subject. It will be more important still that this mill should be set up, as the acreage and amount of wheat sown next year will be very largely increased, as the Indians are now sowing, and the soil is in fine condition, on account of an abundance of rain this fall, and for the reason that they are sowing much earlier than last year. The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated.

There should be an additional thrashing-machine furnished, and of a different pattern, as the one we now have does not clean the wheat properly and is too heavy to transport with any degree of ease across the country. Aside from this the farms are so far separated that it is impossible to do the work with one machine, especially when the roads are few and rough. For some time this fall since the rains have set in, it has been impossible to move it from place to place, and some of the best crops have been entirely lost because the machine could not reach them in time to thrash the grain, the Indians not knowing how to properly stack their wheat.

As will be seen from the foregoing report, the increase of cultivated land is 2,575 acres. This, taken together with what has been broken and still unfenced for the want of wire, will quite double the area of cultivated land as compared with two years ago. The great drawback has been that we have had two successive years of drought, which to young Indian farmers would seem discouraging. However, few of them seem to be disheartened, but are asking for seed wheat every day, and all of the farmers are busy assisting and teaching those who have the seed to plant it.

The Caddoes especially seem to have taken new heart, and I am informed by those who are familiar with them that they have worked more and better this year than for many years past.

Of the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches only 46 families live in houses, but they nearly all desire to build houses, if they only had the means of doing so. I would respectfully recommend that a portable saw-mill be furnished, so that it can be taken to the timber, as at this time suitable lumber for building purposes is becoming extremely scarce in the vicinity of the agency. The Indians are unable to haul the logs with their light teams and wagons to the stationary mill, but could haul the lumber after it is cut and sawed without difficulty.

SCHOOLS.

The Wichita schools have been very successfully conducted during the year under Superintendent I. W. Haddon. There has been maintained an average attendance of 82 pupils, while there has been enrolled and in attendance for one or more months during the year 136 pupils. Of this number 34 have been sent to distant schools, *i. e.*, Lawrence, Chilocco, Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, and White's Institute, Indiana.

The school farm consists of 70 acres of land this year and has raised of different crops.

Wheat.....	bushels..	80
Corn	do	500
Hay	tons..	12
Potatoes.....	bushels..	40
Onions	do	10
Beans	do	20
Melons	do	200

and a variety of garden vegetables.

Among the affiliated tribes there are 200 children within the scholastic age, while not more than 75 pupils can be properly and healthily accommodated in the school buildings, and it should be so enlarged as to double its present capacity.

The Kiowa school, situated one mile west of the agency, during the past year has not been as successful as during the previous year. This building is capable of prop-

erly accommodating 100 pupils, while 115 have been crowded into it at one time. Among the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches there are 800 within the scholastic age while only 100 can be properly accommodated in the school building.

The school farm consists of 95 acres, and they raised during the past year—

Wheat	bushels..	127
Corn	do....	600
Potatoes.....	do....	15
Hay	tons..	21

with no vegetables or melons.

The building has been badly out of repair up to the present time, but is now very comfortable for the winter although it will need considerable more repairing than has heretofore been estimated for to put in in good condition.

There should be wind-mills furnished for these two schools to pump water from the river near which they are situated, both for laundrying, cleaning, and a provision against fire. With the present arrangement of having a carpenter for both schools these mills could be erected at a small cost should they be furnished by the Department.

The Comanches still refuse to send but few of their children to the Kiowa school and are clamorous for a school of their own near Fort Sill. It is to be hoped that another year will not pass without this school being built and put into running condition, as of all the Indians upon this reservation they are by far the best material out of which to make good citizens. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that their children should be allowed to grow up in ignorance; as it is, notwithstanding they do not send their children to school, they are accumulating more property and are becoming nearer self-supporting than any of their brethren of the blanket.

DEPREDATING UPON WHITES.

There have been but two cases of Indians depredating upon whites, and these were arrested and properly punished.

DEPREDATIONS OF WHITES UPON INDIANS.

There have been a number of instances, especially of horse and cattle stealing, but in most instances the white men have been arrested and the stock recovered.

DANCING.

The Kiowas held this year a sun dance, with my permission, but with a distinct understanding that it should be the last, and was not of a barbarous nature.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is on the decrease, although still indulged in by a number, but in the seclusion of their tepees.

INDIAN POLICE.

This force, especially the Comanches and Wichitas, have been thoroughly efficient this year, but I have not so far been able to secure any members for the force from the Kiowas or Apaches who will arrest another Indian if they can possibly avoid it. They have seized about 2,500 head of trespassing cattle, have arrested and removed a number of trespassing whites, and have also assisted the United States marshal in serving warrants.

BLACKSMITHY AND CARPENTERING.

There have been repaired in the agency blacksmith and carpenter shops 590 wagons, 225 plows, 110 branding irons made, together with a large quantity of double and single trees for plows.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has improved.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

As a general thing these Indians are opposed to taking their lands in severalty, nor do I believe they are prepared for the change. The heads of families, within the last two years, have selected and opened up farms on the valley lands in different portions of the reservation, and most of such selections are good. This is the first step. The opposition to taking the lands in severalty comes principally from the Kiowas and the affiliated tribes, and especially the Caddoes among the latter.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Nothing has been done in the past year of missionary work excepting among the Wichitas, who have a missionary sent to them from the Cherokees. I did hope, by calling the attention of the Christian public in my last annual report to this subject, that something would be done for the Kiowas and Comanches, although my impression is that the best mode of missionary work among them is to give them plenty of schools with good Christian teachers. Taken as a whole there has been a marked improvement in the appearance of these people. More of them have donned the white man's dress. Most of them own wagons, buggies, and carriages, and there is decidedly less paint and feathers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J. LEE HALL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY,
August 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as acting agent, the following annual report upon the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians at the Osage and Kaw agency, with such other information as it is possible for me to give, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 13, 1887.

Under telegraphic instructions from the War Department and written instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I assumed charge of this agency July 1, 1887. My time, therefore, has been limited.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

I consider the Osages, in one respect, the best provided-for Indians it has ever been my fortune to meet, they having payments made to them quarterly from the interest on Osage fund from \$35 to \$40 per capita. They seem to have unlimited credit with the traders. In fact, for Indians, they are rich. At present they seem to be in a comparatively healthy condition, suffering some from malaria, as I believe any one will who makes his home here.

HABITS.

From the limited time I have had to judge, I believe their habits to be indolent, much preferring to hire whites for the work to be done, and, in but few instances, profiting by giving a helping hand and thus benefiting themselves with the knowledge they might gain in that way. I think they spend too much of their time dancing. In fact the older ones cling as far as possible to their old Indian customs, and thus exert a very bad influence over the younger members of the tribe. Even the young men returning from Carlisle, in many instances, return to their blankets and old habits, through the influence referred to.

DISPOSITION.

The disposition of the Osage and Kaw Indians I know to be good; they are obedient, and seem anxious to learn to do right. If any fault is to be found with them it is in acts of omission rather than commission. If they would report what they know to be going on without authority, much existing evil might be stopped.

SCHOOLS.

The schools at this and the Kaw agency have been kept up through the year with good attendance, and, as near as I can judge, fair progress made. An epidemic of measles attacked the school children at Osage agency soon after the first of January, 1887, that diminished the attendance during the remaining part of the year.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

All the females are taught the duties of housekeeping, those of a seamstress, and also those of the work required to be done in making butter. The males are taught the general routine work to be done on the farm and in the garden.

FARMING.

From the little I have been able to see in person, and from inquiries made of all the reliable parties I have seen, I must report that the Indians have made very little progress in farming.

CROPS.

Up to the 10th of July, 1887, we had every prospect of an excellent crop of corn at Osage agency. Since that time, for want of rain, the crop has suffered. The same is true, I think, in regard to the crops over this and the Kaw reservation.

INDIAN POLICE.

I do not think that the Indian police are effective. This reservation, bordering on the State of Kansas and the Cherokee Nation, furnishes many temptations for the bad element to cross the line and commit all kinds of depredations. Many of the parties referred to are little short of desperadoes; a few of them can stand off the entire police. Such persons can only be controlled on the reservation by United States troops.

I forward with this a report from Mr. A. J. Standing, connected with the Carlisle school, who, during the month of July, 1887, made an extensive trip over this reservation. I think the information given by him will be of interest.

From the trouble I have had during my short service here, I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant when it will be necessary for United States troops to be permanently stationed here, in order to preserve the rights of the Indian, to stop illegal traffic, and to rule a certain element that, to my mind, is increasing, claiming legal rights on the reservation through marriage.

Attention is respectfully called to the annual report of Supt. J. C. Keenan, Kaw agency, attached and marked Exhibit "B."

In accordance with your instructions contained in letter June 17, 1887, I have the honor to state as follows:

Number of males above eighteen years of age:

Full-bloods	312
Half-breeds	91

Total	403
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Number of females above fourteen years of age:

Full-bloods	317
Half-breeds	82

Total	399
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Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen, whether attending school or not:

Males:

Full-bloods	130
Half-breeds	68

Total males	198
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Females:

Full-bloods	126
Half-breeds	67

Total females	193
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In the above figures no notice has been taken of the Quapaw Indians, 74 in number, living on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A.

OSAGE AGENCY, IND. TER., July 15, 1887.

To CAPT. C. H. POTTER,

Acting U. S. Indian Agent, Osage Agency, Ind. Ter.:

SIR: Complying with your request, I hand you herewith a synopsis of the result of my observation and investigation into the present condition of the ex-students of Carlisle School belonging to the Osage tribe.

I have personally visited and interviewed twenty out of a possible thirty-seven who are resident at various points within the limits of the reservation. Of these, seventeen only had remained for a period of three years or more at Carlisle; the others were after a short stay transferred to other schools, and have since returned home.

Of this seventeen, twelve are males and are situated as follows, viz: One sick with consumption and unable to work; two are now employed as clerks in stores, and one other has been so employed for a period of two years, but is not just now; four are farming for themselves or parents, and four are reported as doing nothing in particular.

Six of these young men were dressed in citizen's clothing, were cleanly in appearance, and spoke English freely; three others wear sometimes Indian and sometimes citizen's dress, while the others seem to make a practice of wearing Indian costume. All except one have at some time or another donned the blanket, but do not make a practice of wearing it.

Three of the five girls were mixed bloods, and are still pursuing their education; the two full-blood girls who are still on the reservation are both nice girls, and have not of their own volition returned to Indian life, but have been overcome by the entreaty, bribery, importunity, and in one instance blows, of relatives. Two other girls who had taken refuge at the agency school were only saved from a like fate by being again sent off to a distant training-school. One of the girls has been heavily tattooed on hands and arms, but not by her own desire. She has also been sold in marriage for thirteen ponies. The husband in this case is an ex-school boy of good character who had maintained his stand as a white man until within two weeks of his marriage. Although these young people were not consulted parties, it is possible the marriage may prove a happy one. The two girls who were sent away were claimed by distant relatives, with no other object than to get, if possible, their selling price in ponies.

The young men do not fare much better. From the time of their return I find the effort commences to make them Indians again, and all possible means are used to gain the point, the most potent being the dance; the custom being that when a young man is called upon to join the dance he must either comply, forfeit a pony, or take a whipping. Under the circumstances in which these young men are placed, generally returning from school to find themselves poor, they choose the dance in preference to either of the alternatives. Some of these young men make a good fight, holding out for two years; one paid his pony, and still has an unbroken record.

I have dwelt on the circumstances surrounding these young people on their return, to show that theirs is not an ignominious surrender without resistance; that it is not innate savagery, impatient to be freed from the restraints of civilization, but a combination of adverse forces well nigh irresistible that breaks them down, and that they are entitled to our sympathy and help and not censure.

So far as I can gather the fault is not so much in the education given in the three short years, imperfect as that must necessarily be, but in the circumstances that surround the returned student, the tribal tyranny rendering impossible freedom of action on the part of the individual male or female, and the usage that permits the sale of innocent girlhood to a life of polygamous slavery.

The results of the Carlisle school seem to be the best of any obtained among the Osages. The ex-students speak English without an exception, and doubtless time and a more general and equal education of the sexes will modify some of the adverse influences that now exist.

It seems hardly consistent with our American ideas of freedom that these young people should be placed at so great a disadvantage in maintaining their civilized status on their own soil and in the country where they should find their greatest happiness.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. J. STANDING.

B.

KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
July 29, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated the 22d ultimo, the following is respectfully submitted as the report from this agency for the year ending this date:

The agency is composed of one small tribe of Indians, viz., the Kansas Indians, they occupying and owning this reservation, containing about 104,000 acres of land, the greater part of which is excellent for farming and grazing.

The reservation is closely surrounded by enterprising white settlers, many of whom appear to act out the idea that an "Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." They have long looked with covetous eyes upon this tract of land.

The Indians generally are peaceable and well disposed toward the whites when they are treated with anything like justice, except when under the influence of intoxicating drinks, obtained through the perfidy of unprincipled white men. Even then they do not interfere with the peace and comfort of the whites as much as do their own kindred race when in the same condition.

CROPS.

Owing to lack of rain when most needed, and the hot winds that followed, the crops have been almost destroyed, and in my judgment there will not be one-fourth of a crop of corn raised on this reservation. With the exception of a few fields, the entire crop is a failure.

SCHOOL.

The progress made by the scholars in their studies has been on the whole satisfactory. They write a good hand and are apt in figures. Some of them have advanced as far as simple interest in arithmetic, and in the more important subjects of reading and speaking the English language have made good progress. The conduct during school hours is remarkably good; they are quite intelligent and painstaking. It would, I think, be difficult to find in a civilized community better behaved children.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Of their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready at all times to follow their instructors, and to do what they can. On the school farm,

about 3 acres have been planted with potatoes and about 2 acres in garden vegetables. The potatoes have not done well; they will average about one-third of a crop. The vegetables did well in the early part of the season, but the drought set in and soon made a finish of them.

The average attendance during the year at this school was 51 scholars. We do not expect so many another year, as a great many have grown to manhood and womanhood; at least they think so; but I am in hopes we will be able to keep up our number. The school has been kept open nine months during the year. The children are all in a healthy condition.

Allow me to thank you for your prompt, generous response to my many wants. I promise to so manage the affairs of this agency that the best interest of the service and the welfare of the Indian shall at all times be the object in view.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours,

J. C. KEENAN,
Superintendent.

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,
Acting Agent.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
INDIAN TERRITORY, September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions dated June 13, 1887, to submit as follows my second annual report of the affairs of this agency:

When I assumed charge of them, just two years ago, I but faintly appreciated the vast room then existing for improvement. It has since dawned upon me that there then existed, and I realize that there still exists, indeed vast room for improvement. I must be permitted to state, however, despite modesty in the matter, that these Indians have greatly improved in habits of industry, and I believe in other ways, since I first knew them. I do not know that this improvement can be attributed to a better cause than that in all cases where they failed to perform the required amount of labor or duty imposed upon them I have placed their names upon the "black list" and withheld issues of every character until they came to terms. By pursuing this course we got them to do their part fully by much the largest and most promising crop of corn they have ever had; but it distresses me to have to add that, because of a very severe drought which made an early beginning and has continued faithfully with us, the Poncas, Otoes, and Tonkawas will scarcely make anything at all. The Pawnees will reap some benefit from their labors, but not much.

A lamentable feature of this calamity is that we have had to begin a weekly issue of subsistence to the Poncas, and will have to continue issuing to the other three tribes of the agency. The Poncas and Pawnees surrendered this issue of rations about three years ago, and were beginning to evince some pride in their independence and in their ownership of the horses, cattle, and farming implements issued them from time to time. This necessity is to be greatly regretted, inasmuch as there can be no doubt that an issue of daily bread tends to weaken that growing sense of pride referred to. Rations have been issued to the Pawnees since last March, which was made a necessity by the failure of their crops last year. Despite this, however, they have made a very commendable struggle this season. The Otoes have never given up the issue of subsistence, and, together with the Tonkawas, are now being issued to. As soon as, by the indispensable help of good seasons, we shall have gotten one good crop ahead, I shall ask authority to discontinue this ration issue, and I hope to date from the moment it is granted a marked forward movement with them all. The Indians of course are heartily discouraged by the effects of the drouth, and so am I, but we hope nevertheless to try it another season with equal pluck and perseverance. I find it will be necessary, in order to more fully comply with your instructions regarding this report, to deal separately with the four tribes under my charge.

PONCAS.

The Poncas have a beautiful and healthful reservation of 101,894 acres, situated 30 miles south of the Kansas line, and 35 miles from Arkansas City, Kans., which is very productive and well watered. They number at this time 528, having decreased 23 in number since my last report. There have been 29 deaths amongst them this year, and 18 births. Syphilis, consumption and scrofula prevail amongst them to a great extent. The former of these was for the most part communicated to them by a visiting band of the Omahas last winter, and the latter seems to be inherent with the entire tribe. They can not be brought to understand the dangerous nature of syphilis, and the existence of it with them is often concealed until it is past control.

I succeeded in holding them down to only one dance a week during the cropping season, and my insisting that they forego the hitherto indispensable annual sun dance prevailed. They do not as a tribe progress in ways of cleanliness. This desired boon is only to be attained, I apprehend, through the medium of their children, when the old ones are dead and gone, and their children have been the subjects of prolonged teaching and care.

I can not discover any tendency favoring the land-in-severalty question with the Poncas. Their chiefs oppose it, and I believe I can venture to say that as a consequence the tribe oppose it. They will never accept individual patent or ownership until they are ordered by the Government to do so; they will then accept it with but few murmurs, and will give no one any trouble in the matter. They are only awaiting a positive and unwavering executive order. A very small percentage of faith in the advice or council of the white man remains with the Indian character of to-day. The chiefs comprise the most potent opposition to the land-in-severalty policy, and they dictate this course to their people with a cunning wish to perpetuate a tribal and semi-savage condition, which they believe will unloose the public purse-string to them for the future as it has for the past. Fifteen or twenty of the Poncas, under the direction and leadership of Standing Buffalo, one of their chiefs, have pulled against me all of this year, their policy of idleness, opposing mine of industry, being the basis of their opposition. I hope to manage them, however, by standing firmly between them and all issues until they go to work.

The Poncas have been issued 30 head of excellent brood and work mares and 100 head of graded heifers this year. Of the 72 heifers issued them last year about 50 were killed and eaten by them during the winter. They did this butchering very slyly, and the police could not be induced to promptly report upon them. In issuing the last 100, I took great care to impress my intention to withhold issues of every kind from those who repeated the butchery this winter, and I trust the impression will serve at least to enable us to double our present number the ensuing year.

School.

The Ponca school was kept in session the usual ten months this year, with an average attendance of 77 pupils. There have been only 3 deaths amongst the pupils, resulting from measles, which contagion, though extending to nearly every pupil of the school, was well managed and soon gotten rid of. The employes have with painstaking energy advanced each department of the institution up to a very good standard of excellence—one which I think I can safely say has never before been reached. We have labored under the disadvantages of having no barn, and an inadequate water supply, both of which, however, are being arranged. The industries taught have been agriculture, sewing, cooking, laundrying, and general housework. Fifteen acres were well cultivated by the boys, but because of the drought already referred to they will produce nothing.

The Ponca children are bright enough, and are making good advancement, but they partake very much of the nature of their fathers in the point of a sullen reluctance to speak more of the English language than will exactly do. The rule on this point will be stricter with them another year, and I trust this barrier to their readier progress will be overcome.

PAWNEES.

The Pawnees are located 35 miles southeast of the Poncas, upon a reservation containing 283,020 acres, which, though better watered, is much more broken and not so productive, except along the creeks and rivers, as the one upon which the Poncas are located. This reservation was their own selection, and they were removed to it from Nebraska in 1876, at which time they numbered 2,026. There has been a gradual yearly decimation with them, until now they number only 918, being a loss of 1,108 within the eleven years intervening. This fearful decimation is due alone to the existence of scrofula, syphilis, and consumption amongst them. Their location is perfectly healthful, and pure water can be had anywhere upon the reservation.

The Pawnee is a well-disposed and peaceful Indian, which seems strange, and makes a good showing for the white man's care and association, when his former savage and warlike history is considered. They were a tribe of villagers a few years ago, but that condition has very nearly been broken up, and they now are in families located upon farms extending over almost the entire reservation. They worked very well this year, and had an excellent showing for a living, when the drought set in upon us. They will make something more than the other tribes under my charge, owing to their having had a rain or two which did not reach the others, but nothing like sufficient subsistence for the winter. They may be enabled to get along on half rations, but nothing less, I think. An improvement in their habits as to morals, cleanliness, and general sanitary considerations is, in the main, to be looked and hoped for through the education of their children. Improvement with them in these particulars, if, indeed,

it is going on at all, cannot be discovered or noted in one year. It is a matter of much too gradual and slow progression for this.

One hundred and fifty good and serviceable horses and mares (75 of each) were issued the Pawnees last winter. This issue stimulated them very greatly the past season, and they have generally appreciated and cared for it.

The chiefs of this tribe are more disposed to aid in the attempt to advance their people than is true of those of any other tribe under my charge, though even to these and their baneful interference I have been enabled to trace the cause of several petty troubles amongst the tribe this year. I do hope, for the sake of a general clearing of the Indian sky, and for the sake of the sure result of rendering more potential the Indian service in every particular, that the recognition by the Department of chiefs will soon become a matter of memory.

Neither the Pawnees nor any of the other tribes under my care have adopted the rules governing the court of Indian offenses. They prefer to bring their troubles before the agent and to consider his decision final. These troubles have all been adjusted satisfactorily by the agent's conception of even-handed equity in the premises.

The employés' buildings are still in bad repair, and we need new shops very much, but with the start which has been made in this direction we hope to remedy these troubles by winter. A new and commodious commissary building, embracing a clerk's office and dispensary, is now in course of erection, which, when completed, will afford great relief and much more room and contentment.

OTOES.

The Otoes are located 8 miles south of the Poncas, upon an excellent body of well-watered and productive land, embracing 129,113 acres, or 202 square miles. They number at this time 355, *i. e.*, 106 men, 101 women, and 148 children. There have been 13 births and 18 deaths among them this year. Their sanitary condition is comparatively very good. They are freer from constitutional and hereditary poisons than either the Poncas, Pawnees, or Tonkawas, and seem brighter and better specimens as a rule. They have worked very well this season, considering they have been for years the subjects of a weekly issue of subsistence, though, as in the case of the other tribes of this agency, they will reap no return, owing to the drought. Their habits, except the one of idleness, indicate a nearer approach to civilization than is the case with any of the other tribes of this agency.

The children of this tribe are especially good subjects for education, and should by all means be given a choice chance. The school-house which they now have will accommodate but 50 pupils, whilst there are about 100 in the tribe of school age. They should have a new school building within this fiscal year, sufficient for the accommodation of 125 pupils, and I earnestly recommend that provisions be made for its erection.

School.

Under this head I submit and adopt a report which Superintendent Hutchison has made upon the affairs of this institution.

TONKAWAS.

The Tonkawas are located 15 miles northwest of the Poncas, upon the Oakland or old Nez Percé reservation. They have had 6 deaths and 1 birth amongst them this year, decreasing their number from 90 to 85. They nearly all speak the English language, having acquired it by continued association with the whites all their lives. They acted as guides for the Texas Rangers and the Regular Army in Texas for a number of years. They acquired much of their English while thus engaged, and doubtless during that time also acquired their immoderate love of "dreamful ease." The Tonkawas are amiable and have grown to be tolerably adjustable. They make a ready feint of doing what is directed, but always fall back when the commander does (another of their Army acquirements, I suspect). They are still the subjects of a weekly issue of rations, and will have to continue as such until another crop can be grown at least.

They have worked very well indeed this season, under the direction and push of Mr. R. B. Ware, the general mechanic in charge, and up to the advent of the drought were very much encouraged by the prospect. They will make nothing, however, as their crops are also fully up to the standard of an utter failure. I regret this failure, particularly in the case of the Tonkawas, as they had never worked any before last year, and needed the encouragement of success.

I earnestly recommend that provision be made to furnish these Indians the ensuing year with 25 good mares and 30 graded heifers. There is no reason, if this is done, that this little handful of people, who have no fund whatever to draw upon, should

not become self-supporting within a few years. They have excellent soil to cultivate, and plenty of it, and the comfortable houses left by the Nez Percés, scattered about over the reservation, afford more than a home apiece to each head of a family. Let us add a good mare and cow to each home, and I believe they will soon work their own support.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express my sense of obligation for your kindness and aid the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. OSBORNE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of Otoe Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1887. The past year has been a successful one in many ways for the school, especially in the matter of attendance. We have been able to keep in school all the pupils we could accommodate with room, as our buildings are very small. Our comfortable capacity will only accommodate about 50.

Whole number of pupils in school during the year	68
Average attendance during the ten school months	52½
Transferred to Chilocco school during the year	5
Children in Otoe tribe not enrolled for want of room	20

The health of the pupils has been, comparatively speaking, very good. Two or three with chronic complaints were excused from school, and have since improved very much. None have died. All have been compelled to speak English and discard their own language while at school, and the result is they have made rapid advancement in learning our language. The school-room instruction has been very thorough. The school has been fortunate in having the best of teachers. Daily hours of school from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m., and from 1.30 p. m. to 4 p. m.; also evening session lasting from one-half to one hour each evening, except Saturday evenings. We have an interesting Sunday school each Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. The lesson papers and other literature well adapted to the wants of the children, have been furnished by the American Sunday School Union. The pupils have taken a great interest in the Sunday school lessons, the different classes committing much of them to memory.

Special attention has been given to teaching the pupils habits of industry. The girls have assisted well with the work in the kitchen, sewing-room, laundry, and other places, and have been taught to make bread, pies, etc., make and mend clothing, wash and iron, and keep bedrooms and building generally in good condition. The boys have been taught to take care of the school stock, such as horses, cows, and hogs. Thirteen acres in corn, oats, millet, and garden stuff have been cultivated by the boys; owing to dry weather the crop will all be considerably short. During the last few weeks of school the pupils had plenty of vegetables, such as beans, peas, onions, radishes, etc.

During the year the school produced 1,840 pounds net pork, which took the place in the rations of that much beef or bacon. During the spring and summer the pupils had an abundance of milk and a fair supply of butter.

In conclusion we want to say in behalf of the Otoe children that they are bright and energetic and learn very rapidly. At the close of school the pupils gave an entertainment, lasting some two hours, and consisting of songs, recitations, and dialogues. They deserve much credit for the handsome manner in which they performed their parts. When convenient buildings are erected, with sufficient capacity for all the children of the tribe, the school, under proper management, can be made of great benefit to the Otoes.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HUTCHISON,
Superintendent Otoe School.

E. C. OSBORNE,
U. S. Indian Agent,
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Indian Territory.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

LOCATION.

This agency is located in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory. It is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the State of Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee reservation. It is separated from the States of Kansas and Missouri by an imaginary line only, and from the Cherokee reservation by Neosho and Grand rivers. It contains 212,298 acres, with Spring river running nearly through the center from north to south. On the east side of Spring river there is considerable timber land, which is generally broken and rocky. The timber is not valuable. On the west side of the river the land is generally high rolling prairie.

TRIBES.

There are eight tribes, or remnants of tribes, living on their several reservations, which comprise this agency.

They are as follows, with the number belonging to each tribe and amount of land occupied by each:

Tribe.	Members.	Acres.
Quapaw	104	56,685
Miami	64	17,000
Peoria	154	33,301
Ottawa	118	14,860
Shawnee	84	13,048
Modoc	90	4,040
Seneca	248	51,958
Wyandotte	267	21,406
Total	1,129	212,298

ADOPTIONS.

There have been about sixty persons adopted into the Quapaw and Miami tribes during the year by authority of the Interior Department. As a general thing I am opposed to adoptions, as I find parties so adopted are apt to cause trouble sooner or later. There are, however, a few cases where it may benefit the tribe. I can not protest too strongly against the adoption of any white person into an Indian tribe.

INTOXICATION.

There have been several indictments of white persons during the year for giving whisky to Indians. Two cases have been prosecuted successfully. It is very difficult to prove anything by Indian witnesses who are in the habit of receiving liquor of any kind from whites. There has been considerable decrease of this crime the latter part of this year, owing to more stringent laws having been enacted by those surrounding us. I have great hopes that in the future our troubles in this direction are about ended.

CIVILIZATION.

The Peorias, Miamis, Wyandottes, and Ottawas are practically white people, a part of them having farm-houses and barns that will compare very favorably with their white neighbors over the border in the States of Kansas and Missouri. They nearly all have good farms and are good average farmers.

The Senecas are not as progressive as the preceding tribes; they are not a very industrious or energetic people.

The Shawnees are a slow and a non-progressive tribe. They still adhere to many of their old manners and customs. I note very little improvement during the year.

The Quapaws are a lazy, indolent set. They have the finest reservation on the agency, but they make very little use of it. They seem to have no idea of progress, but are content to live the life into which they were born, without a struggle for something better. They were induced in the spring to farm more extensively than they had been in the habit of doing, and this year they are rewarded by an ample crop.

The Modocs are very energetic. They are willing to work at anything at which they can make money. They have cultivated 441 acres of land, the same as that of last year. I purchased for them last spring a quantity of oats, potatoes, and vegetable seeds of all kinds. They were issued to them pro rata. They have been well cultivated and are now yielding good returns. The Modocs can not be said to be quite self-supporting. They receive a small monthly ration, together with a few annuity goods, which are put to good use and are well taken care of by them.

AGRICULTURE.

The rain-fall this season has been sufficient to produce a large corn crop. It was dry in the early part of the spring for oats and wheat, consequently they are rather light; but the prospect for corn is very encouraging, and if the later rains do not fail we shall have the largest yield ever known in this section. Vegetables of all kinds have done exceedingly well.

ANNUITIES.

The following tribes receive annuity payments aggregating about as follows :

	Per capita.
Peorias	\$31.00
Senecas	22.00
Shawnees	21.00

The Miamis received one payment this year amounting to \$146 per capita, drawn out of United States Treasury, derived from sale of their lands in Kansas. The Quapaws, Ottawas, and Wyandottes do not receive any annuity in money or goods. The Modocs receive annuity goods.

INDIAN COURT.

The court of Indian offenses consists of the captain and two privates of the police force. We have not had occasion to convene it this year to try a single offender, and only once has it been called together to settle a civil case when the parties could not arbitrate. I recommend that all difficulties be first taken before the council of the tribe, then if the decision of the council is not satisfactory either party can appeal to me, and I either then decide the case or call upon the Indian court to do so.

POLICE.

The police force consists of a captain and six privates. They have done efficient work the past year. I have always found them willing, energetic, and brave. They have had no trouble in carrying out all my instructions. If I send one of them after an evil-doer, I always rest assured that the party will be brought in promptly if he can be found.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Most of the missionary work at this agency has been conducted by the Society of Friends. The Rev. John M. Watson and Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard have labored faithfully the past year among the Senecas, Wyandottes, and Modocs, more especially. Rev. Mr. Tipton, of the Methodist Church, has also labored during the year among the Wyandottes.

MODOC DAY SCHOOL.

This school has been well attended during the year. Two grown-up Modocs, a man and woman, have been attending during the winter, learning to read. A great interest is shown in the school by the whole tribe. The improvement has been marked.

MIAMI DAY SCHOOL.

The attendance at this school has been good the past year. The parents of the children take a great interest in the school. The children have progressed nicely.

PEORIA DAY SCHOOL.

I regret to have to report that, owing to party feeling in the tribe, a great number have not sent their children to school. I intend the coming year to employ another teacher, and I look forward to a better attendance.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding-schools at this agency. The Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte, located on the Wyandotte reserve, 4 miles southwest of agency. It has a capacity to accommodate 100 pupils. It has been well attended, and, since repairs were placed upon it last fall, the buildings have been greatly improved.

The Quapaw boarding-school is located on the Quapaw reserve, 12 miles west of agency. It had a capacity for 50 pupils. On April 4 the dwelling-house was destroyed by fire, which lessened the capacity to 30 pupils. The attendance has been good. The health at both schools the past year has been unusually good. For further particulars I would refer you to reports of the superintendents, which accompany this report.

ALLOTMENT.

This is a subject that has been brought very prominently before the Indians of this agency since the enactment of the law. We have talked "allotment" on all

suitable occasions, and, as a rule, the Indians are gradually coming to see that it will benefit both themselves and their children. And as their interest is increasing it will be but a short time, in my opinion, till all the tribes of this agency will call for their land in severalty. The Peorias and Miamis, under the present law, are excepted from its provisions. However, I am glad to be able to state that a large majority of the Miamis desire their lands in severalty. In my judgment, one-third of the Peorias are also in favor of land in severalty. The Wyandottes are opposed to allotment, principally, I believe, because there is only sufficient land on their reservation to give each one 80 acres. Much of their land on their reserve is broken, hilly, and rocky; but if each Wyandotte could have promised him 80 acres of good arable land, I believe their objection would be withdrawn.

SANITARY.

For sanitary condition I would refer to following communication from Dr. W. K. Davis, agency physician:

With few exceptions the practices of so-called medicine men have been abandoned and the Indians at this agency rely solely upon the agency physician and rational medicine for the cure of disease. Nine hundred and seventy-two cases have been treated during the past year, with 19 deaths. No deaths have occurred at the schools during the year, and but little serious illness.

The prevailing troubles during the summer are miasmatic diseases. As we have on these several reservations about 65 miles of river bottom the cases of malarial fevers are very numerous. In winter pulmonary diseases prevail, and, owing to the fact that many of these Indians are afflicted with phthisis in some one of its stages, pneumonitis and bronchitis are quite serious and often fatal. Among the Modocs and Quapaws we have strumous diseases in all their varied forms almost universally, and consumption has carried off more of them perhaps than all other diseases.

Many of the Modocs have asked permission to return to Oregon on a visit, and during July of last year leave was granted six consumptives and one nurse to go to Klamath agency, Oregon. Of these one died, and the others were much benefited. Some of them have returned and more of them want to go. It would seem an act of mercy to allow them this one chance for life. Owing to prevailing syphilitic diseases among the Modocs, many of their children die quite young, and only a few families succeed in raising any children.

STATISTICS.

I herewith forward all statistics as instructed. The amounts for crops are all estimated. None of the crops are as yet gathered.

PROGRESS.

On the whole, I am pleased to be able to report a decided progress among most of the tribes of this reservation. There are fewer offenses committed, much more orderly conduct, and a much better tone of morals than prevailed this time last year. The farming has been improved, and this year we are blessed with abundant crops. I also note a healthy improvement in both the day and boarding schools.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Indian Office for all courtesies extended and for its hearty co-operation.

Very respectfully,

J. V. SUMMERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 23, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you my report for the Quapaw boarding-school for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The past year has, with one exception, been a very prosperous one for the school. Last September the children came in promptly, and we had a full attendance during the winter.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of April the west wing of the dwelling-house was discovered to be on fire. It was first seen by the larger girls, who at once gave the alarm. We immediately used the force-pump, but the fire increased in spite of all our efforts. The wind was blowing a perfect gale. When we found that it would be impossible to subdue it, we set to work to carry out all the property that we could from the burning building. The employes and children worked faithfully, and considerable of the property was saved.

Previous to the fire we had in 60 children, but we let 30 of them go home. Since that time our attendance has been very irregular.

The garden and farm this year have been decidedly successful. In their season we have had all the vegetables our children could consume. We have in about 8 acres of garden and potatoes, 4 acres of sorghum, and 14 acres of corn; all looking nicely. These were well cultivated by the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher. We hope, if the season continues propitious, to be able to save considerable produce for winter use. In connection with the school we have a farm of 180 acres, which is rented out on shares, the Government receiving one-third of the crop for rent. No cereal crops were put in, and the corn at the present time looks very promising.

Our horses, cattle, and hogs are doing well. We have had a fair increase from the two latter.

With the exception of chills and fever during the autumn, the health of the children has been good.

With the assistance and under the direction of the several heads of the departments the children have done all the work connected with the school, such as cooking, washing, sewing, stable work, milking, and gardening. This summer we have milked 10 cows, and the children have had all the milk they could drink.

The progress in the school-room has been very satisfactory. I also note a decided improvement in the address, manner, carriage, and deportment of the pupils.

The employes have labored with commendable zeal and to their untiring efforts the credit is due for our success the past year.

Thanking you for your kindness and assistance, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. SUMMERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

E. K. DAWES,
Superintendent.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 10, 1887.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte training school, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The attendance for the past year has been unusually good, having for the most part about 100 children, ranging in ages from six years to eighteen years.

The school buildings are situated in the southeast corner of the school farm, and are of frame structure, and while rather old and worn, with a few dollars expended annually for repairs, will answer the purpose for which they are intended quite well.

The school farm comprises 160 acres, all of which is under fence, and 100 acres in cultivation. The balance is used as a meadow, from which we secure our winter's supply of hay for the school stock. An unusual effort was made this year toward raising vegetables. Having 22 acres sown in garden, and giving it the closest attention, enabled the children to have an overabundance. The garden exceeded our most sanguine expectation. Most of the seeds were sown in drills 3 feet apart, and in 100-yard rows. The following is the result:

Onions	rows..	28	Sweet-corn	rows..	50
Radishes	do...	20	Popcorn	do...	15
Lettuce	do...	15	Water-melons	hills..	450
Parsnips	do...	25	Musk-melons	do...	250
Peas	do...	40	Irish potatoes	acres..	6
Beets	do...	30	Turnips	do...	4
String-beans	do...	18	Sorghum	do...	7
Cucumbers	do...	6	Corn	do...	50
Tomatoes	do...	8	Millet	do...	28

besides pumpkin and squash planted over 20 acres of corn ground.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, owing to our persistent endeavors to keep the buildings neat and tidy and the grounds clean and free from filth, and in consequence have had little or no sickness during the past year.

The school-room exercises have been carried on with a good deal of energy, and the mental advancement made by the children is very decided. An exhibition is occasionally given in which much interest is manifested.

The household affairs, under the supervision of the matron, have progressed nicely. The children seem to be much interested in their work and endeavor to do their best to excel. We labor under some disadvantage, however, as the greater part of our scholars are too small to do much work.

The discipline of the school has been maintained without much difficulty, and punishments have been called for but little.

Most all of the children understand the English language, and speak it with ease and correctness.

We have endeavored to keep their industrial training apace with that of their literary training by making details that permit of their being in the school-room half of each day.

In conclusion I will add that your kindly co-operation and support has been all that could be desired.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. SUMMERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HARWOOD HALL,
Superintendent.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1887, being my second annual report.

This agency is situated near the center of the Indian Territory, bounded as follows: On the north by the Cimarron river, on the east by the Creek and Seminole Nations, on the south by the South Canadian river, and on the west by the Oklahoma country, being about 75 miles in length and 36 in width.

The five tribes occupying this tract of land are the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Mexican Kickapoos, Iowas, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizens Band Pottawatomies.

SAC AND FOX.

The Sac and Fox Indians purchased from the Creeks their reservation, which comprises about 475,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of which is good agricultural land, the remainder being high, broken upland, about 30 per cent. being covered with post-oak and black-jack timber. They number 528 persons; 50 per cent. are blanket Indians, live in tepees, and cultivate small patches in corn and vegetables; 35 per cent. dress partly in citizens' clothes, live part of the time in houses built near springs or where water is easily obtained by digging; 15 per cent. dress wholly in citizens' clothes, live in comfortable log-houses, and own small herds of cattle, horses and hogs. Very few provide hay for their cattle during the winter months.

The past two years about 20 families have opened up farms on the bottom lands of the North Canadian and other streams, where good corn and vegetables have been produced. There have been about 100 acres new land plowed, and 10,000 rails made, and several log-houses built, the last year. One serious obstacle in the way of opening up farms by Indians is their pony teams are not strong enough to break the prairie sod.

MO-KO-HO-KO BAND OF SAC AND FOX.

Mo-ko-ho-ko's band of Sacs and Foxes, numbering about 113, refused to remove from Kansas to the Territory, as provided in their treaty of 1868. In May, 1886, I investigated their condition, and found them in very destitute circumstances, camping upon lands owned by white men, who were very much annoyed by their presence and with whom several difficulties had arisen. In one a Sac and Fox Indian woman was severely beaten. These facts being reported to the Indian office, Inspector Bannister was instructed to remove them to the Territory, which was accomplished with the assistance of a small detachment of cavalry last November.

On their arrival at the agency I attempted to enroll them preparatory to the payment of their annuity funds, which had been set aside for two years, for the purpose of assisting them when removed to their home in the Territory. Paw-she-paw-ho, and two of his leading men, opposed the enrollment, but after being placed under arrest for a few days they withdrew their opposition.

In February last a delegation of seven visited Washington, for the purpose of learning from the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs whether they could not be permitted to return with their families to Kansas. They were informed that the order for their removal was made with due deliberation and altogether for their good, and that they could not be permitted to return to Kansas. The Commissioner instructed them to return to their homes in the Territory and open up farms with the money that had been paid them, and in a few years they would see that their condition would be much better. Although they did not reach home until March first, they fenced and have cultivated a fair crop of corn and vegetables, and will in a few years have good homes.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

Numbering 325, reside on their reservation, set aside by Executive order dated August 15, 1883, situated south of the Deep Fork Canadian, west of the Sac and Fox reserve, north of the North Fork Canadian and east of Oklahoma, comprising about 200,000 acres; 10 per cent. being good arable land, 65 per cent. being good summer grazing lands, and 25 per cent. being covered with post-oak and black-jack timber.

These Indians live in tepees, wear blankets, and are the only Indians of this agency who refuse to send their children to school. They are good workers, and nearly always produce good crops of corn and abundance of vegetables. This year their crops have been well cultivated, and early vegetables did well, but owing to the late dry weather their pumpkin crop will be light. They have 250 acres in cultivation against 172 last year. With an increased acreage I anticipate 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of corn more than is needed for their support.

IOWAS.

The Iowas, numbering 88 persons, reside on their reservation, set aside by Executive order dated August 15, 1883, comprising about 225,000 acres, bounded on the west by Oklahoma, on the north by Cimarron river, on the south by Deep Fork Canadian, and east by Sac and Fox reserve. The quality of soil, character of country, and timber, about the same as the Sac and Fox reservation. The greater portion wear citizens' dress, and all cultivate small fields, which have been enlarged considerably the last year; from the present prospects will produce sufficient corn to supply them two years; but with them as with most Indians they provide not for the morrow.

They receive, besides their regular annuity of \$57, about \$15 per capita from the lease of their land for grazing purposes. They live mostly in tepees and bark houses, though some have comfortable log houses and wells of good water. Quite a number speak English sufficiently well to be understood.

They are very anxious just now to see their lands in Kansas and Nebraska sold and to have the remainder of the tribe come to the Territory, so that they can have a blacksmith shop, school, and medical attention.

These Indians had in cultivation last year 1 acre to each individual member of the tribe; this year they have double that quantity.

The Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Band Pottawatomies occupy the 30-mile square tract lying south of the Kickapoo and Sac and Fox reservations, containing about 576,000 acres. Quality of soil and character of country and timber similar to that of the other reservations of this agency; is well watered by the two Canadians, which form its north and south boundaries, and Little river running through the center.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

The Absentee Shawnees all reside on the north side of Little river, which was for some years the dividing line between the two tribes. They number 722, and are the most industrious and thrifty Indians of this agency; all live in comfortable log houses, and cultivate from 10 to 50 acres in corn. Many have orchards which bear nice fruit. They, in addition to their farming, engage considerably in raising cattle, horses, and hogs.

Big Jim's Band,

known as the Upper Absentee Shawnees, left the reservation about twelve years ago, at the time of allotments of land to the Shawnees and Pottawatomies. They located on what is now the Mexican Kickapoo and Iowa reservations, where they have supported themselves by farming and raising cattle and horses. They were notified in last November of the order from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to return to their reservation and select some suitable place to reside permanently, which they did. These people sustained heavy losses from their removal, having to abandon their houses, farms, and hay provided for the support of their stock during the winter months; also as their stock drifted back to their old homes, with no one to look after them, quite a number were killed and stolen. As soon as they had selected a location they commenced work, building houses, clearing up land, and making rails, working like white men, and this year will produce a fair crop of corn and vegetables. They deserve great credit for the manner in which they have borne their removal, and some means should be devised by which they might receive pay for their improvements on the lands of the Mexican Kickapoos and Iowas. The Absentee Shawnees have never drawn annuities or rations from the Government, and send their children to school more readily than most Indians.

THE CITIZENS BAND POTTAWATOMIES

are not so thrifty as the Shawnees, are mixed bloods, mostly white, of French descent, live in houses, cultivate small farms to corn and vegetables, and raise cattle, horses, and hogs. They rent their land to white men, and have more intruders among them than all other tribes of this agency. They number about 418; have no school on their reservation, and very few are able to educate their children in the States.

In the southern portion of this reservation there is located a Catholic mission school, with capacity to accommodate 60 male and 40 female pupils. The buildings are substantially built of wood, two stories high, well ventilated, and neatly painted. There are in cultivation at this school about 190 acres, 175 of which is cultivated to corn, oats, and wheat, and 15 acres in orchard and garden. There being ample accommodations at this school for all the Pottawatomies desiring to patronize it, I would suggest the advisability of the Government extending such aid as will justify the management to admit them.

WHISKY

in small quantities has been brought on the reservation, mostly from the Creek country. Owing to the fact that a United States commissioner's court has been established at the agency, and deputy United States marshals appointed, the sales have been less frequent, and the purchasers are mostly mixed bloods and white men.

GAMBLING

is indulged in by nearly all Indians of this agency on a small scale, and very few think it a vice, much less a crime. Some are good checker players, and all are fond of games. I am thoroughly convinced that if in the reservation schools such games

as baseball for the boys and croquet for the girls day sports, and dancing in the evening were introduced, it would tend to divert their minds from the Indian war-dance and other amusements and sports known only to the aborigines.

SCHOOLS.

The Sac and Fox Manual Labor School farm is located at the agency, and comprises 640 acres very poor upland, about 80 acres of which was once cultivated, but owing to repeated failures in crops was abandoned, and the rails inclosing it used in repairing pasture fences. There are about 20 acres inclosed near the school buildings, a portion of which has been fertilized, and produces good crops of early vegetables and sweet corn. About 6 acres is planted in corn and the balance is in orchard, which yields a fair crop of early apples, very few trees producing winter varieties having been planted. The peach crop has failed the last two years.

The attendance at this school the last year was 31, at a cost of \$13.88 per month per capita. The same attendance last year cost 86 cents less. The enrollment this year was 66, and but for sore eyes among the pupils the attendance would have been at least 40.

The Absentee Shawnee Manual Labor School farm, is located at Shawneetown, 38 miles from the agency. There was set apart for the use of this school 320 acres of land. Forty acres are in cultivation; 30 acres on the bottom lands of the North Fork Canadian is in corn this year, and will produce sufficient to support school stock the current fiscal year. About 3 acres produced a fine crop of early garden vegetables, and some corn; the balance is orchard, which will produce a fair crop of summer and fall apples, very few winter varieties having been planted. The peach crop has failed the last two seasons.

The attendance at this school the past year was 65, an increase of 23, and a reduction in the cost of \$1.12 a month per capita over last year.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been remarkably good the last year, the past winter being a very mild one. No deaths from exposure have occurred. No record has been kept of births and deaths with any tribes, except Sac and Foxes. They report 20 births and 22 deaths, the deaths occurring mostly among infants. Three between fifteen and twenty-six died of consumption. Three hundred and nine of this tribe have been treated by the agency physician.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I inclose the reports of Rev. Fathers Thomas, of Sacred Heart Mission, Chas. W. Kirk, Shawneetown, and Wm. Hurr, Sac and Fox, representing the Catholic, Friends, and Baptist societies, respectively.

The following table represents by tribes the number of Indians attached to this agency, and, with the exception of Mexican Kickapoos, can be relied upon as being substantially correct:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Children, school age, between 6 and 16.	
			Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox	257	271	70	88
Iowas	43	45	9	12
Absentee Shawnees	352	370	100	120
Citizen Band Pottawatomies	202	216	73	84
Mexican Kickapoos	160	165	25	30
Total	1,014	1,067	277	334

In addition to the above, there are about 150 Indians of other tribes on the reservation of this agency. Last year, this time, there were about 350 of this class. I have induced about 200 to return to the reservations to which they belong. Quite a number have left since the passage of the severalty bill.

White men married to Indian women, and others unlawfully residing in the Territory, give me more trouble than all the Indians. I am in favor of a law that will prohibit white men married to Indian women from residing upon any Indian reservation, either in the Indian Territory or any of the States, except those that have permission from the Indian Office, and under \$10,000 bonds.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOSES NEAL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

UNION INDIAN AGENCY,
Muscogee, Ind T., September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, the annual report of Union agency, for the year ending August 31, 1887.

In obedience with your suggestion that this report is intended for public use, and should contain such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting this agency a fair picture of its condition, I have not hesitated to substantially repeat what has been previously stated.

I have made an earnest endeavor to get full and reliable statistics from the executive officers of the five nations, but have not fully succeeded, as the records are not in every case thoroughly kept, and some of the officers fail to respond from indifference or apathy.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over the country occupied by Cherokee Nation, Choctaw Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Creek Nation, and Seminole Nation. Its area is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Quapaw agency, where several small bands are collected, to wit: Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, and Senecas, by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, on the west by Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita country, by Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, Pawnee, and Osage countries. The Cherokee strip belongs also to this agency, a body of country covering some 6,050,000 acres of land, and bounded by Kansas on the north, by Kaws, Osages, Nez Percés, Poncas, Otoes, and Missourias and Pawnees on the east, on the south by the so-called Oklahoma district and Cheyenne and Arapaho country, and on the west by Texas panhandle and "No Man's Land," so called.

The Cherokee Nation is divided into ten political districts, to wit: (1) Cooweescoowee, (2) Delaware, (3) Saline, (4) Tahlequah, (5) Going Snake, (6) Flint, (7) Illinois, (8) Sequoyah, (9) Canadian, (10) Cherokee Strip. These districts have distinct political organizations, as counties in the States.

The Creek Nation is divided into six districts, similarly organized, to wit: (1) Coweta, (2) Okmulgee, (3) Muscogee, (4) Deep Fork, (5) Eufaula, (6) Wewoka.

The Choctaw Nation is divided into three districts, each of which is subdivided into counties, as follows, to wit: Mosholatubbe district: (1) Sugarloaf, (2) Scullyville, (3) Sans Bois, (4) Games, (5) Tobucksy. Pushmataha district: (1) Kiamichi, (2) Blue, (3) Atoka, (4) Jack's Fork. Apukshanubbee district: (1) Towson, (2) Cedar, (3) Wade, (4) Red River, (5) Boktucklo, (6) Eagle, (7) Nashoba.

The Chickasaw Nation is divided into four counties, as follows, to wit: (1) Panola, (2) Tishomingo, (3) Pontotoc, (4) Pickens.

The Seminole Nation is small and not subdivided.

The following is an official register of the principal officers of these nations as far as known to this office, to wit:

CHEROKEE NATION.

Name.	Office.	District or county.	Address.
Hon. D. W. Bushyhead	Principal chief .....	.....	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
Hon. Rabbit Bunch	Assistant principal chief.	.....	Do.
Hon. James Keys	Chief Justice supreme court.	.....	Chouteau, Ind. T.
William Vann	District sheriff	Canadian	Webber's Falls, Ind. T.
George Baldridge	do	Sequoyah	Camp Creek, Ind. T.
J. W. Walkingstick	do	Going Snake	Flint, Ind. T.
R. S. Landrum	do	Delaware	Vinita, Ind. T.
Aaron Terrell	do	Tahlequah	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
John Brown	do	Illinois	Sanders, Ind. T.
W. E. Sanders	do	Cooweescoowee	Claremore, Ind. T.
O. P. Benge	do	Saline	Salina, Ind. T.
Charles Smith	do	Flint	Flint, Ind. T.
B. F. Paden	District judge	do	Do.
Thomas Ballard	do	Illinois	Garfield, Ind. T.
Watt Starr	do	Cooweescoowee	Oo-wa-la, Ind. T.
H. C. Ross	do	Saline	Locust Grove, Ind. T.
S. Hilderbrand	do	Canadian	Webber's Falls, Ind. T.
J. L. Ward	do	Delaware	Maysville, Ark.
J. W. Wolfe	do	Tahlequah	Tahlequah, Ind. T.
Jesse Red Bird	do	Going Snake	Flint, Ind. T.
O. F. Adair	do	Sequoyah	Childer's Station, Ind. T.
W. P. Ross	Schoolsuperintendent.	1st educational, consisting of Cooweescoowee, Delaware, and Saline.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.
L. D. Spears	do	2d educational, consisting of Tahlequah, Going Snake, and Flint.	Tahlequah, Ind. T.

CHEROKEE NATION—Continued.

Name.	Office.	District or county.	Address.
M. R. Brown	Schoolsuperintendent.	3d educational, consisting of Illinois, Canadian, and Sequoyah.	Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Hon. Thompson McKinney	Principal chief .....	.....	McAllester, Ind. T.
Hon. John B. Turnbull	Superintendent of schools.	.....	Goodland, Ind. T.
Mitchell Harrison	do	1st district	Sans Bois, Ind. T.
William McKinney	do	2d district	Cove, Polk county, Ark.
Joseph Bryant	do	3d district	Caddo, Ind. T.
N. T. Krebs	County judge	Scullyville	Oak Lodge, Ind. T.
Maurice Cass	do	Sans Bois	Oklahoma, Ind. T.
Noel Holson	do	Sugar Loaf	Maxey, Ind. T.
Smallwood Nelson	do	Gaines	Ola, Ind. T.
Albert Carney	do	Tobucksy	Savana, Ind. T.
Jacob Benton	do	Wade	Tushkahoma, Ind. T.
Henry J. Ludlow	do	Nashoba	Do.
Jackson Hudson	do	Eagle	Eagletown, Ind. T.
Thomas Jefferson	do	Red River	Harris Ferry, Tex.
Simon J. Peter	do	Boktoklo	Lukfatah, Ind. T.
Davis Milton	do	Towson	Doaksville, Ind. T.
Lawrence Williams	do	Cedar	Do.
.....	do	Kiamichi	Goodland, Ind. T.
Morgan Cale	do	Jack's Fork	Stringtown, Ind. T.
Julius C. Folsom	do	Atoka	Atoka, Ind. T.
David Perkins	do	Blue	Boggy Depot, Ind. T.
James William	do	Jackson	Benington, Ind. T.
John Perry	County clerk	Gaines	Ola, Ind. T.
William B. Pitchlynn	do	Tobucksy	McAllester, Ind. T.

CREEK NATION.

Hon. Joseph M. Perryman.	Principal chief .....	.....	Eufaula, Ind. T.
George Hicks	Captain light-horse co.	Eufaula	Eufaula, Ind. T.
J. C. Matoy	District judge	do	Do.
Sam Polk	Prosecuting attorney	do	Do.
Nocus Fixeco	Captain light-horse co.	Deep Fork	Okmulgee, Ind. T.
Nocus Emarthla	District judge	do	Do.
Norchiche	Prosecuting attorney	do	Do.
Jimpsey Cherrokee	Captain light-horse co.	Coweta	Wealaka, Ind. T.
Coweta Tustankke	District judge	do	Do.
Dan Miller	Prosecuting attorney	do	Do.
Sampson Brown	Captain light-horse co.	Muskogee	Cane Creek, Ind. T.
E. H. Lerblance	District judge	do	Okmulgee, Ind. T.
Jeffrey Smith	Prosecuting attorney	do	Muscogee, Ind. T.
David Frank	Captain light-horse co.	Wewoka	Wetumpka, Ind. T.
T. W. Fixeco	District judge	do	Do.
Thomas Yarhola	Prosecuting attorney	do	Do.
Pleasant Berryhill	Captain light-horse co.	Okmulgee	Okmulgee, Ind. T.
John Freeman	District judge	do	Do.
R. R. Bruner	Prosecuting attorney	do	Do.
James Colbert	Superintendent of public schools.	do	Do.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Hon. William Guy	Governor .....	.....	Tishomingo, Ind. T.
James Franklin	County judge	Panola	Colbert, Ind. T.
Jackson Kemp	County sheriff	do	Do.
Willis Dickerson	County judge	Pickens	Lebanon, Ind. T.
Grove E. Chase	County sheriff	do	Healdton, Ind. T.
Henderson Cravat	County judge	Tishomingo	Mill Creek, Ind. T.
Cornelius McGee	County sheriff	do	Tishomingo, Ind. T.
Billy Perry	County judge	Pontotoc	Stonewall, Ind. T.
James Frazier	County sheriff	do	Do.
P. S. Moseley	General school superintendent.		Wapanucka, Ind. T.

THE SEMINOLE NATION.

Hon. John F. Brown	Principal chief		Sa-sak-wa, Ind. T.
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The population is not materially changed from last year, except the natural increase and immigration of white labor, and is estimated as follows, to wit :

Cherokees, native, adopted white, adopted Delawares, and Shawnees and freedmen (about)	23,000
Choctaws, native, adopted white Indians, and freedmen (about).....	18,000
Chickasaws, native, adopted white, and freedmen (about).....	6,000
Muscogees or Creeks, natives, intermarried whites, and adopted freedmen (about)	14,000
Seminoles, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen (about).....	3,000
United States citizens lawfully in the agency as licensed traders, railroad, Government, and coal-mine company employés and their families (about).	9,000
Farm laborers and other working men and families under permit of Indian authorities (about).....	20,000
Emigrants, visitors, and pleasure-seekers (about)	1,500
Claimants of citizenship denied by Indian authorities (about).....	3,000
Willful intruders, holding cattle, farming, gambling, loafing, tramping, stealing, probably	3,000
Total (about).....	100,000

THE POLITICAL CONDITION.

The government of this country is effected by the Federal law and by the laws of the several nations; the Federal law operating through the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, which has both district and circuit court powers, and has cognizance of all criminal cases arising in which a citizen of the United States is a party, but does not have civil jurisdiction over the Indian country.

The Federal law (section 464, Revised Statutes of the United States) authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs, and in section 463, *ibid.*, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, has the management of all Indian affairs and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. This places almost autocratic power in the hands of the Indian Office, and it applies to this agency, except in so far as regulated by treaty and statutory provisions.

Under section 464, rules and regulations of the Indian Department, of very complete and full character, have been made and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by which this office is guided. Section 2058, U. S. Revised Statutes, declares—

Each Indian agent shall within his agency manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, agreeable to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties * * * as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Under these rules and regulations an Indian police force of forty-three men has been established, which has been of much service in the prevention and suppression of crime, as well as the execution of orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of this agency.

The laws of the several nations have jurisdiction of all cases of either civil or criminal nature in which Indians or adopted citizens are the only parties, the jurisdiction varying, however, in the several nations. The Choctaws and Chickasaws claim and exercise exclusive jurisdiction, though the adopted citizen is a United States citizen and not of Indian blood. The Cherokees claim and exercise concurrent jurisdiction, while the Creeks and Seminoles do not exercise jurisdiction of intermarried United States citizens.

The laws and constitutions of the five nations are based on those of the States, modified to suit their changing condition, and show every year marked improvement.

In 1808 the chiefs and warriors of the Cherokees passed an act appointing "regulators," "who were authorized to suppress horse-stealing and robbery," to "protect the widows and orphans," and kill any accused person resisting their authority. At this time the law was that if a man killed another for any cause or by accident, he should be killed by the nearest of kin to the deceased in a similar manner, whether by knife, gun, or a club; or, if the slayer should fly, then his brother or nearest of kin was responsible, and could be killed by the nearest of kin to the deceased in just such manner as first killing had occurred. This effective, if barbarous law, reduced murder to a minimum, and no one was more willing to seize the murderer than his nearest of kin, who, under the law, paid the penalty if he was permitted to escape. In 1810, however, the following law was passed, to wit:

Be it known that this day the various clans or tribes which compose the Cherokee Nation have unanimously passed an act of oblivion for all lives for which they may have been indebted, one to the other, and have mutually agreed that after this evening the aforesaid act shall become binding on

every clan and tribe; and the aforesaid clans or tribes have also agreed that if, in future, any life should be lost without malice intended, the innocent aggressor shall not be accounted guilty.

Be it known also that should it happen that a brother, forgetting his natural affection, should raise his hand in anger and kill his brother, *he shall be accounted guilty of murder* (that it should have been otherwise till this declaration indicates the crudity of the previous Cherokee law) and suffer accordingly, and if a man has a horse stolen, and should overtake the thief, and should his anger be so great as to cause him to kill him, *let his blood remain on his own conscience*, but no satisfaction shall be demanded for his life from his relatives or the clan he may belong to.

By order of the Seven Clans.

TURTLE AT HOME,
Speaker of Council.

Approved,

BLACK FOX, *Principal Chief*.
PATH-KILLER, *Second Chief*.
TOOCHALER.

OOSTANALLAH, April 10, 1810.

At this time almost supreme power was placed in the hands of the headmen, and Indian custom constituted all the law there was. In 1828 the Cherokees adopted a constitution, and now they have a constitution and laws perfected, filling a leather-bound volume of 369 pages, of which the people may be justly proud, and in which every provision is made for the protection of life and property. The Cherokee courts are authorized to issue writs of ejectment, attachment, garnishment, injunction, mandamus, and all processes necessary to render effective the purposes of their establishment.

Having given a sketch in the annual report of 1886 of the Cherokee law, I will in this report sketch the Choctaw law.

The laws of the Choctaws have improved as that of the Cherokees. The first written law, of November 6, 1834, in the old Choctaw volume of laws, declares that it shall be unlawful and a murder to kill any one for a witch, but that any one claiming to be a witch or declaring any one else a witch shall receive sixty lashes on the bare back. It would seem not unlawful before this to kill any one who was deemed to be a witch.

The Choctaws have now a constitution and an intelligent code of laws of some 200 closely printed octavo pages. The constitution of the Choctaw Nation was adopted at Doaksville, January 11, 1860, "in order," as it declares, "to secure to the citizens thereof the right of life, liberty, and property," and there assembled in general convention the Choctaws, to use their own language, did "ordain and establish their constitution and form of government," and did "mutually agree with each other to form" themselves "into a free and independent nation, *not inconsistent with the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States*, by the name of the Choctaw Nation."

First, The boundaries are formally declared, and then follows a "Declaration of Rights"—

That the general, great, and essential principle of liberty and free government may be recognized and established.

Section 1 declares—

That all free men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights, etc.

Section 2—

That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free government is founded on their authority, and established for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they think proper and expedient.

Section 3 declares against any religious test for office, or establishment of religion by law.

Section 4 declares "freedom of conscience."

Section 5—

No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of the general council, and without just compensation being first made therefor.

Section 7—"The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolable." Freedom of speech, the right to carry arms, security of person, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches, are declared, and "remedy by due course of law for any injury done a citizen in his lands, goods, person, or reputation;" also in criminal prosecutions—

The right of being heard by himself or counsel, or both, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for witnesses in his behalf, a speedy trial, impartial jury, etc.

The general council is forbidden to pass bills of attainder, retrospective law, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts.

The constitution proceeds in every material respect like the State constitutions, *mutatis mutandis*, distributing the powers of the nation into three distinct branches,

the legislative, executive, and judicial, and declaring the function of each. The legislature is composed of a senate of 12 members, and a house of representatives of about 25 members.

Section 8; Article 3, is as follows:

Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the legislature, shall be presented to the principal chief; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; if approved by two-thirds of the members present of that house, it shall become a law, but in such case the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each house, respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the principal chief within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it. Every bill presented to the principal chief one day previous to the adjournment of the legislature and not returned to the house in which it originated before its adjournment, shall become a law, and have the same force and effect as if signed by the principal chief.

The judicial department consists of one supreme court, with no jurisdiction but such as properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals, three circuit judges, one to each political "district," with superintending control over the county courts, and with "power to issue all necessary writs and process to carry into effect their general and specific powers under such regulations and restrictions as may be provided by law." The county courts are probate courts and have jurisdiction of all matters relative to disbursement of money for county purposes and in every other case that may be necessary for the internal improvements and local concerns of their respective counties. They have no jurisdiction in criminal cases, but may sit in examining courts and commit, discharge, or recognize to the proper circuit court, and to issue writs and process to bind any person to keep the peace.

The supreme executive power is vested in the "principal chief," assisted by three subordinate district chiefs. Their term is two years and may not serve more than two terms in succession. The election takes place on the first Monday in August on even years. The chief has the ordinary functions of a State governor.

Every free male citizen eighteen years of age, having been a citizen for six months and a resident for one month, is a qualified elector in that county.

The Choctaws hold their land in common, and each citizen is entitled to all the land he chooses to inclose and cultivate (though he is not permitted to come within 440 yards of another citizen's improvement without his consent, except in towns and villages), but he must have it in a condition to return him an annual income in money or property, else it reverts to the public domain and may be settled by another.

The constitution gives any citizen who may find any mine or mines, or mineral waters, exclusive right and privilege to work the same as long as he may choose, within 1 mile in any direction from his work or improvement; provided, however, he does not interfere with the rights of the former settler. Under this excessively liberal section, numbers of coal mines have been opened, and being well worked, about a half million tons having been taken out last year.

Citizens of the United States are not permitted to make, buy, or lease land in the Choctaw Nation, but do work such in great numbers under Choctaw permits. The subject of "permits" forms a distinct chapter in the Choctaw code, and is quite thoroughly treated. Section 1 on "licensed traders"; section 2 on "farmers and renters"; section 3 on "professional and tradesmen"; section 4 on "common laborers"; section 5 on "miscellaneous employés." The general provision is that the person seeking permit must be vouched for by a certain number of respectable citizens, and his application approved by the county judge. The permit is then issued by the county clerk and recorded. There is a small fee provided to pay the officers for making the record.

The Indian medicine man of the old school has disappeared, and under section 4, chapter 9, entitled "The Practice of Medicine"—

The principal chief is authorized and required to appoint a board of physicians, to consist of three persons, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, who are regular graduates of some well-known medical college, and residents of said nation, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons, not citizens of this nation, who have located, or may locate hereafter, within the limits of said nation for the purpose of practicing medicine.

The applicants must be of good character, and stand an examination, or hold diploma satisfactory to said board. Under this law, the board of examiners, all Choctaws and regular graduates—one of Bellevue, New York, another of New Orleans, La.—advertise their regular monthly meeting at Atoka, Ind. T.

The officers of the executive department, beside principal and district chiefs, are the national secretary, national treasurer, national auditor, national attorney, national agent, inspectors, district collectors, coal weighers, national light horsemen. The officers of the judicial department are supreme, circuit and county judges, clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, rangers, &c.

Under criminal offenses are found treason, murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, rape, polygamy and adultery, incest, miscegenation with Africans, poisoning, mayhem, kidnapping, robbery, cruelty to stock, malicious mischief, burglary, larceny, arson, perjury, forgery, alteration or destruction of deeds and changing records, libel and slander, embezzlement of public money, introduction of whisky, carrying pistols, disturbance of schools, religious devotion of families, &c., skinning dead animals on ranges, hunting and trapping, pulling down fences, cutting down hickory or pecan trees, burning prairie or woods, selling goods, hunting, horse racing, or ball play on Sunday.

INTERMARRIAGE.

Under the Choctaw law intermarriage with white United States citizens is attended with formality. The United States citizen must obtain license from a circuit judge or circuit court, making oath that he has no surviving undivorced wife, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, signed by at least ten respectable Choctaw citizens by blood, who shall have been acquainted with him at least twelve months immediately preceding the signing of such certificate. He must pay a \$25 permit for the privilege, and takes the following oath:

I do solemnly swear that I will honor, defend and submit to the constitution of the Choctaw Nation, and will neither claim nor seek from the United States Government, or from the judicial tribunals thereof, any protection, privilege or redress incompatible with the same as guaranteed to the Choctaw Nation by the treaty stipulations entered into between them. So help me God.

Article 38, of the treaty of July 10, 1836, recites that—

Every white person, who having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in the said Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities, *is to be deemed a member of said nation*, and shall be subject to the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, according to his domicile, and to prosecution and trial before their tribunals, and to punishment according to their laws in all respects as though he were a native Choctaw or Chickasaw.

The United States court concedes the Choctaws exclusive jurisdiction over such United States citizens, and the peculiar feature is presented of a United States citizen resident inside the United States limits from whom is withdrawn the protection of the Federal court. If he were openly murdered by a Choctaw, the United States court would not indict the offender, but the case would be left to the Choctaw courts. Such intermarried United States citizen is given the rights of a native Choctaw, can use lands, wood, and common pasturage with perfect freedom, vote, &c.; but if he abandons his Choctaw spouse, drives her away or she dies and he remarries other than a Choctaw woman, all his rights acquired under Choctaw law are forfeited, and he becomes as before, a United States citizen simply.

I have given a brief outline of the Choctaw laws, and will summarize the statement with the remark, that, like the Cherokees, they have an excellent code, and well suited to the conditions of the people, though in some degree in advance of them.

The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles have, in like manner, suitable laws for their conditions. In none of these nations is the execution of law as admirable as the letter of the law, but it is gradually improving in them all, owing to the many educational and religious influences at work, and perhaps above all to the zeal and vigor with which the contending political parties criticise each other and make their appeals to the people against the defective administration of their opponents.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Each of the nations is divided into political parties with more or less thorough organization, whose chief purpose generally is control of the offices, but always on the plea of civil service reform, and generally with justice they can point out errors more or less serious, and, when themselves successful, they fall into other and similar errors; yet the tendency is to constant improvement. In the Muskogee or Creek Nation are now running four candidates for principal chief, and various platforms have been published and signed by the "Muscogee party," the "Union party," and the "Independent party." The degree of their advancement will be most clearly shown by their own utterances.

INDEPENDENT PARTY.

At a convention of the Independents, held at Okmulgee, on the 27th of June, 1887, the following platform was adopted, and the Hon. John R. Moore nominated for principal chief, and James Fife for second chief, to wit:

When in course of time the governmental institutions of public policy, conceived and established in the spirit of humanity and patriotism, are not effective for the purposes of good government and advancement of the people, it is obvious that the time has come when the people should halt and look about them, and see, if possible, if there be not something radically wrong in the management; if so, then to do whatever they lawfully may to correct it.

Since the adoption of the constitution we have seen the management of the affairs of the nation in the hands and control of either of the two political parties, the Pin and Muskogee. To inform ourselves, and to judge with fairness the usefulness of these parties, it may be profitable to take a retro-

spective glance at what has been accomplished by them. We have a moderately fine code of laws, and we agree that there have been spasmodic instances when a healthy interest in schools and education was manifested, resulting in the augmentation of our educational facilities. But on the other hand, the authority of our laws and educational facilities have, in a large measure, been neutralized, as we believe, by the influence of party government. Since the inauguration of this system we have seen a turbulent and tumultuous people resorting to even a conflict of arms. Towns arrayed against towns, brother against brother, sometimes in the bitter cold days of winter, until valuable lives have been lost. All of which must be attributable to the strenuous struggle for party supremacy.

By these party contentions we find ourselves overwhelmed by a national debt, and the nation, under party lead, engaged in a puerile and ludicrous farce of paying off its debt of over \$100,000, when, in fact, we neither have the money or the hope of it. Our treasury is exhausted, and our council need no longer try to deceive the people by acts of appropriation. Talk put on paper is not money. In the tumult arising out of party conflicts an alarming disregard for law and order has resulted, so much so, that in some of our districts property is not safe, and the courts almost powerless to punish the crime of larceny. By these, and like political shortcomings, our financial credit has been so straitened that our national obligations are to-day worth but little more than the paper on which they are written, and the alternative faces us now of asserting our manhood, mending our ways, and arresting the downward march, or submit to ignominious political collapse. We can not believe, therefore, that these parties can be longer trusted to restore our people to good government and our nation to national respectability, but that these ends must be attained through the co-operation of men who esteem national prosperity above party success.

Therefore, we, the Independents of the Muskogee Nation, cordially invite the co-operation of all men, both young and old, who are weary of party rule, in an earnest effort to save our country from impending ruin. In order to do this, therefore, the following principles are espoused by us as being essential, to wit:

(1) That the towns and people at large must manifest greater interest in public affairs, ignore all distinctions based either upon party affiliation or past loyalty or disloyalty in the United States during the rebellion, or the measure of white blood that may run through one's veins, and endeavor to place in office their most competent and honest men.

(2) That the Muskogees, as a nation, under the present relations subsisting between them and the surrounding nations and the United States, should relinquish no interest they possess in any landed estate, but endeavor to strengthen and confirm their rights and title thereto.

(3) That the national council and police force are composed of too many members, thus becoming ineffective and unnecessarily expensive bodies, depleting our treasury without adequate returns in benefit to the public, and should be subjected to judicious reduction by the vote of the people of the national council.

(4) That the people should, through those whom they shall place in office, enter upon some wisely ordered system of administration of public affairs that shall give reasonable hope of a gradual restoration of the finances and credit of the nation, so that at no distant day our paper may command a par value in the markets of the country. With these accomplished, renewed energy will be instilled into our national life, and we hazard nothing in predicting in that event a general awakening of all our educational, agricultural, and other interests which go to make up a prosperous people.

Having these purposes and ends in view, we think we can prove that fact and our loyalty to our country in no other way as well as we do now when we invite you to aid us in the ensuing general election in electing a ticket of such men as will stand by the ticket herein expressed, and who shall serve no particular party or section of the country, but who shall only know the Muskogee Nation in united and harmonious whole, irrespective of race or color.

SAMUEL BRADLEY,
Chairman of Convention.

CONVENTION MUSCOGEE PARTY.

Under resolutions adopted by a convention of the Muskogee party, convened at Okmulgee, on the 22d of June, 1887, for the purpose of proposing candidates for the offices of principal and second chief, to be voted for in the ensuing general election, the following names were agreed on, viz:

For principal chief, Hon. J. M. Perryman.

For second chief, Judge Hotulke Fixeco.

In doing this, the Muskogee party does not come before the nation with any distinctively new ideas of public policy, or to propose any novel departures from the principles marked out for its guidance and embraced in the articles of the political faith of the party at its inception years ago. It is believed that no departures from these is needed; but, on the contrary, the exigencies of the times have only confirmed us in these principles and emphasized the need for a stricter and more active adherence for them.

In this belief, it shall always be our purpose to maintain peace and harmony with neighboring nations and the United States; to use all honorable means to preserve the integrity of the relations subsisting between the Muskogee and other nations growing out of treaties and compacts to which our nation is or shall be a recognized party.

It shall be the purpose of the party to use every legitimate effort and energy to secure a strict observance and enforcement of the provisions of the constitution of the nation and the laws enacted thereunder; and believing that the accomplishment of this must depend solely upon the honesty and ability of those entrusted with the administration of the law, it shall be the paramount aim to make honesty, capacity, and effectiveness the standard of qualification for office in the Muskogee government.

We recognize the power for good among a people of the proper cultivation of their moral and intellectual interests as well as the material, and shall give every encouragement in our power to the interests of education, religion, and our industrial pursuits.

To the end that these purposes may be carried out, we shall endeavor through wise legislation to liquidate the national debt and restore our national obligations to the confidence and credit of the commerce of the country. And now that we may in part be enabled to carry out these purposes, we respectfully ask all the good citizens of the nation to aid us in electing as chief magistrates the men whose names head this address.

WILEY SMITH,
President of Convention.

P. P. PORTER, *Clerk.*

CONVENTION UNION PARTY.

The Union party in convention assembled at Okmulgee, June 28 and 29, 1887, make the following nominations, in view of the general elections to be held this fall:

For principal chief, L. C. Perryman.

Second chief, Hotulke Emarthla.

In coming before the people of the Muscogee Nation with the above ticket we deem it proper to announce to them publicly our position on the leading national questions of the day.

(1) We shall use every effort to create among our citizens a due respect for the constitution and laws of the Muscogee Nation, and shall at all times encourage and assist our officers in the proper enforcement of our laws.

(2) We shall endeavor to maintain friendly relations between the Muscogee Nation and other nations and tribes of the Territory. We shall urge upon the less enlightened tribes of the Territory the necessity of becoming parties to the Indian international compact, in order that they may be able to act in unison on all questions of general interests to the several nations and tribes.

(3) We have noticed with much concern the inclosing of large tracts of the public domain and the common pasturage by a few citizens to the exclusion of others. We condemn this practice as a species of monopoly that is in direct conflict with our system of land tenure. Every citizen, whether rich or poor, has an equal, and only an equal, interest with every other citizen in our landed estate, and is therefore really and actually entitled to only a pro rata share of this our common heritage. We shall therefore endeavor to have the national council enact a law regulating the size of such inclosures, pastures, and the kind of material to be used in fencing the same.

(4) We have noticed a tendency among our citizens of forming themselves into companies or corporations for the purpose of controlling large capital. We believe a law should be passed regulating how such companies should be formed. Such a law should impose the necessary restrictions and should provide for the issuing of charters to all such corporations.

(5) Regarding the "Oklahoma land," so called, we believe it the duty of our people to demand a strict compliance by the United States Government with the terms and stipulations of the treaty of 1866, relative to said lands.

(6) We recognize the fact that our finances present one of the most pressing questions of the day. We shall advocate the exercise of the most strict economy in the management of our financial affairs, and shall, as occasion may occur, assist in devising means for the increase of our revenue.

(7) The question of removing intruders is one of much interest to our citizens. We believe a specific law on this subject, regulating the manner in dealing with such characters, would be highly beneficial. Such a law should require district attorneys to report intruders direct to the chief, and the chief should urge the matter before the United States Indian agent.

(8) Education is the great bulwark as well as the embellishment of a republican government. This being so, we shall endeavor to place the means of a liberal education within the reach of every child in the country, and especially those that live in the western portion of our nation and have less favorable surroundings to encourage them in the pursuit of education.

ISPAHECHAR,
President Union Party.

SAM HAYNES, *Secretary.*

A fair estimate may thus be drawn of the Indian political status in the other nations, as the Creek Nation occupies about a medium position in this respect.

EDUCATION.

In all the five nations special stress is laid on education. The Cherokee constitution declares that—

Morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this nation.

And special attention has been given to this subject. A sketch of their law was given in my last report, and now is presented a sketch of the Choctaw school law.

One superintendent of schools and 3 district trustees form a board of trustees. The board of trustees are authorized to contract with any board of missions or persons for the establishment of academies and schools in the Choctaw Nation. The superintendent of public schools is president of the board, superintends the sending of selected students to the State colleges, issues certificates on which the superintendents of the four Choctaw high schools receive warrants of the national auditor on the annual appropriations, designates time for examinations at the schools and academies of the nation.

The district trustees select the scholars to be sent from their respective districts to the national seminaries or academies, basing selection on "attendance and capacity to learn fast." When the selections are made and the scholar fails to attend, the sheriff is instructed to take and deliver such delinquent at the proper place after five days notice at the expense of parents or guardian of such delinquent. The district trustees have power to suspend any school, academy, or seminary in their respective districts in case of epidemic. They are required to appoint the local trustees and then report at the close of each scholastic year the number of all scholars from seven to eighteen years in their respective neighborhoods, and to generally "supervise the neighborhood schools."

The local trustee serves one year. He selects the teacher for his neighborhood school and sends the teacher to the district trustee for examination, and if the examination is satisfactory, to receive "a certificate to teach." He must visit the school at least once a month and at the end of each quarter examine the teacher's report and accounts, and if correct, so certify. The local trustee must report any negligence or delinquency of teacher to district trustee, who examines charges and may suspend and revoke their certificates to teach, but the local trustees are enjoined in the law to "promptly sustain teachers in enforcing just rules and in maintaining good order in their respective schools, and shall require pupils to pay due respect to their teachers." The local trustees are further "required to enroll all Choctaw children from the age

of seven to eighteen years of age," and it is made "the duty of all parents and guardians to send their children to the neighborhood schools provided for them," and for failure, except for good cause, to wit, "bad weather, high water, or sickness," the parents or guardians are fined 10 cents a day for each and every day of such non-attendance.

All neighborhoods that can raise 10 Choctaw scholars shall be entitled to a neighborhood school; and all teachers shall be entitled to \$2 per scholar a month when the attendance has been as much as 15 days, but if less, then 10 cents per day per scholar is deducted.

The scholars are taught 5 days in the week and not less than 6 hours. The textbooks of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, are adopted by law. The textbooks are furnished by the district trustees, from two or three chosen depositories in each district.

Boarding-schools.

The superintendents of New Hope Seminary and Spencer Academy are appointed by the principal chief, give \$5,000 bond, and conduct these schools under regulations provided by law. He procures "good, moral, competent teachers." The term is 10 months, and "New Hope" trains 100 girls from eight to fourteen years of age; 33 from each district and 1 from Chickasaw Nation, and "Spencer," 100 boys from ten to sixteen years of age, chosen in like manner. These pupils must pass satisfactory medical examination as well as on "attendance and capacity."

Orphan schools.

"Armstrong Academy" provides for 50 orphan boys, and Wheelock seminary for 50 orphan girls. The boys are trained, in addition to regular course of study, in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, and the girls in all that pertain to housewifery. The county judges select the orphans on the basis of their necessities, and the sheriffs furnish them conveyance at county's expense to the schools.

Schools of the Choctaw Nation.

Name.	No. attending.	Average attendance.	Appropriation.	Cost.
New Hope Seminary (girls).....	100	95	\$10,000	.....
Spencer Academy (boys).....	100	97	10,000	.....
Armstrong Academy (orphan boys)	50	50	5,500	.....
Wheelock Seminary (orphan girls)	50	50	5,500	.....
State Colleges:				
Girls	13 }	23	.....	\$7,125
Boys	13 }			
Neighborhood schools (168).....	3,512	.....	82,269	44,144

The following are the school teachers and attendance given by Hon. Mitchell Harrison, trustee for first district of Choctaw Nation:

SAN BOIS COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Attendance.	Location.	Name of teacher.	Attendance.
Sans Bois	George Wilkinson	25	Dwight Mission ..	S. J. Johnson	16
New Hope Church.	J. D. Tiner	33	Rock Creek	S. W. McCurtain	24
Little Sans Bois....	John Kenneday	16	Brooken	Cassie McKibben	15
Owl Creek	Robinson Bacon.....	22	Rock Branch	S. Wirt	12
Middle Sans Bois ..	J. B. Allen	19	Short Mountain ..	Mary Robinson	12
Knoxville.....	J. H. Merrill.....	16			
			Total.....		210

SCULLYVILLE COUNTY.

Pine Ridge	W. S. Hall	22	Cedar Creek.....	Ridgely Bond.....	15
Cache	E. V. Hill.....	15	Scullyville.....	C. H. Patterson.....	32
Wolf Creek.....	Irene Breashers	10	Womack	J. F. Burkett	10
Pocola.....	W. H. Laws	21	Walnut Grove ...	G. E. Rinner.....	15
New Double Spring	Walter Beard	20	Opossum Creek...	R. M. Franklin	*16
Brazil Station	D. Barrows	*22	Fort Coffee	Mrs. L. J. Blair	25
Dog Creek	F. M. Fuller	21	Clarksville	Edmund Breashers ...	15
Brazil Station	Francis Alexander	11			
			Total.....		270

* Colored.

TOBUCKSY COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Attend- ance.	Location.	Name of teacher.	Attend- ance.
Savanna	B. W. Semrer	26	Choate Prairie....	D. C. Hall	21
South Canadian ..	A. F. Ross	18	High Hill	Lyman Worcester ..	24
McAllester	E. S. Fendall	18			
McAllester	E. H. Doyle	17	Total		91
McAllester	George H. Brown	*11			

GAINES COUNTY.

Valley	Jacob James	12	Locust Grove.....	Elizabeth Wikher.....	13
Fourchmaline	Alice E. McConnell ..	16	White Oak	J. M. Taylor	10
Round Mountain ..	George Brown	18	Longtown	G. W. Bungartner	10
Riddle	C. F. Twetly	*10			
Boling Spring	W. G. Bairs	19	Total		108

SUGAR LOAF COUNTY.

Salem	E. B. Wade	26	Spring Hill	J. G. Bender.....	24
Summerfield.....	M. S. Young	25			
Caston	J. C. Blackwell	22	Total		118
Black Fork.....	W. W. Bender.....	21			

RECAPITULATION.

	Scholars.
Sans Bois county	210
Scullyville county	270
Tobucksy county.....	91
Gaines county.....	108
Sugar Loaf county	118
New Hope Seminary	103
Total	900

There are 41 schools in the second judicial district, but the names of the schools, teachers, and averages I was unable to obtain of the district trustee, Pushmataha.

Those of the third educational district, furnished by courtesy of Hon. J. H. Bryant, district trustee, are as follows, to wit:

BLUE COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Location.	Name of teacher.
Grass	R. C. Gardner.	Atoka	Charles Chona.*
Benington	G. M. Barnes.	Standing Rock	H. C. Wilson.
Pleasant Hill	J. W. Carney.	Ward	Flora B. Sandder.
Naniah Springs.....	Annbe Charles.	Cane Hill	C. A. Wilson.
Minnie Springs	Carrie Davis.	Black Jack Grove.....	Alex. Durant.
Eureka	Mary Baker.	Do	Elizabeth Morris.*
Black Jack Grove	Blanche Williams.	Pine Grove	Annie Tambler.
Cold Spring	Jackson Kayes.	Boggy Depot	Chas. Jamison.*
Chisho-ah-ka	Elijah Ward.	Momson	Malissa Foster.*
Arrington Springs.....	J. W. Laurence.	Buffalo Creek	Delilia Wright.
Double Springs.....	R. H. Butler.*	Roan Lake	Francis Benton.
Caddo	E. W. Perry.*	Kemp	Ruth M. Young.*
Durant	W. A. Durant.	Big Springs.....	Ruth Homer.
Atoka	S. M. Simser.		

JACK FORK COUNTY.

Minnie Springs.....	C. D. Moore.	Goodland	S. E. Hotomer.
Stringtown	Richard Colbert.	Itok-kish	Nannie J. Jones.
Good Land	Amos Cames.	Pigeon Roost	Walter D. Parks.
Beaver Creek.....	John Fowler.	Beaver Dam	William Homer.*
Minnie Springs.....	William Ansford.	Lexington	John Spring.
Do	R. L. Huffman.	Long Creek.....	Leland Comber.
Dumplin Creek.....	Sina Thompson.	Walker.....	Lila Overstreet.
Horse Prairie.....	Fannie Oakes.	Horse Prairie.....	Richard Colbert.
Spring Bluff	Wm. Hamilton.	Beaver Dam	Elijah J. Colbert.*
Bob Chitto	Isaac Patterson.	Ciloran	C. L. Choales.*
Cold Spring	Davis E. Homer.	Good Water	J. P. Gibbons.
Lexington	Nolan Henson.		

*Colored.

ATOKA COUNTY.

Location.	Name of teacher.	Location.	Name of teacher.
Atoka	E. J. Morton.*	Boggy Depot	Gertrude Keener.
Lehigh	W. D. Morton.	Caddo	H. C. White.
Tiah Halia	J. D. McClure.	Dannegan	Ella Lewis.*
Pleasant Hill	Jensy Jones.	Lone Freedmen	Carrie Durant.*
Hickory Grove	Malinda Johnson.	Ephesus	Mrs. Lily Garland.
Philadelphia	Mary Watery.	Philadelphia	Mrs. Bryant.
Black Jack Grove	John B. Walker.	Toma Husha	F. C. Copeland.
Free Spring Grove	John N. Killiron.*	Plain View	Mrs. H. P. Morse.
Armstrong	A. M. Major.	Blue Branch	Georgiana Jones.
Bennington	J. M. Barnes.	Belvin	Nellie Williams.

KIAMICHI COUNTY.

Ponto	W. H. Hammond.	Buffalo Springs	Dixon Frazier.
Hebron	B. L. Adams.*	Yellow Creek	E. M. D. Smith.
New Hope	H. J. Williams.	Benjamin Baker	Benjamin Baker.
Perryville	J. D. Doyle.	Big Cane	Annie Williams.
Sulphur Springs	Edward Augustus.		

* Colored.

There were 83 schools that continued through the first quarter and 75 during the second quarter. School commenced the first Monday in September, 1886, and continued until the 26th of November, 1886, constituting the first quarter. The second quarter commenced the 29th of November, 1886, and continued until February 25, 1887. The aggregate attendance during the school year was:

Indian scholars	1,080
Freedmen scholars	563
Indian schools	60
Freedmen schools	23

The average attendance of the 60 Indian schools was 21, and the Freedmen schools was 24.

Studies pursued during the year were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, and history.

There was expended in paying off the certificates for the first quarter \$7,846.60. The certificates for the second quarter have not yet been presented for payment.

The school improvements of Choctaw Nation are estimated at \$200,000. Besides the national schools, are some private and church schools, of which I have no adequate data.

Schools of Creek Nation.

Schools.	Students.	Cost.
Levering boarding school, mixed	100	\$7,000
Wealaka boarding school, mixed	100	7,000
Asbury boarding school, mixed	180	5,600
Nuyaka boarding school, mixed	80	5,600
Tallahassee boarding school, colored, mixed	50	.....
Common schools	700	11,600

Eufaula district.—(1) Eufaula, (2) West Eufaula, (3) Tuskegee, (4) Shoal Creek, (5) Hillobee, (6) Weogufkee, (7) Tuckabatchee, (8) Coon Creek, (9) Thewalee, (10) Middle Creek, (11) Tulmochussee, (12) Little River, (13) Wetumpka, (14) Thlopthlocco, (15) Salt Spring.

Muskogee district.—(1) Muskogee, (2) Cane Creek, (3) Sugar Creek, (4) Black Jack, (5) Old Agency, (6) Durant.

Okmulgee district.—(1) Okmulgee, (2) Cussetah, (3) Uchee.

Coweta district.—(1) Coweta, (2) Marshall Town.

Deep Fork district.—(1) Green Leaf, (2) Honey Creek.

Of the common schools there are 21 schools for Indian scholars and 7 for negro scholars. Eighteen of the teachers are of Indian blood, 6 whites, and 5 negroes.

Youths at colleges in States, 21; cost, \$6,500.

Besides these there are various church and private schools.

	Capacity.
Presbyterian Mission Boarding School, Muscogee (girls)	20
Harold Institute (Methodist) boarding, Muscogee (girls)	100
Indian University (Baptist) boarding, (young men)	100
Evangel Mission (colored) Muscogee (mixed)	50
Presbyterian School, Tulsa (mixed)	84

And others unrecorded.

Some of these schools are really of the best class, especially the Indian University with its beautiful building and location, designed for special training of Indians to the Christian ministry. Also the Harold Institute and the Presbyterian Mission. This latter mission is conducted on the cottage plan, and is doing a valuable work in teaching the girls to manage, direct, and make in their own cottages civilized homes. Space forbids even a short sketch of the institutions that thoroughly merit description in giving a fair account of the educational work going on in this agency. The catalogue of the Indian University is a tasteful one of 26 pages, submitted herewith.

Schools in the Cherokee Nation.

	Capacity.
Male seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. T.	175
Female Seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. T.	175
Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Salina, Ind. T.	200
100 common schools, by districts	5,000

Tahlequah district.—(1) Tahlequah, (2) Tahlequah (colored), (3) Pleasant Valley, (4) Sequoyah, (5) Grant, (6) Blue Springs, (7) Eureka, (8) Baldhill, (9) Catcher Town, (10) Tehee, (11) Lewis Prairie, (12) Four Mile Branch (colored), (13) Carey, (14) Crittendon.

Going Snake district.—(1) Oak Grove, (2) Rabbit Trap, (3) Stony Point, (4) Oak Ball, (5) Oakes, (6) Piney, (7) Whitmore, (8) Peavine, (9) Long Prairie, (10) Baptist Mission, (11) Flint Creek, (12) Prairie Grove.

Flint district.—(1) New Hope, (2) Round Spring, (3) Honey Hill, (4) Cochran, (5) Clear Spring, (6) Dahlonga, (7) Magnolia, (8) Elm Grove.

Cooweescoowee district.—(1) Vinita, (2) West Point, (3) Catoosa, (4) Big Creek (colored), (5) Lightning Creek (colored), (6) Bryan's Chapel, (7) Lightning Creek, (8) Three Rivers, (9) Pryor's Creek, (10) Claremore, (11) Flat Rock, (12) Goose Neck (colored), (13) Sequoyah, (14) Belle View, (15) Coody's Bluff, (16) Rogers.

Delaware district.—(1) Roger's Spring, (2) Carr's Spring, (3) Logan, (4) Hickory Grove, (5) Ballard, (6) Mitchell Spring, (7) New Town, (8) Virginia, (9) Moore (colored), (10) Olympus, (11) Honey Creek, (12) Willow Spring, (13) Island Ford, (14) Beck, (15) White Water.

Canadian district.—(1) Girty, (2) Black Jack, (3) Stopping Elm, (4) Prairie View, (4) Devdenne, (6) Woodall, (7) Meridian, (8) Texanna.

Saline district.—(1) Locust Grove, (2) Vann's Valley (colored), (3) Cedar Bluff, (4) Chu-wa-staw-yah, (5) Arcadia, (6) Cahcowee, (7) Wickcliff.

Sequoyah district.—(1) Oak Dale, (2) Sweet Town, (3) Gunter's Prairie, (4) Shiloh, (5) Teehee, (6) Geary Valley, (7) Timbuctoo (colored).

Illinois district.—(1) Roach Young, (2) Garfield, (3) South Bethel, (4) White Oak, (5) Land Town (colored), (6) Fort Gibson, (7) Fort Gibson (colored), (8) Manard, (9) Sweet Spring, (10) Vian, (11) Green Leaf.

The male seminary is about 1 mile from Tahlequah, and is an imposing looking structure, 185 feet long by 109 feet broad, of three and four stories in height, costing nearly \$100,000. It has over eighty available rooms, including chapel, parlors, dining-hall, study hall, bath rooms, laundry, ironing rooms, furnace, storage, section rooms, &c. It is quite well furnished, and has a respectable faculty of seven teachers and instructors and six other officers, steward, domestic, superintendent, two matrons, medical superintendent, and librarian.

The female seminary was identical, but unfortunately has been completely destroyed by fire. The fire is attributed to the careless or intentional act of a demented citizen of the United States, and occurred last spring. The Cherokee council was called in extra session to consider its rebuilding. The council promptly appropriated \$60,000 for a new seminary, to be constructed in Tahlequah, and the contract has been let for its erection.

The orphan asylum is a similar institution in all material respects to the seminaries. It is for both sexes, and has been recently enlarged to accommodate about 200 children. The nation furnishes the orphans with everything.

The Cherokee Nation gives the Cherokee negroes twelve common schools, and the question of giving them a high school has been mooted. The aggregate attendance was about 4,200; the average about 2,600.

The cost of the national schools exceeds \$80,000 a year.

Beside the public schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita (Congregational).....	150
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah (Baptist).....	99
Presbyterian Mission, Tahlequah	60
Park Hill	40
Dwight	50
Vinita	
Methodist Mission, Vinita	100
Webber's Falls	50
Presbyterian school, Locust Grove	50
Childer's Station.....	?
Moravian mission, Oaks	?

And other private schools of which this office has no data.

Schools in the Chickasaw Nation.

	Capacity.
Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys).....	100
Orphan Home, Lebanon (both sexes)	75
Wapanucka Academy (both sexes)	60
Female Seminary (girls)	75
Fourteen common schools; average, 20	280

Some students are educated in the States. I have been unable to get data from the Chickasaw authorities. Schools of churches will be alluded to under the head of religious instruction.

Schools in the Seminole Nation.

The Seminoles support two high schools:

	Cost.
Wewoka Mission (boarding), 75 pupils.....	\$3,700
Sasakwa Female Academy (boarding), 23 pupils.....	2,600

The Presbyterian Board furnishes also \$1,700 for Wewoka Mission, and the Methodist \$600 for Sasakwa. There are also four district schools, which are in good condition.

As a general rule, the schools under the guidance and control of the churches have done excellently well and are of great benefit to the Indian country. I regret being unable to notice them in detail, as Nuyaka, Worcester Academy, Harrold, and others equally worthy deserve more than a passing notice.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers of this agency are beginning to play an important part in guiding public opinion. Some of them are well conducted and quite enterprising in gathering local news:

Name.	Where published.	Management.	Publication.	Circulation.
Globe-Democrat	Saint Louis.....	Republican	Daily.....	2,500
Republican	do	Democrat.....	do	3,000
Indian Journal	Eufaula	Republican and Creek..	Weekly.....	1,200
Atoka Independent.....	Atoka	Choctaw	do	650
Indian Chieftain.....	Vinita	Cherokee	do	1,272
Indian Record*	Muscogee	Presbyterian	Monthly.....	
Indian Missionary.....	Atoka	Baptist	do	617
Cherokee Advocate.....	Tahlequah.....	Cherokee Nation.....	Weekly.....	800
Telephone	do	do	do	400
Brother in Red	Muscogee	Methodist	do	1,000
The Enterprise.....	Paul's Valley.....	.....	?	650

* Burned out.

Many other papers and periodicals are taken by the people of which no data can be given.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 62 ministers with regular circuits, and 115 local native ministers, who preach when occasion offers; white members, 2,937; Indian members, 5,409; negro, 32; Sunday schools, 96; Sunday school officers and teachers, 440; Sunday school scholars, 3,797; churches, 52; parsonages, 16; and directs

Asbury Manual Labor School, Seminole Female Academy, Harrold International Institute, District Conference School, Webber's Falls, Pierce Institute at White Bead Hill, Chickasaw Nation.

The Baptist Church has 150 churches; 7,507 members, as follows: Cherokee Nation, Indian and white, 1,835; colored, 500; total, 2,335. Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, Indian and white, 1,755; colored, 885; total, 2,640. Creek and Seminole Nation, 1,225, Indian and white; colored, 1,153; total, 2,378. Miscellaneous, Indian and white, 77; colored, 77; total, 154. Totals, Indian and white, 4,892; colored, 2,615; total, 7,507. It has 125 ministers and a number of native supernumeraries, 65 Sunday schools, and 1,300 Sunday school scholars.

The Presbyterian Church in one presbytery has 24 ministers, 6 licentiates, 43 churches, and over 1,300 members. It has 12 important and well-conducted mission schools, with some 800 pupils, and a number of Sunday schools.

Congregational Church has 7 ministers, has established 40 church meetings and Sunday schools, with 1,609 Sunday school children, 213 church members, and 2 schools: Wilberforce Institute, McAllester, Ind. T., with 65 students, and Worcester Academy, with 124 pupils.

The Roman Catholic Church began its labor in this Territory in 1875, at Atoka, establishing a small school. It now has 4 churches, viz: McAllester, Savanna, Atoka, Lehigh; attendance, 1,000 members; 1 day school at McAllester, conducted by Sisters of Mercy, 120 scholars; 2 day schools at Atoka and Lehigh, to begin this September; a boarding-school is to be erected on grounds provided by Mr. Ben Smallwood, near Lehigh; a hospital to be placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy is in construction now at McAllester. Rt. Rev. D. J. Robot, who had labored so faithfully and successfully, is now dead, and Rt. Rev. D. Ignatius Jean has been appointed his successor, with 13 priests under his direction.

The Moravian Church has 2 societies, 2 churches, 2 white missionaries, 1 native Cherokee-speaking preacher, 54 communicants, and 2 Sunday schools.

It will be seen from this that the Indian people are under the influence of extended and powerful educational forces—nearly 400 secular teachers of school, a number of secular and religious newspapers; over 400 preachers, and a multitude of Sunday schools and Sunday school teachers.

The Creeks and Seminoles have less means to secure the proper education of the young than the other nations.

The Chickasaw negroes are in an unfortunate position, being absolutely without schools, and unable apparently to provide them. On the 12th of this month I have an engagement with the Chickasaw governor to meet a committee of the Chickasaw council with the view to securing some amelioration of their condition.

LAND TENURE.

The title of the land of the five nations is held in the nation itself, and each citizen has an equal right to make a farm on the unoccupied domain or use the common pasturage. The custom used to be, he could use all he wanted for pasturage as well as farming, and many large pastures were erected, till it became a serious public abuse, some pastures extending eight or ten miles square, to the exclusion of the cattle of others. This abuse was corrected in the several nations by restricting the right of fencing the common pasture to a small acreage, and all the large pastures have been destroyed. Some citizens have gone into the farming business on a great scale, and are cultivating large tracts of land, in some cases exceeding 1,000 acres, and in one exceptional case in the Washita valley, as high as 8,000 acres are said to be in one corn farm. The cultivation of the soil is rapidly increasing (the estimate by Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, principal chief of Cherokees, is 15 per cent.), probably 10 to 20 per cent.

There is enough farming land to abundantly supply all wishing to farm, and no present danger of such monopoly of farming land as would oppress the poor. Whenever the cultivated area becomes so large as to deprive the less energetic majority of such proportionate part of the tillable land as their increasing wants may render desirable, that majority can be relied on to protect its own interests against individual greed by suitable legislation, as it did in the case of the wire pastures. The vote of the man with 10 acres counts as much as that of the man with 10,000 acres, and the former has an immense majority. That relative class will continue with certainty to maintain political supremacy. The offices of the Indian nations and nearly all political power is in the hands of this class, because money-makers and big farmers make more and are better satisfied in attending their own business, and leave the national offices and political management to those who have less home cares and take a livelier interest in the subject.

Several years ago this majority took a sudden alarm at the large number of "white" renters or farm workers in the Cherokee Nation, and passed what was popularly known as the "\$25 permit law." This law provided for the payment of \$25 a month for each

United States citizen hired by a Cherokee citizen, and was intended to prevent the employment of United States citizens and effect their removal. This arbitrary and extreme action of the legislature shows how supreme the power of this element, because the law was disastrous in its purpose to a large part of the enterprise of the nation. It was repealed at the next session, having met a general howl of disapprobation, because it affected vested rights and would have ruined many citizens who were compelled to rely in large measure on white labor to cultivate their farms, mills, etc. The operation of this law in some of the districts, where all of the citizens were more or less using white labor, was almost ludicrous. The party made an example of would be indicted and brought up for trial, the jury impaneled (of men who had each done the same thing), and evidence submitted clearly convicting the accused. The jury (of fellow-sinners), after calm reflection as to the best interests of the country and an interested examination of that case in all its bearings, would bring in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The permit laws of the nations all vary, but are all reasonable and just and meet with respectful obedience. The Cherokee permit is granted by the district clerk on the application of a citizen and the payment of a fee of 50 cents per month for benefit of Cherokee Nation, citizen subject to penalty for failure to get permit, and also United States citizen. The Choctaw permit by county clerk on order of district judge, fee varying with purpose of labor, etc; citizen alone responsible for failure to get permit. The Creek permit is issued by treasurer; citizen must file bond for good behavior of his tenant or employé, etc.

A large number of persons in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations are working under leases, though the lease in each nation is forbidden by law. The cases are in some sections very numerous indeed. The method is this: The Indian citizen will agree to "employ" the United States citizen for a period of from five to ten years, generally about five years, secure his permits, and locate him on some portion of the unoccupied public domain. Then the United States citizen is to break out, fence, and erect house thereon, and have all the products of the place for the period of years agreed on. At the end of that time the place with its improvements is delivered to the Indian. In this way farms are made for Indian children by the time they reach maturity, and, while unlawful to lease, the results generally are not to be condemned. It happens, occasionally, however, a dishonest citizen of the Indian country declines to keep up the permit, and demands possession before the time expires. When the party is without permit he is left in the attitude of "intruder;" he can not demand protection under his lease because unlawful, and indeed generally the rule is that a United States citizen, who makes a contract with an Indian does so at his own risk. In such a case a hardship is wrought on the United States citizen, though he may blame his own want of discretion in making an unlawful contract and with a dishonest person. It is quite rare, however, this dishonesty appears, and quite a large number of farms have been made for the Indians in this way to the common advantage of both parties to the contract.

The holding of land in common, giving to each citizen all he can cultivate and having it revert to the public domain if he fails to cultivate it, and held in further check by the right of the council to limit and control monopoly, gives to every Indian willing to work a certain home and a support. By his own labor, without tax, free grass, wood, and water, and a good soil, he can surely make a respectable living for himself and family in spite of inherited apathy and lack of the shrewd business ability that characterizes his white brother. This system precludes the possibility of unjust pauperism, so often imposed on worthy and willing labor by the conditions of highly-civilized life, where individuals are permitted to control and substantially monopolize land, without consideration of poorer non-landholders, and I sincerely believe it is the true safeguard of these Indians until they shall have grown, under the educational forces now operating on them and their children, up to the full measure of American citizenship, which they feel sooner or later to be their destiny.

As the cultivated area becomes larger and larger, and wealth increases in geometric ratio, the idea of division in severalty will become stronger and stronger till the majority, who have a smaller share than a due proportion would give them, will demand a more even distribution of the soil. There are some already who believe in this, probably one in four in the Cherokee Nation, if made under such restrictions as they themselves would choose to impose. I incline to think the rapid growth in education, material condition, and social character will bring this division of land in severalty into a prominent question in a comparatively few years. The full-bloods are strongly opposed to the idea, while the half-breeds and adopted citizens are more inclined to consider the question.

The full-bloods regard it as the first step in depriving them of their homes, because of their unfortunate experience in the East. In the treaties under which they came West they had the title made as strong as possible, and were entirely unwilling to move from the eastern homes till they were fully assured that they would not in the future meet with a similar demand for their removal. A fee simple was guaranteed

and patents promised and subsequently issued. President Jackson, March 23, 1829, tells the Creeks, speaking of this country :

There your white brothers will not trouble you ; they will have no claim on the land, and you can live upon it, you and your children, *as long as the grass grows or the water runs*, in peace and plenty ; it will be yours forever.

And on the 18th of April, of the same year, it was said to the Cherokees :

There you will find no conflicting interests. The United States power and sovereignty uncontrolled by the high authority of State jurisdiction and resting on its own energies, will be able to say to you, in the language of your own nation, *the soil shall be yours while the trees grow or the streams run*.

And the treaties pledge that the jurisdiction of no State or Territory should be at any time extended over them. Under the present system the full-blood has been safe and happy nearly a half century. He is intensely conservative, too much so, and for this reason—the dread of experiment. Because of the unwritten history kept alive among the Indians of the distresses of the forced removal from the East, the full-blood is almost unanimously hostile to any act which he imagines would disturb the present peace and security.

CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the five nations are variously graded by blood from the pure Indian stock to the pure white stock, and variously crossed on other Indian stock. There are many negroes, former slaves to Indians, and among the Creeks is some negro miscegenation, though much exaggerated in reports on that subject. There are numbers of adopted citizens, whites, other Indians, and negroes.

The adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation—about 1,100 whites, about 550 Shawnees, about 765 Delawares, and about 2,400 negroes, total, 4,815—have been denied the rights of full participation as Cherokees in every respect, especially in regard to funds derived from lands west of the 96th meridian. The Cherokees claim that a fair construction of the purposes of the treaties would not give them this right, while the claimants, with apparent justice from the language, argue it gives them all. The ultimate determination of this question will probably be referred, by act of Congress, to the Court of Claims. It was interesting, however, to observe how the two political parties of the Cherokee Nation, in their canvass of this summer for the election of chief, legislature, etc., deferred to this adopted vote and treated this subject. The Downing party agreed to give them all the rights guaranteed by treaty. The National party agreed to let the matter go to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and accept the decision of the courts as final. It would be interesting to submit here their intelligent, comprehensive, and shrewd platforms, and a synopsis of their ingenious arguments against each other. The contest terminated by the election of Hon. Joel B. Mayes, a highly intelligent and prosperous half-breed Cherokee, by the Downing party, and the election of a majority of the senate and council branch of the National party, so that the adopted citizens will probably have their rights adjusted by the Court of Claims without further serious opposition.

In the matter of claimants to citizenship, the Cherokees, while declaring the principle set forth in the Supreme Court of the United States in North Carolina case of March 1, 1886, and in the Cherokee constitution, that claimants from States must be readmitted to citizenship by act of the national council before exercising any of the rights of citizenship, yet have declared also that all might be readmitted to citizenship that could trace direct descent from the Cherokee rolls of 1835 or 1852, and satisfy a commission of the descent. A commission of three of the most intelligent and upright men in the nation to hear these cases has been appointed, and are now giving the claims patient investigation.

The Cherokee law forbids the exercise of the rights of citizenship till the right is established, but there is quite a class of claimants who not only exercise these rights but employ white labor without permits, disregard the timber laws, etc. The Cherokees decline to issue permits to "citizenship claimants" for United States citizens' labor under the law above referred to.

The Choctaws several years ago agreed on a plan to settle the question of claimants to citizenship by giving them an appeal to the Interior Department through this agency. In accordance therewith quite a large number of persons were summoned to the Choctaw council to establish their pretension. Some were admitted, some refused and appealed, but many made no attempt to "prove up the right." The appealed cases I heard at Tush-ka Homma during first two weeks of October last, and have recently made a final report on these cases.

The Choctaws have modified the citizenship question by the passage of the following law, to wit :

Whereas much annoyance and expense to the Choctaw Nation, in consequence of the claims of persons claiming to be entitled to the rights of Choctaws in the Choctaw Nation ; and

Whereas the rights of such persons are often so doubtful and remote to the present stock of Choctaw blood that the adjudication becomes under the most favorable circumstances a question ; and

Whereas the Choctaws are, and have ever been, disposed to accord to people of their blood any right they may have, they feel bound to adhere to the long and recognized usages of their nation, and to exclude from those rights all claimants whose blood is so remote and uncertain that the appellation of Indian to such persons would be a misnomer. It is not now, and never was, considered obligatory upon the Choctaw Nation to admit into their tribal organization any people that might claim, or, perchance, have in their veins small quantities of Choctaw blood. The policy adopted by this nation for many years previous to the war and treaty of 1866 was to allow all white persons from beyond the limits of the nation, who married according to existing laws on the subject, the rights of citizenship. These rights of citizenship were courtesies extended to the marriage relation, and the rights conceded by the nation were matters of grace rather than matters of right under any law or treaty stipulation. The rights thus conceded were deemed steps in its civilization and the upbuilding of their nationality. Now the necessity of legislation on this subject has been brought to the attention of the nation by the large number of persons pressing their claims for citizenship upon the general council at its yearly sessions. These claimants claim rights upon every conceivable ground imaginable. The admission of these claimants, actuated largely by the inducement held out to them by what they may be entitled to when admitted (the amount thus acquired by admission in round numbers being \$2,500), is so great that it becomes the duty of the nation to prescribe by legislation some preserving principle by declaring that the applicant should have in his veins Choctaw blood to the extent of at least one-eighth Choctaw. And it should be further understood and declared that the rights thus conceded to persons from the outside to the inside, with the rights asked for or claimed, are matters of grace on the part of the nation rather than rights demandable of the Choctaw Nation and enforceable by the Government of the United States.

In view of the premises it is, therefore, asked that the following bill be enacted by the general council now in session, to wit:

AN ACT entitled "An act defining quantity of blood necessary for citizenship."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled*, That hereafter all persons, non-citizens of the Choctaw Nation, making or presenting to the general council petitions for rights of a Choctaw in the nation, shall be required to have one-eighth Choctaw blood, and shall be required to prove the same by competent testimony.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all applicants for rights in this nation shall prove their mixture of blood to be of white and Indian.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That no person convicted of any felony or high crime shall be admitted to rights of citizenship within this nation.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed to affect persons within the limits of the Choctaw Nation now enjoying the rights of citizenship.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are not annoyed so much by applicants for citizenship.

The cases on which I passed an opinion, appealed from the Choctaw council, presented some most attenuated claims, which were doubtless sincerely believed by the claimants to give them a just claim to be upheld by the United States as Choctaw, *e. g.*, where a white man was a claimant because he had married a pure white woman, the daughter of a white woman by a white man, who had previously had for his wife a Choctaw woman; and the hundreds of descendants (236 enumerated, perhaps as many unknown) who claim to be the offspring of Abigail Rogers, alleged to be of half Choctaw blood, born 1760, and who left the Choctaw Nation as an infant about 125 years ago, and neither she nor her descendants have since been enrolled, recognized, or known to the Choctaws as Choctaws, but scattered in the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and California, but now, in some numbers, have collected in the Choctaw Nation, and demand the rights of Choctaw citizenship.

The Choctaw negroes have been given the rights of citizenship as provided by treaty, except eighty-three persons, who chose to receive \$100 cash and leave the Choctaw Nation. Twenty-six of these persons have not called for their money.

The position of the Chickasaw negroes is undefined and unsatisfactory, as they are neither "fish, flesh, nor fowl," being neither recognized as Chickasaw citizens or United States citizens. They have no schools. As previously stated, on September 12, 1887, I shall make an earnest endeavor, both for their sakes and that of the Chickasaw government, to arrange some amicable and just method of settlement.

United States citizens who marry Choctaws and Chickasaws, become Choctaws and Chickasaws as far as the United States courts are concerned. Those who marry Cherokees become Cherokees under Cherokee laws, but remain United States citizens under United States laws. Those who marry Creeks and Seminoles remain both by Indian law and United States law unchanged in their status. Creeks refuse to take cognizance of them.

THE SOCIAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION

of the people is generally unappreciated by those not familiar with it. I have received letters from Kansas, the nearest neighbor of the Five Nations, asking if it would be safe to leave the line of railroad without a guard, and the great majority think of the Cherokee or Choctaw as a copper-colored person in moccasins and breech clout, eagle feathers, tomahawk, and pistol laying around for a fair chance to kill somebody.

The fact is, the citizen's dress alone is worn in this agency. The people nearly all understand the English language, and all the schools are taught in this language. People passing through an Indian town here for the first time are apt to ask, "Where are the Indians?" because their ideals are not to be seen. In the Annual Report of

1886 I gave a sketch to which I respectfully refer, briefly stating now that the people live about as well as they do in western Arkansas, and the villages are very similar. Many of the adopted citizens and half-breeds, and some full-bloods are quite wealthy. There is one full-blood Choctaw estimated to have 12,000 cattle. There are quite a large number also who have no apparent ambition, live in a poor way, and as secluded as possible, just as there are said to be patriots in the mountains of White river who still persist in voting for General Andrew Jackson. They all make their living by civilized pursuits, there being no professional fishers or hunters, except those from the States who hunt prairie chickens for the markets in violation of law.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

The number of United States citizens is steadily increasing in this agency under the Indian permit law, to the great material and social advantage of the Five Nations. It is not without its embarrassing features, however, for many civil cases arise between themselves alone, and with Indian citizens, in some instances, involving large sums. There is no court having civil jurisdiction to settle these cases, which necessarily must increase in number and importance, and for which provision should be made.

If the Federal court is clothed with power to try an Indian's right to life itself, or for an assault on his life, I see no reason why it may not be empowered to protect his right to property, or deny his right of defrauding a citizen of the United States.

UNITED STATES COURT AND COMMISSIONER.

The United States district court for the western district of Arkansas has more business than it can possibly attend to, and many cases I would have otherwise presented for the protection of the Indians of this agency have been passed by because of their minor character when compared to more important criminal matters, and the present embarrassment of the court in the multitude of important cases to hear.

There are few courts, I imagine, where business is conducted with more celerity or greater fairness, due largely to the very superior ability and high character of Hon. Isaac C. Parker.

One serious defect, however, in the administration of justice by this court is that the overwork necessarily prevents the citizen from enjoying the guaranty of the constitution—a speedy trial. Moreover, owing to the great distances and necessity of traveling horseback, and the fact that witnesses have to attend the court probably three or four times before a case is disposed of, making, maybe, a journey in all of from 800 to 1,200 miles, thus punishing them severely in hardship and loss of money and time, many cases are unreported or all knowledge of them denied.

Recently a man named Hill cut his wife's throat and gave her mother a terrible cut in the head, 10 miles north of Muscogee. It was impossible to get a doctor to dress her wounds, though payment was guaranteed, for fear of being summoned to this court as a witness; and it is certain that stealing and whisky peddling is permitted to go unreported in the majority of cases, rather than incur the expense of reporting it.

It would save thousands of dollars in mileage if there were located a court more near the center of the Five Nations, at Fort Gibson or Muscogee, and would secure a better administration of the laws of the United States, as well as save great expense to, and be far more satisfactory to the people of this agency.

INTRUDERS.

The intruder question is about as set forth in my last report. In the Chickasaw Nation, where the trespass assumed such serious dimensions as to require United States cavalry, the evil is much abated, and can be controlled under the Chickasaw law. This law provides for \$1 per head (see section 2117, U. S. Revised Statutes) for all cattle found willfully trespassing on the public domain, and in case of non-payment the stock is sold to pay the \$1. I shall endeavor to have the statute amended to prevent the possibility of material error.

The Creeks have such a statute, and the Choctaws and Cherokees both have laws prohibiting this intrusion. I think that, after all the warning the cattle intruders have had in the Choctaw Nation, the operation of the Chickasaw law should not be interfered with by the United States, but that the Chickasaws with this mild weapon of offense should be permitted to defend their public domain.

When a person is reported to me as an intruder by the principal chief of one of the nations, I issue to him the following notice, keeping a stub and index of intruder books, to wit:

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Muscogee. ———, 188—.

To ————:

You are hereby notified that the authorities of the ——— Nation have reported to this office that you are an intruder, residing in their nation in violation of law, to wit, that you have ————, and they demand that you be immediately removed.

You will therefore remove at once beyond the limits of this agency, or appear at this office on or before ———, 188—, and show cause, either in person or by written statements, duly sworn to before any officer authorized to administer the oath, why the demand of the chief should not be complied with.

Your failure to appear or answer as directed will be taken as evidence that you are an intruder, and orders will be issued for your immediate removal as the law provides.

Very respectfully,

Served by me this — day of ———, 188—

United States Indian Agent.

POST OFFICE, ———.

N. B.—The officer serving this notice should, without fail, enter date of service, signing his official name and giving his post-office address. Return this promptly to United States Indian agent, Muscogee, Ind. T.; and if after report by officer of service on him he refuses to answer, or answers showing that he is an intruder and can not adjust his affairs amicably, I declare him such and order his removal. If he does not obey the order, he may be ejected by the Indian police or United States troops.

The timber and coal thieves along the border say truly enough that there is no law to punish their trespass, as section 5388, which protects lands of the United States from depredations, does not protect the land of the Five Nations. The law should be so revised as to protect the Indians from robbery.

CHEROKEE OUTLET.

The lands of the Cherokee Nation lying west of the ninety-sixth meridian were leased May, 1883, to The Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association for \$100,000 per annum. The association has promptly paid up the amount due the nation.

Last November its representatives attempted to re-lease this strip for the same amount. It is worth a much larger sum. Complaints were made to me that they were using large quantities of whisky and money to unduly influence the Cherokee council, and I went to Tahlequah to examine into the charge. My inquiry seemed to fully confirm the charge, as I formally reported to your office under your instruction. They have since been each indicted by the grand jury on three counts. The affair is much to be regretted, as the members stand high as business men. The council meeting in November is expected to take action in reference to this very important matter.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

The council convened on the 6th of June, pursuant to adjournment of last year, with Hon. S. H. Bengé in the chair, and G. W. Grayson acting clerk. The council was composed of fifty-seven representatives from nineteen of the tribes resident in the Territory, namely:

Cherokee: Col. W. P. Ross, Daniel Redbird, John Chambers, George Sanders, James Chambers, Frog Sixkiller, and S. H. Bengé. Choctaw: T. D. Ainsworth and G. W. Walker. Creek: G. W. Stidham, G. W. Grayson, D. N. McIntosh, John A. Moore, Sam Grayson, and Wesley Tiger. Chickasaws: C. A. Burris. Seminole: Hul-pul-tar, Nokus-Fixeco, and Multh-kup-harjo. Kiowa: Lone Wolf, Poor Buffalo, and Oh-pah-tee. Wichita: Ni-os-touey, Wichita Issaccu, and Kan-widdy-hunthres. Comanche: White Wolf, Black Crow, and Tabbe-na-nac. Delaware: Bold Wilson, Jack Thomas, and Jack Harry. Caddo: Chief Jake and Toua-conie-Jim. Waco: Gat-se-de-ah-tsoo. Shawnee: White Turkey, John Logan, and Big Jim. Keechi: Cowarra Huntress. Sac and Fox: Mah-ko-si-tah, Pe-ah-tuy-tuck, Mish-he-walk, Hat-chisee, Kah-ne-kan, and Hay-we-too-sah. Iones: Ah-lee-cha. Osages: Nick Thornton, S. W. Pettit, Hi-kah-pah-nah, Claymore, Wm. P. Mathes, George Summers, and Minke-wah-tan-kah. Seneca: William Spicer and Joe Whitecrow. Kickapoos: John Mohawk, Che-quaw-mo-ko-ke-ko, and Wash-quah-mo-quah.

On motion of the council, the chair appointed a committee of ten to report to it what business, if any, there was which should claim the attention of the house, and what action was necessary thereon. On the third day of the council the committee of ten reported and recommended the adoption of the following memorial:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR: The undersigned, delegates representing the nations and tribes of Indians of the Indian Territory, which is to say, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Sac and Fox, Osages, and others, beg respectfully to invite attention to the following representations: Whatever misgivings may have seemed to be justified in our minds by the action of the Government of the United States, yet we are willing to assume that it is always its purpose, in the treatment of the Indians, to benefit them as rapidly as possible by throwing around them those conditions which will enable them effectively to adapt themselves to the requirements of civilized life in the least possible time. Your memorialists from the civilized tribes of this Territory believe they have lived sufficiently long under the operations and influences of the Indian policy of the General Government to be judges at this time, in some sort, of its utility for the accomplishment of the purposes in view; and that they may justly claim a respectful hearing in any opinion advanced upon any policy proposed to take the place of those of the past. Your memorialists disclaim any intention to antagonize or obstruct the operation of any just and effective policy that may be adopted by the United States for the general advancement of the Indians, but, on the contrary, will do whatever they can to contribute to its effectiveness.

This body, composed of representatives of all the tribes named, as well as others, has been earnestly appealed to by certain tribes domiciled on the western border of our Territory to present for them, to the General Government, the fact that the provisions of public law No. 43, providing for allotments of lands in severalty to Indians, will prove not a benefit, but a detriment to their best interests, which are now in a state of progress that should be reasonably satisfactory to all practical minds. For attempting to present this view of our brothers to the President we will be pardoned when it is remembered that we are alike opposed to its provisions, regarding them merely as a departure from the policy under which we have prospered to one which will in the near future engulf all of the nations and tribes of the Territory in one common catastrophe, to the enrichment of land monopolists, before whom even your own citizens, with all the civilized machinery of justice, seem powerless to secure their rights. We deprecate any measure or law which will, in our judgment, lead to placing any Indians of the Territory as a party to so unequal a contest.

Like other people, the Indian needs at least the germ of political identity, some governmental organization of his own, however crude, to which his pride and manhood may cling and claim allegiance, in order to make true progress in the affairs of life. This peculiarity in the Indian character is elsewhere called patriotism, and the wise and patient fashioning and guidance of which alone will successfully solve the question of civilization. Preclude him from this and he has little else to live for. The law to which objection is urged does this by enabling any member of a tribe to become a member of some other body politic by electing and taking to himself a quantity of land which at the present time is the common property of all.

Any tribe occupying lands in the Territory under stipulations of treaty with the United States must be the rightful owners of all the lands of the reservation, and therefore entitled to the right of determining any apportionment of its landed property, should such an expedient be decided on. The land-in-severalty law, however, leaves the Indians no discretion in this regard, but apportions to each individual only a part of that which is already his property and leaves the balance for sale to others who will be composed of a class having no love or sympathy for the Indians; and who will rush into the new country, and in their mad race for gain crowd out every hope and chance for Indian civilization.

Your memorialists, especially of the five tribes, have undergone sad experience in transactions with the United States of an identical nature in 1830 and 1832, and shudder at the thought of the misfortunes that must surely come to the tribes of the farther west if the provisions of this law are enforced. The tribes earnestly desire and ask the President to stay the operation of the law until they shall be in a condition to be benefited by it; and the five civilized tribes also join in an earnest and respectful request that the President do not put in force the land-in-severalty act upon powerless and protesting people until they at least may have the opportunity of testing the validity of their rights before the judiciary of the United States.

Being read and interpreted, on motion of Mr. Sanders, of the Cherokee Nation, the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting in yeas 57, nays none.

After recess the committee continued its report by offering the following resolutions, namely:

Be it resolved by the international council of the five civilized and other tribes of the Indian Territory in joint council assembled, That the president of said council be and is hereby required and directed to cause a certified copy of the memorial in reference to the allotment of lands in severalty to members of Indian tribes, as provided under the act of Congress, known as public law No. 43, adopted by this council, to be forwarded to the President and other proper officers of the United States without delay.

Be it resolved by the international council of the Indian Territory, That such nations herein represented as may appoint delegates to Washington be, and are hereby, requested to instruct them to endeavor to secure the early establishment and recognition of the right of the nations and tribes of the Territory to a judicial hearing and trial of any cause arising between any one or more of them and the Government of the United States affecting their landed or money interests.

Bishop Galloway, by invitation, made a few remarks to the council, when it adjourned to the next morning.

On Thursday, June 8, the committee also reported the following preamble and resolutions, recommending their adoption, which were read, interpreted, and unanimously adopted, namely:

Whereas by the provisions of the treaty of 1866, between the United States and the Muskogee, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee tribe of Indians, the right of way was granted for the construction of two railroads across their domain, the one north and south, the other east and west, by such companies as should be thereto authorized by act of Congress; and

Whereas said provisions clearly limited and defined the right of Congress in the premises, which right has been exhausted in the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific, an east and west road, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, a north and south road, as to the Muskogee and Cherokee Nations; and

Whereas the exercise of the right to grant the right of way by Congress to other companies to construct railroads through the Indian Territory without the consent of the nations affected thereby is clearly a violation of the intent and meaning of said treaties of 1866, and subversive of the rights and interests of the Indian tribes parties thereto: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the international council, That while this body has no desire to oppose any improvement required by the commerce between the different States of the Union contiguous to the Indian Territory, yet it earnestly but respectfully protests against such legislation by Congress as appropriates Indian lands for the use and benefit of private corporations, whose employes are amenable to no local laws, and whose privileges, franchises, and immunities are bestowed with lavishness by a hand which reaps where it has not sown and dispenses what it does not own, which are used in such manner as to cause serious alarm among those most directly interested.

Be it further resolved, That this council earnestly protests against the injustice and spoliation which these acts impose upon the people here represented, and earnestly entreats the Government of the United States to respect its own guaranties and to protect the Indian people from the serious evils which result from a failure to comply with its voluntarily assumed obligations.

Resolved further, That Congress be requested to pass an enabling act, whereby all questions affecting the vested rights of the Indians under treaty stipulations may be referred to the courts of the United States and receive judicial settlement.

Resolved further, That the executive authorities of the nations here represented be and are hereby directed and requested to cause these resolutions to be presented to the proper authorities of the United States.

It was further resolved that when the council adjourns it meet again on the first Tuesday of May, 1888, at Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

It is much to be regretted that there is so little cohesive power in the Indian character and among the Indian nations. It would go far, in my opinion, to the peaceful, beneficent solution of the change of the Indian nations into a flourishing Indian State of the Union if the tribes could unite, but I do not think great interest was exhibited in this meeting, as but one chief of the five nations was present, to wit, Hon. J. M. Perryman, who lives at Eufaula.

INDIAN POLICE.

There are 43 men of the Indian police force of this agency; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 40 sergeants and privates. They are distributed throughout the agency in the more thickly settled neighborhoods, and are selected of men of courage and good standing in their own vicinity. An equal division of the territory to be protected would give about 712 square miles to each officer. They co-operate with both Indian officers and United States deputy marshals and State officials, hunting refugees from justice, and make many needed arrests of persons who but for this force, with general authority, would escape.

In my last annual report I called attention to a serious defect in the law relative to the protection of these men, to wit, that they were subject to deadly assault and to murder, and the United States gave them no protection, the trial of their murderers being left to the Indian courts, and the Indian courts being quite unreliable to convict in such cases. I cited a case where the captain of the force was shot on the streets of this town by some young Cherokees, who were arrested for shooting at deputy marshals, and who are said to have explained they thought they were "*only shooting at Indian police.*" Three months after this report two young Cherokee half-breeds murdered Captain Sixkiller, December 24, 1886, while unarmed, in the main street of Muscogee. They have never been tried. One of the parties was captured and placed by the United States officers into the hands of the Creek officers, but though they pledged themselves to his safe-keeping and a fair trial, he was loosely guarded, and at last permitted to escape by gross negligence.

After the murder of Sixkiller, who had been a most gallant and valuable officer, Congress amended the law as follows, to wit:

That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively, and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.

The law should go further, and give that court jurisdiction when the attack grows out of the performance of the duty by consequent malice, and provide further that in any charge of deadly assault or murder against the police or Indian a fair trial should be guaranteed by the United States. It occurs to me a habeas corpus on the ground of denial of constitutional right of "a fair trial" would suffice.

In one case an Indian posse, an accessory in a killing in the performance of duty, was condemned by an Indian jury to die for murder, while the principal, the deputy marshal, a United States citizen, was acquitted by the United States court at Fort Smith. After the murder of Captain Sixkiller, William Fields, lieutenant, was made captain, and in about three months, April 10, 1887, he was murdered by a white desperado while making an arrest. Lieutenant Knight, the next officer on the force in rank, in attempting to disarm a desperado, was resisted and an attempt made on his life. Knight killed him, I am satisfied, believing it necessary to save his own life. The jury of Arkansas citizens, under a strenuous prosecution, seemed to think the killing might have been avoided, and convicted Knight of manslaughter. Lieutenant Knight stands high as a man of honor, prudence, and courage, and has been a faithful officer. I deplore his great misfortune.

The police force has been very unfortunate. It is a hazardous life. Their salaries of \$8 a month, out of which they are expected to furnish their own horses, expenses, etc., is very small for this agency, though among the wild tribes where living expense is light, and largely furnished by the United States it is different.

RAILROADS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad runs through this agency from north to south, from Chetopa, Kans., to Denison, Tex. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, operated by the "Frisco," runs from northeast in southwesterly direction through northern portion of the Cherokee and Creek Nations.

The Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad is in process of construction from Fort Smith, Ark., to Wagner, some 13 miles north of Muskogee, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The Southern Kansas and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, under the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé, have completed and are now operating a new railroad from Arkansas City, Kans., to Gainesville, Tex. The "Frisco" has completed this year a line from Fort Smith, Ark., to Paris, Tex., through the Choctaw Nation down the Kiamitia valley.

The Cherokees propose contesting the right of Congress to grant a charter through their country without the consent of the nation in the case of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad, and have sedulously avoided giving any official recognition of the right of the company to enter on its domain. Out of this sentiment the Valley road was embarrassed in obtaining ties. There is no special law relating to the furnishing of ties under which this railroad could get them, but there was a general timber law, passed November, 1886, authorizing the Cherokee citizen to sell the timber from the limits of his own improvements to United States citizens under certain conditions, to wit, having it scaled, paying a small royalty, and thus securing a permit from the district clerk. In this manner the railroad got a large number, but it was stopped by the chief ordering the clerks to issue no permits for this purpose. Some of the ties were alleged to have been cut from the public domain without the authority of law. This I ordered stopped. The road is graded in great measure and will be in operation in a few months.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad had less difficulty in obtaining ties in the Chickasaw country, for Governor William Guy, though there was no law authorizing the sale of ties, knowing that the private citizens would contrive to furnish them at public expense, called the leading men of the nation together, and they determined on a reasonable royalty for the ties needed, and made a satisfactory contract with the railroad in behalf of the Chickasaw Nation.

I have the honor to renew the recommendation in cases of Indian-damage claims for stock killed and for the fire, etc., *vs.* Atlantic and Pacific, operated by "Frisco," and *vs.* Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, be ordered settled by arbitration, where claimant and claim agent can not agree, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior (*vide* U. S. Rev. Ind. Treaties, p. 288, lines 12,856, *et seq.*; *ibid.*, p. 118, line 5,198, *et seq.*; *ibid.*, p. 89, line 3,909, *et seq.*). Under the present system the Indians are subject to the dictations of the claim agents of the two railroads. The manner in which the claims of James P. Audrain, Bird, and Willis have been treated sufficiently illustrates this subject.

COAL MINES.

Coal mining in the Territory practically dates back to the discovery of McAllester coal in 1872, and has gradually grown to large proportions. The output of the Choctaw coal mines is over 500,000 tons per annum. United States citizens and others are paid yearly an amount approximating \$800,000 for labor in and about the mines, while royalties paid to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and individual citizens of the same must nearly equal \$100,000, a large part of which is expended for educational purposes and to defray the expenses of the Indian government.

Until within a recent period the coal leases executed under Choctaw law were approved by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable the Secretary of the Interior. It appears now from an opinion of the honorable Attorney-General of the United States that there is no law authorizing the approval. If any law is needed to place this great and valuable industry on a legal or on a safer basis, it should by all means be enacted, not only for the sake of the education of the Indian children, in which it is an important factor, the sustenance of the large number of United States citizens and Indians whose families are supported by the employment given in the development and working of these mines, but above all, perhaps, by supplying the great State of Texas, which is substantially without a mineral fuel, with abundance of cheap fuel of good quality. The most rapid way in which the Indian nations can be developed, and brought to maturity of citizenship and Statehood, is in the encouragement of its material resources under the guidance of its own leaders. In this very case it has led to the agitation of the question of changing the Choctaw constitution, as one of the political advocates of the change says, "to make the constitution conform with the treaties, to augment the royalty accruing to the nation, to prevent this royalty from falling into the grasp of these mine-owners, to check the expensive coal suits now coming up before our (Choctaw) courts, to maintain the doctrine that our lands are held in common."

The Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw laws seem so shaped as not to properly invite and encourage development of coal and mineral, but the laws have been somewhat recently modified. It is to be hoped their minerals may be opened and worked as the Choctaw coals.

STATISTICS.

I have endeavored to get statistics, but the result has been very unsatisfactory. I submit the replies I obtained in answer to inquiries addressed to over one hundred prominent men. They could not answer the questions, and so put them off "for a convenient season." Exhibits A, B, and C are the only ones I deem fairly worthy of acceptance as "Estimates."

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

During the last year I have been ably assisted in the duties of this office by Col. D. M. Wisdom, agency clerk, and by Mr. Richard D. Martin, assistant clerk. Mr. Martin has been especially diligent and faithful, having become by constant practice quite expert on the stenograph and type-writer.

In closing, I have the honor to briefly recommend—

- (1) An increase of salary of Indian police of this agency.
- (2) Further legislative protection to Indian police and deputy marshals.
- (3) Establishment of United States court at Fort Gibson or Muscogee, with civil jurisdiction in all cases proper to such court, and not provided for under treaty and local law.
- (4) Establishment of an Indian training school at Fort Gibson for wild tribes.
- (5) Settlement of damage claims *vs.* railroads by arbitration under rules to be fixed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.
- (6) That some steps be taken to relieve the Chickasaw negroes from their forlorn and undetermined status.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. L. OWEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Hoyt, Kans., September 5, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Indians and the affairs of this agency for the year just closed:

Of all the Indian agencies formerly embraced within the limits of the Territory of Kansas but one remains, known as the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency. Resulting from consolidations, it now comprises the following remnants of tribes and bands: The Prairie band of Pottawatomies, numbering 468 now on the reservation, and from 250 to 300 scattered in Wisconsin, the Indian Territory, and elsewhere; the Kickapoos, numbering 233; the Iowas, numbering 145; the Sac and Fox of Missouri, numbering 78; the Chippewas and Munsees or Christian Indians, numbering 74; a total of 998, which is liable to be increased at any time by the addition of from two to three hundred who have unquestioned rights here whenever they choose to be present.

To those tribes belong reservations as follows: To the Prairie band belongs a tract of 77,357 acres, located in Jackson county, Kans. This is the largest reservation in the agency. The Kickapoos own 19,137 acres, located in Brown county. The Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri occupy reservations adjoining each other, comprising, that of the former, 16,000 acres, that of the latter, 8,000, located in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. In Franklin county, Kans., the Chippewa and Munsee Indians hold by certificate title 4,395 acres, making a total of lands held by the Indians of this agency amounting to 124,889 acres.

These reservations are well watered by rivers, streams, and springs. The soil is fertile, capable of producing all the crops grown in the eastern half of Kansas. A large portion of it is adapted to cultivation and the remainder to pasturage. The climate is mild and healthful.

The moneys belonging to these tribes are seen in the following exhibit:

Prairie band.....	\$640,000
Kickapoos.....	222,152
Iowas.....	174,043
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	179,059
Chippewas and Munsees.....	42,560

The funds are held for the Indians by Government. The interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. is annually or semi-annually paid to them in money or for their benefit in the support of schools or shops among them, or in the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, or the erection of houses for individual Indians.

For the use of the Prairie band there is established on the reservation a boarding-school, with accommodations for from 25 to 30 children, a little more than one-third of the children of school age. A similar school is maintained among the Kickapoos with accommodations for about 25 pupils, a little less than one-half the children of school age. On the Iowa reservation is a similar school intended to afford educational advantages to the children of the Iowas and also to those of the Sac and Fox of Missouri; the accommodations are ample for the children of both tribes.

A blacksmith, wheelwright, and physician are also employed for the benefit of the Prairie band. For the Kickapoos and for the Iowas and Sac and Fox but one mechanic is employed, uniting the two trades of blacksmith and wheelwright. Shops have been erected for all these employes and the necessary tools and materials are constantly supplied.

No taxes are paid by the Indians of any of these tribes, either on land or personal property.

HABITS, MODE OF LIFE, AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the social condition of these tribes. There are members of each who are educated, refined in their manners, prosperous in business, and living in houses of elegance and luxury. There are other members of each tribe occupying the other extreme of the social ladder, speaking the Indian language only, dressing in the Indian fashion, and living in bark houses. Between these two classes are found the majority of each tribe, no one retrograding, but all struggling forward and making some advancement as each year goes by. As a tribe the Iowas are the most advanced and the Sac and Foxes the least, and yet greater improvements have been made this year on the reservation of the latter than on that of the former. All are, as tribes or communities, in a transition state, all having left far behind them and forever their original wild, shiftless habits of savage life and advanced in various degrees towards a condition of self-support and intelligent citizenship.

This wonderful admixture and commingling of different classes in these small communities exerts a powerful influence in the education and elevation of the younger members. In enumerating the qualities of character generally predicable of these tribes, I would state that they are quiet, inoffensive, honest in their dealings, guarded, but faithful in their promises and engagements, tractable, obedient to the mild government of the chiefs, and have a lofty veneration for the United States authority.

In physical qualities they do not differ from the whites in any marked degree. There are no villages on any of these reservations, but they live along the streams and timber belts, each family to itself, with its separate dwelling and inclosure. A majority of the men know something of the various kinds of farm work carried on by the white farmers adjoining. Some are reasonably industrious in the cultivation of their own fields. They do not mistreat their women nor impose upon them the performance of labor better suited to men. Their houses are furnished very like the houses of white people of equal fortune; supplied with such furniture as stoves for both cooking and heating purposes, tables, chairs, bedsteads and beds, dishes, kerosene lamps, knives, and forks. In a word, they live, as far as their means allow, like the whites. Their lack of foresight and diminishing indisposition to provide for the future by present and timely labor are probably among the greatest obstacles in the way of more rapid improvement.

While an ever-increasing number of them perform their courtships and celebrate their marriages, live together and rear their families as the whites do, some still adhere to the simpler customs of former times, marrying temporarily and separating at the will of either party. Prostitution is scarcely known among them and, making an allowance for the promiscuous manner in which they are compelled to live, they may be said to be a modest, chaste, and moral people.

Members of various religious denominations are found among all the tribes, but the larger part of the Indians have a creed made up of ideas partly Christian, partly pagan, gathered from missionaries or handed down from their heathen ancestors. They are eminently a religious people, of strong convictions, and require some corresponding outward expression of feelings, hence their religious dances of various kinds which are at times indulged in to an injurious extent. To interfere with these rites forcibly would, I fear, but exasperate the Indians without accomplishing any good. I have deemed it best to trust for their suppression to the spread of increasing intelligence.

Among the tribes of this agency tribal government or government by chiefs is supposed to obtain. Their authority is ill defined, and is exercised rather in molding public opinion than in the actual discharge of any executive duties.

Persons, Indians or whites, committing crimes which amount to the grade of felony are amenable to the laws of the State or of the United States.

While the tribe is supposed to occupy their reservation in common, as a matter of fact each individual or head of a family holds his land in severalty. There is slight

difference, if any, between their occupancy of portions of their reservation and the occupancy of white pioneers of tracts of a sparsely-settled country. Each family has its fixed habitation and a patch or field contiguous to it under some kind of fence. The individual right to these is unquestioned and recognized as sacred by the tribe. Should the owner's means enable him to erect more commodious buildings or inclose more extensive fields, the recognized right expands and extends with the possessions. The first occupant of vacant territory is considered as the owner. The stock of all graze without restraint on the unappropriated commons, and all members of the tribe are entitled in equal degree to appropriate to his own use whatever he can of its proceeds. Insensibly to themselves, the Indians are drifting into all that is designed to be accomplished by the allotment of lands in severalty, and by the sure working of causes now active the more enterprising members of all these tribes will hold and enjoy his possessions with an exclusiveness almost equal to that secured by patent. The reservations of the Iowas and of the wilder Sacs and Foxes are almost entirely inclosed by fences and claimed and occupied in separate tracts by individuals. Thus it will be seen that in theory only are these lands occupied in common, while in fact they are held and enjoyed in severalty.

Such are some salient facts from which to infer the condition of the Indians of this agency at the time (December 1, 1886) when I took charge of it.

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THAT TIME.

Agriculture and stock-raising are their chief industries. The Indians necessarily meet with many obstacles and great discouragements in competing with the whites in these industries. Owing to low prices and unfavorable seasons the most thrifty farming has not been profitable in Kansas for several years. Stock business also has greatly declined, and the shrewdest traders only have been able to succeed. It can be no matter of surprise that the inexperienced Indian, unused to calculations and deficient in foresight, makes little effort to do more than supply his own immediate wants.

During last winter the Indians all made commendable preparations for the spring work. They cut as much fire-wood as the limited supply of timber would allow. They made fence posts, put up fence, and prepared their fields for plowing and planting. They planted their crops in good season and cultivated them well. At the last of June all the tribes in the agency were justly in expectation of more abundant crops than they had had in any former year. A large surplus was expected. During the hot, dry month of July these hopes were destroyed. The failure of the corn crop stimulated them to put up large quantities of hay. I presume the amount of this that will be put up on all these reserves will be greatly in excess of any former year.

But few new houses have been built this season. A large number of those already built have been repaired or enlarged, so that the Indians are generally better housed than they have been heretofore. Improvements have been made among all the tribes in the inclosing of new fields and the enlargement of old ones.

The criminal record of the agency is quite brief. Two homicides have been committed, one among the Prairie band and one among the Iowas. In the former case a white man who had married a half-blood Pottawatomie was shot dead by a brother of the woman. The shooting is represented to have been the result of accident, but the supposed criminal was committed for further examination, and remains in confinement awaiting the October term of court. In the case that occurred among the Iowas, the killing of a citizen Sioux Indian occurred in a drunken brawl. A member of the Iowa tribe seems to have provoked a quarrel for the purpose of bringing about the result that followed. In the fight which ensued the Iowa man struck the Sioux over the head with a piece of scantling, fracturing the skull and inflicting a wound from which death resulted in a few days. The Iowa was arrested and is now in jail, awaiting trial at the next term of court.

A drunken brawl occurred on the Sac and Fox reservation last April, participated in by three young men. A Sac Indian was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh. He soon recovered. I reported the matter to the United States attorney for the district of Nebraska, but the offenders have not yet been arrested. No other disturbances have occurred deserving mention.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been usually good. Several of the tribes have been visited by the measles and whooping cough. The schools were seriously affected by these visitations, particularly that of the Pottawatomies and Iowas. The result to the former would have been much more serious but for the timely arrival of Dr. Wilson Stuvé, recently appointed as physician for the Prairie band. Some opposition to the employment of Dr. Stuvé as physician existed among the Indians from the first, and still exists to a less extent. The majority of them, however, perceive and acknowledge the value of his superior skill, and resort to him in increasing numbers for treatment. Among the Kickapoos and Iowas I believe but little reliance is placed in the native doctors, and in every case of severe illness they secure the attend-

ance of a white physician when practicable. As the number of either of these tribes—Iowa and Kickapoo—is not sufficient to justify the exclusive employment of a physician, it is advisable to employ some one near their reservation to attend to them for a reasonable compensation without relinquishing his practice among the whites.

With the exception of intemperance and its resulting brawls among the Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes, good order generally prevails among the Indians. They can not be too highly commended for their peaceful and quiet conduct when it is considered that they are under but little restraint except that of public opinion.

A police force consisting of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 5 privates is maintained among the Prairie band, and 1 sergeant and 4 privates among the Kickapoos. Considerable objection was made to the organization of such a force here, but as it has been used principally in the prevention or detection of trespassers on the reservations, all dissatisfaction with it seems to be dying out.

EDUCATION.

The schools before referred to are well organized and have been in successful operation during ten months in the year. Open opposition is offered to them by none of the Indians. A small number are secretly unfriendly to them and utterly refuse to patronize them. A large majority appreciate the advantages of education and would be glad to have their children avail themselves of the privileges offered, but the children, unaccustomed to any home discipline, taught to obey no will but their own, do pretty much as they please about attending school. This makes it difficult to keep the schools full, or to enforce the necessary discipline. Those attending school are about 50 per cent. of the whole number of school age.

ALLOTMENT.

The provisions of the allotment law have been fully explained to all the Indians of this agency. The Prairie band and Kickapoos are strenuously opposed to taking their land in severalty, deterred by a full knowledge of the misfortunes in which members of either tribe, so taking their land some years ago, were involved. I am not aware that there is a single member of either tribe who favors the policy.

Among the Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes, it is entirely different. Those reservations are nearly all inclosed, and almost every parcel is claimed and appropriated by some individual. Official allotment would have little other effect than to confirm them in the possessions they now enjoy.

The Chippewas and Munsees have for several years held their land in severalty by certificate. Patents have not been issued to them, and their lands are not subject to sale, lease, or taxation. Sales to a member of the tribe were allowed under prescribed regulations. Many transactions among them, purporting to be sales, have been made at different times, but I have grave doubts as to the validity of one of them. Many of the original allottees have died, and the question of legal heirship has occasioned much trouble.

Under the treaty with the Kickapoos of 1863 allotments were made to 109 members of the tribe. Through a deficiency in the treaty patents could be issued to but a small number of these. The lands were not subject to sale or taxation till patented or further legislation on the subject. Here, too, much trouble has arisen in consequence of invalid sales. Any kind of a written contract with an allottee was deemed a sufficient warrant for the purchaser to take possession of the land and to hold it. In this manner great frauds have been perpetrated and grievous wrongs done to the allottees.

PASTURAGE OF STOCK BY WHITE MEN ON THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A large part of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo reservation being uninclosed prairie, offered to the neighboring farmers an irresistible temptation to utilize it for the purpose of pasturing their stock. This they continued to do from the earliest settlement of the country. Little or no compensation to the Indians was made for many years. This pasturage came to be considered as a legitimate appurtenance to the adjoining farms, which accordingly advanced in value. A white man wishing to engage in stock-raising would purchase a small tract of land contiguous to the reservation, consisting of from 40 to 80 acres, and claim and enjoy the privilege of pasturing his stock on the unfenced thousands of acres of uninclosed lands belonging to the Indians. This was not all. The farmers also procured from these reservations the hay necessary for their stock during the winter.

Finding this free pasturage so profitable, white men began to gather up herds of cattle belonging to men living at a distance of 50 and 75 miles from the reservations. These herds, brought on in the early spring and removed in October, sometimes numbered 1,000 or 1,500 head. The cost to the owner of the stock was the small sum per head paid to the herder. The Indians received nothing.

As the years went by the Indians learned and felt the injustice of such a transaction. From that time on the share given to them gradually increased, although stubbornly resisted by the whites, until this last spring the price demanded by the Indians was fixed at \$1 per head. Believing it would be less difficult to control and regulate this business than to suppress it entirely, believing, also, that it was but just that the Indians should derive what sum they could from a product which is perishable and in a few months becomes worthless, I undertook the management of it under the instructions of the Indian Office. I need not add that it has occasioned infinite trouble and anxiety. It has resulted, however, in the addition of several thousand dollars to the income of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. So far, also, it has been accomplished without any collision between the Indians and whites or any call upon the military for assistance.

In conclusion I may state that although this agency has resulted from the consolidation of several others, the tribes and their reservations are distinct and widely separate. Starting from the Chippewa and Munsee reservation in Franklin county, it is necessary to travel 65 miles to reach the reservation of the Prairie band, and then 35 or 40 to reach the Kickapoo reservation, and travel as much farther to that of the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes. It is necessary to travel these distances, for the most part, in a private conveyance, which occupies no small amount of time. As the business of each of the five tribes is separate and distinct from that of all the rest, it augments and multiplies greatly the labor of both the agent and clerk.

Very respectfully,

C. H. GROVER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN,
Flint, September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Mackinac agency. Since my last report there has nothing of any particular importance occurred among the Indians under my charge.

As has heretofore been stated in former reports of this agency, the Indians do not maintain any tribal relations and are not known or treated as having tribal relations, but in all respects are citizens on an equality with the whites, exercising the right of suffrage, and many of them holding local offices.

LANDS.

The Indians who are living upon reservations granted under treaties which have not expired by limitation are located in Isabella county, and at L'Anse and Baraga, Baraga county, Mich.

The amount of land yet remaining to be allotted in severalty upon the reservation at Isabella is uncertain. During the years 1871 and 1875 about 6,500 acres were allotted, for a portion of which patents were issued, but the Department, believing the selections were fraudulently made, canceled both the patents and the allotments upon which patents had not been issued, since which time these lands have been purchased by whites from either the allottee or the patentee, as the case may be. At the time they were canceled and since they were canceled these same lands remained upon the records of the Department as vacant lands subject to reallocation, some of which have since been allotted. The whites who purchased these lands of the allottees or patentees claim the title to the land upon the theory that the Secretary of the Interior had no legal right to cancel the allotments or the patents.

Since their alleged purchases the whites claiming title have been cutting the timber on these lands. About a year ago several suits were commenced against them in the United States court at Detroit, to recover the value of timber, their defense being that they owned the land by virtue of their purchase from the allottee or patentee. Hence if the court should hold that the title of the land vested in the Indian when the allotment was approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the Secretary had no right to cancel the allotments, then it must follow that this 6,500 acres of land is not vacant, and is not subject to allotment, and this amount of land will be deducted from the amount now shown to be vacant by the records. These suits we expect to dispose of the next term of court. In March last I made complaints against several parties for cutting timber upon lands supposed to be vacant; they are now under indictment, and will be tried at the next term of court. The suits pending are for only a small fraction of the timber trespasses that have occurred, and if the Government prevail, large amounts can and ought to be recovered.

If the cancellation of these allotments and patents was illegal we now have only 1,440 acres of vacant lands, which have never been selected, otherwise we have about 6,000 acres subject to allotment. On this reservation 36,200 acres were granted to the Indians in fee simple with a right to dispose of it at their will. They have sold it all but about 2,000 acres, not having received anything like its value. About 6,600 acres were granted them, with a restriction in the patent that the land could not be sold without the consent of the President of the United States; hence of this but little if any has been disposed of. These facts show conclusively that not an acre of land should be given to an Indian without restriction, until he shall have shown himself capable of owning and taking care of property.

The Indians on the L'Anse reservation have received their lands with the restriction in their patent, consequently they have not been defrauded of their lands nor bartered them away. They now have about 25,000 acres subject to allotment. There are many Indians on this reservation who are entitled to lands under the treaty of 1855, and many more that are entitled to lands under act of Congress of February 8, 1887. They are anxious that an allotment should be made, and I believe if the land were allotted it would be better for the Indians. They could better preserve the timber and prevent trespasses; it would place responsibility on each individual Indian to whom lands had been allotted; whereas, with so large an amount of unallotted land, the opportunities for trespasses are almost unlimited.

BUILDINGS.

There are now the following buildings owned by the Government at this agency—school-houses as follows: One at Isabella, one at Middle Village, one at Sugar Island, one at Baraga, one at L'Anse; there is also one school-house at Garden Island and one at Cedar River upon the property return, but they are not owned by the Government. During the second quarter of the past year buildings have been expended as follows, by authority of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs: One blacksmith-shop and one council-house at Isabella, sold at public sale; one store-house at L'Anse, issued to the Indians, two school-houses at Isabella, issued to Indians; one blacksmith-shop, and one school-house at Little Traverse, and one school-house at Iroquois Point, were dropped from property return by evidence of non-existence. The school-house at Baraga was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$831, and will accommodate fifty pupils. The house at L'Anse is in process of repairs, and when completed will cost about \$600, and will then be as good as new, and will accommodate fifty pupils. The house at Middle Village is in poor condition, but can be used the present year without repairs. The school-house at Isabella is in good condition, but cheaply built, and very small. The house at Sugar Island is in poor condition, but from the present outlook will not be required for school purposes.

SCHOOLS.

During the year 1886 there were 8 schools in session at the following places: Isabella, Middle Village, Sugar Island, Iroquois Point, Munising, L'Anse, Baraga, and Hannahville. The attendance at all of them except Baraga, L'Anse, Middle Village, and Iroquois Point were small and not sufficient to warrant their continuance any longer. During the present fiscal year schools will be maintained at Baraga, L'Anse, Middle Village, and Iroquois Point.

The question of schools in this agency is a question of importance. There are about 1,000 children of school age in the agency and less than 150 attending Government schools. A portion of them attend the public schools where there is an opportunity, thus leaving a large number of Indian children to grow up in ignorance, and tend to defeat the real object of the service. It is impossible to maintain day schools, for the reason that the Indians are so scattered, but few settlements containing a sufficient number of children to maintain a profitable school. I have conferred with many of the Indians with reference to an industrial and training school, and with one accord they all think favorably of it. I believe if such a school were established in this agency from 300 to 500 Indian children would attend, and unless some such method is adopted the future education of the Indians of Michigan (outside of reservations) appears very uncertain, for but few of them are living in places where they can attend the public schools. The schools at L'Anse and Baraga are good, and the children attend regularly and are doing well. There are over 6,000 Indians in this agency who are not living on reservations, and consequently can not be benefited by day schools. It is only upon reservations that day schools can be made profitable, for the reason that the agent makes frequent visits among the Indians on the reservations and has an opportunity to assist in maintaining an interest in the schools; but the schools not on reservations the agent can not visit more than once or twice a year, and then for only a limited space of time. He does not become personally acquainted with the Indians and can do but little in awakening them to the necessity of an education.

PAYMENTS.

During the last fiscal year payments were made as follows: December, 1886, provisions and clothing to destitute aged and infirm Indians at L'Anse, amounting to \$199.80. Issued at L'Anse May, 1887, cows, oxen, and agricultural implements to the amount of \$993.50. June, 1887, Pottawatomies, of Huron, treaty obligation to the amount of \$394.74.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés for the present fiscal year consist of one clerk at agency office, salary \$720; one physician at L'Anse, salary \$700; four teachers, salary \$400 each. When required interpreters and special clerks are employed at \$3 per day.

. SANITARY.

The Indians as a rule are healthy; the full-blood Indians are seldom sick; the mixed bloods seem to contract disease more readily than full bloods. The number of births just about equals the number of deaths. Although the full-bloods are disappearing, the numbers do not materially decrease, for the reason that the proportion of mixed bloods are increasing.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

So far as I have been able to discover, their prosperity depends upon their location, viz: The Indians on the Isabella reservation have not been and are not prosperous; they are more or less discontented, unsettled, and indolent. It can be attributed to no other cause than the fact that the largest part of their lands were patented to them in fee simple without any restrictions as to the sale of them, resulting in the almost entire dispossession of their land by bartering them away without scarcely any equivalent therefor. They are fast disappearing from the reservation, some going to Canada, others farther north and west. The Indians dare not make improvements on the newly allotted lands for fear of being dispossessed by the whites, the whites claiming title to the lands. The effect upon the Indian is the same whether the claim of the whites is valid or not. Their present condition is the result of a well-laid scheme contemplated many years ago, ripened and consummated openly and publicly without the intervention of the Government, whose duty it was to bring the strong arm of the law to bear upon the men who have grown wealthy by their ill-gotten gains, taken from the people whom they now despise. However satisfactory may be the result of the efforts now pending, but little will be accomplished in restoring that of which they have been despoiled.

The Indians on the L'Anse reservation, with the exception of a few that are aged, are self-supporting and have a desire to prosper. They take very much interest in the education of their children, both morally and intellectually. They are ever anxious to adopt all the modern improvements in farming and laboring in all forms that are introduced in their latitude, which in my opinion is due in a great measure to the fact that they could not dispose of their land without the consent of the President of the United States. All stock and farming implements that have been furnished them by the Government during the past two years are in good condition and well taken care of.

In conclusion, I can only say that I regret very much that all the "Michigan Indians" are not in as good condition as those of the L'Anse reservation.

Very respectfully submitted.

MARK W. STEVENS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 22, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report, together with statistics of the various reservations under this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

AGRICULTURE.

The combined efforts of the people, both full and mixed bloods, together with the farmer and the employés, aided by the untiring zeal of the missionaries residing on this reservation the past year, have been very gratifying. Although frost damaged early-sowed grain during the month of May, and an excess of rainfall during the

growing season caused great anxiety among the Indians as well as to myself, yet the rains ceased at the right time, thus assuring us that the crops in general will be profitable.

The Indians are very much encouraged, as the frost caused but little damage, and during this harvest time we are all happily disappointed to find that, after all, our fears were not well founded. I am happy to state that the following exhibit will compare very well with those of our white neighbors, and show the progress of farming operations on this reservation :

Land under cultivation	acres..	5,703
Land broken during the year.....	do....	1,283
Land under fence.....	do....	13,714
Fence built during the year.....	rods..	1,442
Wheat	bushels..	45,096
Oats.....	do....	47,705
Corn	do....	3,920
Barley.....	do....	1,350
Potatoes	do....	20,160
Turnips	do....	4,700
Onions	do....	300
Beans	do....	585
Pumpkins	number..	1,818
Other vegetables.....	pounds..	2,500
Hay, cut and cured.....	tons..	5,153

PROGRESS.

The above exhibit showing the extent of farming operations performed by these Indians, and the purchase by them of five reapers and three binders and four mowing machines; the building of twenty-eight houses during the year 1886 and forty-one during this year; the repairing of their old houses; the providing of granaries, lumber being furnished by the Government from the agency supply; a few have employed skilled labor to complete for them hewed log houses 16 by 22 feet, one and a half story, giving each two rooms on the first floor; these better habitations, though few in number, are object-lessons and important factors in Indian civilization; all of which is a substantial proof of their advancement toward self-support and ultimate civilization. The sincere thanks of the Indians are heartily expressed through me to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his kind promptness in sending them three reapers and one thrashing-machine in time to help them husband their grain in season.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools under my charge within the White Earth agency, under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, in the occasional appearance of measles, which depopulated the schools at various times, were in the end a success. The overseers, teachers, and all other persons connected with the schools deserve great credit for their laudable tenacity in keeping their schools running with such an average attendance under such a trying ordeal. There are five schools in successful operation within the limits of this agency, with an attendance of 250 pupils for one month or more, and a total average attendance of 182 pupils. They are located as follows :

	Attendance.	
	One month or more.	Average.
Red Lake.....	95	48
Leech Lake.....	67	39
White Earth.....	126	60
Rice River	35	10
St. Benedict's Orphan.....	27	25

In connection with the work of education I have constantly kept in view the two great elements or principles underlying Indian civilization, which are education and agriculture, for while the Indian youth's head needs training, his hand needs it more. With all the book-learning he may obtain, unless he has been taught to handle a plow, shove the plane, or strike an anvil, he is as helpless as a child when thrown

out into active life. These Indian pupils now in school will soon enter into the struggle of life, and I am happy to say that these Indian youth belonging to the Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth schools are being taught both the knowledge of letters in school and the use of the plow and other agricultural implements out of school. The kind and nature, together with the efficiency, of the work and its extent, done by the superintendent and principal of the White Earth school with his scholars deserves the highest commendation. A garden covering 6 acres, filled with every kind of vegetable necessary for the subsistence of the pupils, besides a large amount of root-feed for cows, can here be seen. It is really a grand sight to look at, and a credit to the master and his Indian pupils. The garden work at Red Lake and Leech Lake is not on so large a scale, but the energy, perseverance, and taste shown and methods used reflect great credit upon both instructors and Indian youth.

RED LAKE AND LEECH LAKE.

The Indians residing at Red Lake are a peaceable and industrious class of people; and I am happy to state that though they are not the leading agriculturists of the Indians under my charge, yet they are fully as near self-sustaining as any of the Indians within this agency. Under the able management of Overseer J. B. Laird, esq., they cultivate more land than they did in former times. They raise large quantities of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. Being expert hunters, with the natural resources of their large reservation, they are a well-to-do and happy, well-behaved people.

The Leech Lake Pillagers, Cass, and Winnebagoish Indians remain in the same condition as heretofore. They cultivate the same small patches of land in corn and potatoes that they have cultivated for years past without material change, and gather small quantities of wild rice, where it is not destroyed by the overflow caused by the reservoir dams. They also gather blueberries and market the same during the months of July and August, as also cranberries in the latter part of September and forepart of October, selling the same for supplies or anything they can get, depending on fall fishing and deer-hunting for their scanty subsistence during the winter. Their prospects for their future progress towards self-support and ultimate civilization at the present time depend, according to my humble judgment, on the realization of the arrangements made by them with the Northwest Indian Commission during the summer of 1886.

MILLE LAC AND SANDY LAKE INDIANS.

I would respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the deplorable condition of the Mille Lac and Sandy Lake Chippewas. Residing in the vicinity and surrounded by white settlers at Mille Lac and Sandy Lake, living on no reservation of their own and at a distance of 150 miles from the agency, it is next to an impossibility to extend to them the care and protection which their condition demands. Being in the neighborhood of towns, they can easily obtain intoxicating beverages, which they never fail of doing when so inclined. Coming in contact with white men of a low grade of morals, which their condition seems to invite, their habits and morals are not in any wise benefited by such contact, and they appear to be sinking, day by day, lower and lower in the depths of degradation. Several murders have occurred amongst them during the past year. Their only chance for their future salvation is in their removal to this reservation, where they belong.

MISSIONARY WORK

The educating and Christianizing work done by the two different denominations, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal, deserves the highest encomium of praise that can be bestowed on priests and ministers. Untiring in their zeal to promote the welfare and progress of this people in the paths of religious and temporal duties, co-operating with the agent of the Government in all beneficial and laudable undertakings, and always foremost with the necessary means to assist the needy and in giving aid and comfort to the afflicted, can it be possible, with such inspiring aid, and with the willingness and inclination of these Indians so earnestly displayed to engage so heartily in works of agriculture and all other lawful pursuits which promise remuneration, to doubt that the future of these Indians is bright and promising? The influence upon the Indian mind of the philanthropic work done by these Christian missionaries and their assistants is very beneficial.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally good. We were visited by an epidemic of measles, which broke out in the schools in the month of January and for a while was quite serious. This epidemic disappeared partially in the month

of March and again in April, to reappear in the month of June. By the strenuous efforts of the agency physicians, with their untiring care of patients, very few deaths occurred. There are a few cases of consumption and scrofula receiving the professional care of the physicians. Mindful of all the ills that flesh is heir to it keeps the physicians busy in attending to all the calls made upon them for medical aid on account of the extent of the settlement and the distance to be traveled. I respectfully refer you to the yearly statistics for a summary of the births and deaths which have occurred the past year.

POLICE.

The police, under the able management of Captain John G. Morrison, have, during the year, made themselves useful in all the ordinary duties required of them. In bringing the children into the boarding-school; in catching runaways; in ejecting intruders from the reservations; in looking after property issued to the Indians by the Government, and reporting to the agent any sales made by them of the same; reporting all suspicious characters coming on the reservations or stopping over night; in reporting any Indian absent without leave from the reservation; in advising me of offenses committed; guarding against the introduction of intoxicating liquors upon the reservation, and in attending to their daily duties about the agency they are quite indispensable. They obey orders from their superior officers with alacrity and are endowed with capabilities which fit them for the position they occupy.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court holds its sessions twice each month, and oftener if exigencies demand it. During the past year thirty-five cases of various crimes were tried. The judges, being men of liberal education, and the love of justice and right being their characteristics, their decision in each separate case seems to have been satisfactory to all the parties concerned. This court is indispensable, and shows the wisdom of the Department in establishing the same as an aid to the agent, helping him to do justice to the Indians and in carrying out the views of the Department.

DESTRUCTION TO PINE BY FIRE.

The loss to the White Earth and Red Lake reservations caused by the destructive fires which raged through the pine districts during the month of October last year and the months of May and June of the present year can not be correctly estimated, but it is thought by experts to be in round numbers about 300,000,000 feet on the two reservations. The fires, being aided by heavy winds and two cyclones, have made very disastrous work in the burnt district. How these fires originated is thus far a mystery. The western and southern boundaries of these reservations lying adjacent to the large western prairies, it is impossible to trace the starting point of these fires from the west, which destroyed a large portion of the pine on the Red Lake reservation. The fires which did such havoc to the pine upon the White Earth reservation came from the east, but investigation fails to develop satisfactory information as to its origin.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I can not close this report without referring to the negotiations made between the honorable Northwestern Indian Commission on the part of the United States and the several bands of Chippewa Indians under my charge during the months of August, September, and October, 1886. The great question pending is as to the future advancement toward civilization and permanent location of these Indians on agricultural lands, where such lands could be allotted to them in severalty; the means to be provided from the resources arising from the disposition of their rights, as contained in the several articles of the different agreements arrived at between the honorable Northwestern Commission and the Chippewas of the White Earth agency, to enable the Government to locate and settle the Indians and provide the necessary auxiliaries incident to their rapid advancement towards self-support and ultimate civilization. A large majority of the Indians are anxious to see the fulfillment and realization of their hopes in an early ratification of the above-mentioned agreements by Congress during the coming session.

CONCLUSION.

Peace, quiet, and harmony prevail among the Indians within the limits of this agency. The progress made during the past year by the Indians of this reservation (White Earth) is a good and substantial proof of their honesty of purpose and determination to do and achieve for themselves the blessings of a permanent home. My corps of employes at the present time are efficient and satisfactory to me, and I take

pleasure in stating that their cordial support and manly co-operation have been of great help to me in the performance of my official duties.

With thanks for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended to me by the honorable Commissioner and the Department generally,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHEEHAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, *August 20, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1887.

AGRICULTURAL.

Early in the spring these Indians began their farm work, separating and taking up in severalty land in the more fertile bottoms, valleys, and coulees. In this movement all of the leading Indians engaged. Every plow and harrow was brought into constant use, and a large amount of ground prepared for seeding. In this we underestimated the demand. Judging by the past, we had plenty of seed, but the supply was early exhausted and considerable plowed ground unseeded. About 250 acres of land were broken by the Indians this spring. They have 1,086 acres under fence, as against 60 acres one year ago, and have constructed during the year over 17 miles of fence, hauling the posts and poles therefor from the mountains, distant from 15 to 30 miles. Unless early frosts prevent, from the promising appearance of growing crops it is estimated that they will raise, viz:

	Bushels.
Barley.....	1,500
Oats.....	1,500
Potatoes.....	1,700
Rutabagas.....	400
Turnips.....	400
Wheat.....	200
Total.....	5,700

While this is a small showing for so many Indians, yet, as compared with the previous year, it is a marked stride in agricultural progress, and this year's yield would have been doubled but for want of seed. In addition, upwards of 300 tons of hay have been cut and cared for.

The boarding-school children have a large garden, which produces all vegetables required by them, adding materially to their food supply. About 60 acres of the agency farm are planted with wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, all of which promise an unusually large yield. We have this season been blessed with abundant rainfalls, thus rendering irrigation unnecessary.

In other respects these Indians have made considerable progress. All of them prefer citizen's clothing, and would wear the same if they could get it. The blanket is to many both bedding and clothing, and the same blanket has to serve a twofold purpose. Many have quit painting their faces, and there is a general disposition to work, in which the chiefs and headmen are all engaged. They feel their dependence, and are willing to do anything that will improve their condition. There are troublesome Indians among them, but they are the exception.

Their sanitary condition is good, their remote situation rendering them apparently free from many diseases common among other Indians.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The boarding-school is in a better condition, in many respects, than heretofore; the attendance all that we can accommodate. Much difficulty has been experienced in the matter of employes therefor. The expense of travel is so great as to deter such employes from coming so great a distance. New school buildings ought to be constructed at an early date. The expense of conducting a school containing one hundred children would be but little more than that required for one-third the number. The boarding-school is unquestionably the school for Indian children, and affords them the practical training they so much need.

The blacksmith and carpenters' apprentices have become useful factors in the mechanical pursuits of this agency.

BUILDINGS.

The Indians have built for themselves during the year 58 log cabins, the agency carpenter making the doors and windows therefor. There have also been 5 agency buildings constructed without other cost to the Government than that of nails, windows, and locks, viz: Carpenter and blacksmith shops, the old building being required for storage; police quarters, consisting of two good rooms and a garret, the old police room being a part of the stable extension is now used as a harness and saddle room; also increased the boarding-school accommodations by building two additional rooms, enabling us thereby to care for about fourteen more children. Last fall we built a good lime-kiln at the mountains and burned all lime required for both the use of the agency and the Indians. All coal used in the blacksmith shop is obtained on the reservation, there being a large tract of coal land on Birch Creek, also small veins of cannel coal being found here. All timber necessary for house building can be obtained at the mountains and floated down the streams to within about 4 miles of the agency saw-mill. About 60,000 feet of lumber was sawed this year.

In the manner of slaughtering beef for the Indians at this agency there is a great improvement. This spring a flume was constructed from the main irrigating ditch to the floor of the slaughter-house, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure, cold water, thereby keeping the same in the cleanest possible condition. The cattle are killed within this building, neatly dressed, allowed to cool over night, and the same, when issued, is always good, clean, wholesome beef, and no one appreciates this more than the Indians.

Drunkenness, the worst vice of these Indians in the past, has practically disappeared, the saloon at Birch creek, on the south boundary line of this reserve, having been abandoned. This is mainly to be attributed to the vigilance of the police, the punishment of several drunken Indians early in the year, as well as having at all times a good example in the conduct and deportment of the agency employes.

POLICE FORCE.

The police have been efficient in the performance of their duties. In the early part of the year they were vigilant, as they had need to be, in suppressing war parties, or, more properly, horse-stealing expeditions. During the year it was reported that Blood Indians from Canada were crossing the line and committing depredations, extending their operations as far south as the Crow reservation. Such incursive movements gave color to the suspicion that Piegan Indians were the wrong-doers, as such Blood Indians always returned in a northerly direction. Some Crow horses stolen by Bloods were captured by our police and are here ready to be delivered to the proper owners.

In September the Crow Indians made a raid upon the Piegans, stealing some two hundred of their horses, none of which have ever been recovered. Up to this time all Indians of this agency had remained quietly at home, but the loss of this large number of horses caused a number of Indians to pursue the thieves, and failing to overtake them, several continued on into the Crow country, where they stole horses from both whites and Indians, which they succeeded in bringing to this reservation. As soon as it was learned that this war party had returned the police recovered all of said stolen stock and arrested all but one of the thieves, subsequently delivering them to a military detachment from Fort Shaw, by whom they were turned over to the civil authorities of Fergus county, Mont. Two of this number have since been convicted of horse-stealing and are now serving out their sentences in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge, Mont.

One of the said party, an Indian named Two Foxes, escaped and fled from the reservation. This spring he returned, but expressed fears of being arrested for his conduct last fall. About two days prior to Two Foxes' return, E. B. Caldwell, an Englishman, residing on the Teton river, was murdered while traveling across the prairie to his home. As Two Foxes and his wife had passed over the same route several hours ahead of Caldwell, it was thought he might be implicated in the murder. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the sheriff of Choteau County, Mont., came to the agency to arrest him. It being issue day, Two Foxes was ascertained to be at the agency. The interpreter told him he was wanted at the office. He gave no reply, but mounted his horse and rode off. The interpreter told the captain of the police force that Two Foxes was wanted, and he with two other policemen at once started in pursuit, overtaking Two Foxes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the agency. They called on him to stop, but he said "he would not do so, and that they could not arrest him alive; that his body was his own," and before they could prevent it, their horses all running, he shot and instantly killed himself. At the time it was thought he had committed this murder, but subsequent events have established that a party of four or five Blood Indians committed this crime. Two Foxes evidently believed he was about to be arrested for horse-stealing.

The Indians have, with this exception, been quiet and well-behaved, much of the horse-stealing in this Territory being committed by lawless whites, who are the first to charge their own misdoings upon Indians. The police have, this summer, arrested three white men in possession of stolen horses, and by them they were turned over to the civil authorities.

TRESPASSES.

A number of miners have been working gold mines discovered at the Sweet Grass hills, distant about 90 miles northeast from this agency. They have been notified to remove from the reservation, but refuse to do so. Last winter they petitioned the Department to be permitted to remain until such time this spring as would enable them, with safety to their families, to remove, and that it would be hazardous and subject them to hardships, if not loss of life, to move during the winter season. The relief asked for in this petition was granted them until the weather would permit their removal. They have, this spring, been further notified to leave, but pay no attention thereto.

TREATY.

On the 7th day of February, 1887, the Indian Commission, consisting of Hon. John V. Wright, Dr. Daniels, and Maj. C. F. Larrabee, came to this agency to treat with these Indians for a reduction of their reservation. They remained one week, in which time they consummated a treaty which, if ratified by Congress, will open to the public upwards of 17,000,000 acres of land, the reservation remaining to these Indians being substantially a strip about 40 miles in width, and extending from Birch Creek on the south to the international boundary, and comprising therein their present homes, settlements, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The allowance of beef and flour during this year has been sufficient, and for the first time in their dependence upon Government aid have these Indians received anything like an adequate amount of food. The purchase of brood mares and freight wagons this spring for their use has been highly gratifying to them and is an encouragement they will not forget.

During the year upwards of \$4,000 were collected from persons driving cattle across this reservation into Canada and from owners of range cattle that grazed upon this reservation. This fund ought to be available for these Indians. The reservation is, and has been for some time, free from all stock except that which is owned by the Indians and Government.

The past winter was unprecedented in its severity, snow-storms and blizzards almost daily during the months of December, January, and February causing enormous losses to stock owners all through this Territory. The loss to the Government stock-herd at this agency was very small compared with losses elsewhere, owing to the fact that we took the precaution to put up a supply of hay for their use during extreme cold weather. This spring our Indians derived considerable money from skinning cattle that perished during the past winter between this locality and the Teton river.

The great fall of snow last winter caused all streams between Helena and the agency to be, and remain during the months of May and June, very high and in an unfordable condition, sweeping away all bridges on Sun River. This condition could not have been foreseen, and in consequence thereof the delivery of flour due this agency was considerably delayed, but the service sustained no injury thereby. In all other supplies the transportation and delivery was all that could be desired.

On the 20th of December, 1886, my family sustained a severe loss by the death of my oldest child, a little girl aged eleven years. The fact that neither the agency nor physician have medical works to aid in the diagnosis of disease makes this loss more keenly felt. It would seem as if a few standard medical works ought to be kept at a place so remote as this, and that a physician ought not to depend entirely upon his memory in the treatment of the sick.

The future progress of these Indians in agricultural pursuits demands intelligent, painstaking instructors. The assistant farmers allowed this agency ought to be continued; their service is practical and the benefits immediate.

For the prompt consideration of all matters submitted to the Department, I desire, on behalf of the Indians of this agency, and the employés thereof, to thank the Commissioner and his assistants.

Statistical report is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

M. D. BALDWIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency for the year 1887.

The census of the Crow Indians forwarded on the 30th of June last, for which I am greatly indebted to my clerk, Mr. M. L. Blake, and interpreter, T. Stewart, was taken with great care, and exhibits the facts as nearly as it is possible to obtain them, regarding the numbers of Indians of this tribe. The census shows a total of 2,456 Indians, in place of 3,226 as reported last year from records of a census taken several years previous. In future there will be but little trouble in keeping a correct count, as the reservation is divided into agricultural districts, each in charge of a farmer, who is instructed to keep an accurate record of the births and deaths, reporting same at this office monthly, thereby preventing any fraud on part of the Indians regarding the actual numbers in their respective families. This census will be of great assistance in making the allotments to Indians in severalty, removing all difficulty in obtaining the name of each Indian and the English interpretation of the same.

The gentlemen appointed to continue the work of allotment of lands in severalty, Col. James R. Howard, of Washington, and Lieut. John Biddle, of Corps of Engineers, have recently arrived and are now in the field at their labors. Their late arrival is a matter of much regret to me, as so many weeks of fine weather in the spring and early summer were lost by the delay that it will not be possible for them to complete this most important work during the present year. It is doubtful if any work of this nature can be done in the Prior creek district, where the chief, "Plenty Coos," with a large following, resides. Plenty Coos is a very progressive, self-reliant Indian, and I was very anxious that allotments be made to himself and followers this year. Such action would have been of great advantage and encouragement, and could have been obtained had the work commenced early in the season.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report the Indians in the several districts as making very satisfactory progress in farming, and the improvement of their places in way of fencing, building corrals, stables, houses, and root-cellars during the year. Last year they endured no slight degree of discouragement by the loss of their crops, occasioned by the severe drought, and it would not have been strange had many of them exhibited "faint-heartedness" in their work this season, but the reverse has been the case. The Indians have labored very diligently in the great majority of instances, and with the seasonable rains have obtained very fair results in their crops. The accompanying table of statistics will show a very fair satisfactory return when compared with the results of last year.

Of course, the progress of the Indians under the most favorable circumstances is slow, very slow indeed. They are wholly dependent upon competent instructors in their varied labors, and while I have usually found them a very patient and willing people, ever ready to do all in their power to improve their condition, yet they are exceedingly sensitive, and very susceptible to circumstances of a discouraging nature, and I consider it of the greatest importance that the farmers selected for their instruction should be persons peculiarly adapted for their duties. Not every person who possesses a knowledge of agriculture, etc., is adapted to instruct and control, and a person incompetent from any cause, placed in charge of an Indian settlement will, in a short time prove so detrimental to the, at best, slow progress of civilization, that many months' effort of a capable farmer must be required to eradicate such wrong of impression and work as the Indians may have experienced. Without the very best instructors, satisfactory advancement on the part of the Indians can not be obtained and certainly will not obtain. I have, however, an abiding faith that with capable and energetic agents, assisted by competent employés, the civilization of the Indian can, in the near future, be accomplished.

The requirements of the service are many, and the utmost degree of foresight and judgment can not always provide for imperative demands. Exigencies will occur, when it seems they might be avoided. I am convinced that many benefits to the service would occur could the agents be allowed greater latitude. Conscientious, capable agents would not abuse their privileges, and those who are incapable should not be retained. An agent alone can fully realize the immediate and pressing wants of his Indians, and there should be some means provided to meet these many requirements. Regulations most desirable and well adapted for those years of the service when the Indian presented himself at the agency for but a month or six weeks during the entire year, and the first attempts in the direction of civilization had yet to be made, are to-day in many instances of questionable advantage if not a positive injury to the people for whose benefit they were originally promulgated.

The year thus far has been wholly free from raids, made for purposes of theft or murder, by neighboring Indians, and if we escape through the whole year it will indeed be anomalous. To the circular letter from the honorable Commissioner, dated February 2, 1887, prohibiting the visiting of Indians as in times past, or the leaving of reservations by Indians, save under conditions therein set forth, etc., which was,

I presume, forwarded to all agents, I attribute our immunity from raids, which last year were so numerous and prejudicial to our interests. This letter tends to enforce order on every reservation, and has given great satisfaction in this Territory.

In this connection I would say that on the 19th of April last I had the pleasure of attending the annual meeting of the Stockgrowers' Association of Montana, at Miles City, by invitation of the president, Colonel Stewart, when the instructions to agents, as per the letter above mentioned, were made known and received by the association with the most gratifying expressions of satisfaction, and the earnest support and co-operation of the association in carrying out the letter and spirit of said instructions were tendered me. I also addressed personal letters to the several agents in this vicinity, calling attention to this letter from the honorable Commissioner, and requesting their co-operation in the rigid enforcement of this order, and pledging myself thereto. They nearly all responded that they would do all in their power to enforce the order.

In the early part of spring I received communications from the agents of Rosebud and Pine Ridge, Dakota, saying that they had given permission to a number of their Indians, "some of them non-progressive," to visit this agency. This was in the midst of a season when Indians were most actively engaged in their agricultural pursuits, and the permits issued were in direct violation of your instructions of February 2, 1887. As I recalled the most pernicious results of a similar visit from Sitting Bull last year, I was not a little shocked at the idea of a repetition of such an unfortunate occurrence. I immediately communicated to those agents that my Indians were busily engaged in farming, etc., and I did not want any Indians visitors here, and I also telegraphed the honorable Commissioner asking the intervention of the military to prevent those Indians reaching this reserve, and by the prompt action of General Dudley, commanding officer at Fort Custer, the Indians were removed from this reserve the morning after their arrival. This action had a most gratifying result. Had those Indians come here and made the proposed visit, my own Indians would have been sadly demoralized and the season's labor would have been wholly wanting in all desirable results. Incalculable detriment to the progress of my own Indians would have been inevitable. All of the facts regarding the action of the agents referred to have been communicated to the honorable Commissioner in special letters thereon.

I am sorry to state that the disease so fatal to horses, "glanders," is present among the Indian horses on this reserve. The matter occasions me great anxiety, as it is impossible to bring the Indians to a realization of the proper action for them to pursue. They have an antipathy to killing their stock so diseased which I can not overcome. They will not recognize the malignant nature of the trouble. We are about introducing stallions, which will result in great improvement and increased value to the Indian horses, and I wish that some steps might be taken which would induce the Indians to kill the few horses now afflicted with this disease. Through the courtesy of the governor of the Territory the agency has been visited by Territorial veterinary surgeon, who has made a careful examination of the disease and pronounces it to be glanders beyond any question. I wish that it might be deemed expedient by the Department to take some steps regarding this important matter by which the Indians might be compensated in some degree for the loss of horses afflicted, and which they would then consent to have killed.

In the autumn of last year the honorable Commissioner was informed of the killing of two Indian women in the vicinity of Fort Peck agency by a raiding party of Crows. The Indians engaged in this murder, nineteen in number, were arrested at this agency and placed in jail at Miles City, Mont., to await trial. At their examination it was shown that there was a lack of jurisdiction in the premises, and the Indians were accordingly released, I pledging myself to produce them at any time when called for by proper authorities.

The supply of fuel for this agency, mentioned in my last year's report, still remains a matter worthy of very serious consideration. By the purchase of additional mules, recently authorized, we will be able to obtain sufficient fuel during the approaching winter, but I would again most earnestly call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the importance of developing the coal mine (referred to in my last report) at as early a day as is practicable. This question has been represented by me fully in several communications during the year, and I anxiously await such action as it may be deemed expedient to take. I think the opening of the coal mine can not be delayed later than next season without great inconvenience and injury to the service.

In my last report I also referred to the necessity of a thorough system of irrigating ditches through each farming district, and I trust that the day is not far distant when this important work will be commenced. Crops can not be grown in this vicinity with any degree of certainty until water can be obtained whenever necessary. Reliance upon rain to mature crops will, in this section, result either in total failure or most meager returns two years in every three. The present year the rain was seasonable and the crops of every description are generally yielding fairly well, and in quite a

number of instances the yield has been remarkable; but last year the yield, by reason of drought, was very slight generally, and in many instances did not return the seed planted, and this statement will also apply to a great extent to the year 1885. The expenditure of a large sum will be required to construct a system of irrigating ditches through each settlement. The present favorable season has enabled the Indians to raise fairly good crops, and unless some unforeseen event should occur I think we shall need but a small supply of seed to give them to plant next year's crop.

We have recently received under contract a herd of 1,060 stock cattle of fine quality and grade, which have been issued to deserving Indians at the rate of 5 to each head of family—representing 212 families. This herd will be held under charge of the agency herders until next season, when the Indians will be so situated as to warrant the delivery of these cattle to their respective owners, and I have no doubt but that they will receive satisfactory care.

I did, however, at the annual round-up during July, deliver to the personal care of the Indians to whom cattle were issued in 1885 by my predecessor, and in 1886 by myself, 1,523 head of cattle and their increase. The owners, representing 183 heads of families, were much pleased to receive these cattle in their personal charge, and as I had previously taken pains to ascertain that each Indian was so situated as to be able to take proper care of his little herd, I have no doubt but that the action will prove a wise step and be of no little encouragement to the families receiving the stock.

This number, with the herd first mentioned, exhibits 2,583 head of good stock cattle, issued to 395 families. As our census shows a total of 630 families, there remain 235 families yet to be provided with cattle, and, at the rate of 5 head each, will require an additional purchase of 1,175 cattle, which will afford every Indian family a nice start toward a herd. Could this purchase of cattle under contract be made next year, and I trust it can, great advantage will occur to the service, and I am certain that but few years will pass ere the Indians will be able to maintain themselves so far as the beef ration obtains from the increase in steers from their respective herds, keeping all the female cattle for stock-raising purposes. This is a most desirable object to attain, and the annual saving to the Government is an important feature, as our contracts for beef supply this year amount to \$39,500. I consider the purchase next year of sufficient stock cattle to complete the issue to each head of family a perfectly safe investment, as every family will then be located on their allotments and in a situation to take proper care of any stock issued to them. The increase of Indian cattle given in the table of statistics shows 450 calves, a creditable exhibit considering the severity of the winter, which occasioned great loss among stockmen generally.

Since the commencement of my administration there has been quite a large sum collected from various sources, and deposited by me to the credit of the United States Treasurer, under heads of miscellaneous receipts, classes 2 and 3, amounting to \$23,845.64. Also an additional amount of \$2,115 was obtained by the Department of Justice, from suit brought by the United States district attorney against parties trespassing on this reserve. The total amount being \$25,960.64. I have addressed several communications to the honorable Commissioner regarding this fund and expressed earnest desire that it should be utilized in some judicious manner for the benefit of the Indians to whom it rightfully belongs. I am not aware that any part of such funds have been so expended, but trust the money may soon be used in some one of the many ways suggested in my letters on this subject. The amount is large and the Indians need it badly. Their queries regarding the disposal of the money are very annoying to me; they cannot understand why they do not receive some benefit from the sums that they know are paid to me under these heads, and if I am ever able to show to them that the funds have been expended for their benefit, it will induce much better feeling on their part regarding this question than exists at the present date. The Indians in council have heretofore requested that this money be expended in the purchase of wagons, harness, and cattle, so that each family may be provided with same.

The agency school has progressed satisfactorily since my last year's report. The children are under much better discipline, and are to all appearances contented. Cases of truancy are extremely rare, and I mark with much pleasure the general advancement of the pupils, not only in their ability to speak the English language, but what I consider more encouraging, in their disposition to do so. It is generally recognized that the antipathy of Indian pupils to speak in another language than their own is very difficult to overcome, yet the pupils of this school use the English language largely in their ordinary conversation and plays, and when addressed answer most cheerfully in that tongue.

I trust that the addition to the present building, which was on the 12th of last April asked to be constructed under contract, may be authorized very soon. This addition is needed badly, and if allowed will enable a decided increase of pupils, and will afford a commodious and convenient school building in place of the present in-

convenient structure. The table of statistics of the school and the report of the superintendent accompanying this report will present the details of our educational work during the year.

The Unitarian Association of Boston has a school in successful operation on this reserve, located on the Big Horn river, about 7 miles from Custer station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is in charge of Rev. H. F. Bond. This society has nice, comfortable school buildings. There is a good corps of teachers and assistants, and the school promises success. It is the only school that the Unitarians have among the Indians, I believe.

The Catholics have just completed a fine school building on the Big Horn River, about 20 miles west of the agency, and they expect to open the school the 15th of the coming month. The Jesuit fathers have been laboring among the Crows for two years past. The sisters will take charge of the school for the present, and they will soon open another school for their own use. These schools located among the Crows will be of great benefit to them, and will be a power toward their civilization and education.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has been somewhat better than last year, 2,020 patients being treated by the physician; births, 67; deaths, 70.

The report of the physician, herewith forwarded, will present certain matters for consideration. The necessity for a hospital therein set forth is great. It is almost impossible to treat the sick with any degree of satisfaction either to the physician or patients while they are compelled to remain in their houses and tepees, especially when the locations of these Indians extend on the Little and Big Horn rivers and their tributaries and on Pryor creek and Yellowstone river, covering a distance of about 175 miles, and some Indians being located as far as 65 miles from the agency. A hospital building could be erected here at moderate expense which would afford accommodations for all serious cases requiring close medical attention and nursing, and I trust that another year will see satisfactory action taken regarding this important and humane requirement.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner for the liberal assistance afforded me during the past year, without which my efforts would have availed but little. Many of the suggestions made in my last annual report have been acted upon. We are now about to enter into contract for stallions, Indian houses, lumber, etc., all of which will materially contribute to the prosperity of the Indians.

The contracts for breaking land let for several years past have been omitted this season, the Indians being able to break all the land required for farming operations in the future, and I hope in a short time to state that they are capable of making all the improvements required on their farms, including the erection of houses, and I trust that, at no very distant day, the portion of this reserve set apart for the occupancy of the Crows will be dotted by farms with comfortable buildings and exhibiting all the improvements necessary to enable the Indians to maintain themselves in comfort whenever the Government shall withdraw its fostering hand.

Very respectfully,

HENRY E. WILLIAMSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, August 20, 1887.

Gen. H. E. WILLIAMSON,

U. S. Indian Agent at Crow Agency:

SIR: As requested, I have the honor to submit a report of Crow boarding and day school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The number of pupils enrolled at the close of the year was 54; boarders 49, day pupils 5. The total number enrolled during the year was 64; boarders 56, day pupils 8.

The progress of the pupils in their studies has been encouraging. At the beginning of the year only 20 pupils could read and write; at the close this number had been increased to 39, and 56 had been advanced to higher classes. Excepting those who have recently entered school, all can understand English well enough to know what they are told to do, and there are 14 who can and do interpret for teachers, employes, and pupils. The greater number speak English willingly, and many of them often speak English when they are not required to do so.

The progress which the pupils have made in manual labor is also encouraging. The greater number do their tasks willingly, and some eagerly, and all much better than at the beginning of the year. A number of the girls this summer cut and made dresses for themselves, fitting and making them well.

While every attention is given to the instruction of the pupils in material things, religion and morality are also taught at all appropriate times, and the fact that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ lived and died for them, as well as for all mankind, is kept before their minds by all possible means. The knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ is increasing amongst them, and its influence on their lives, though slight, is perceptible. Sunday school is held regularly.

Last year the pupils planted 5 acres in potatoes, melons, corn, and garden truck. The crop was almost an entire failure on account of the severe drought. This year they have planted 12 acres, culti-

vated it well, and have every prospect of an excellent crop. Unless unfavorable weather ensues they will have to put away 10,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 pounds of carrots, 1,500 pounds each of beets, parsnips and turnips; 1,000 pumpkins and squashes; 500 pounds of onions; 2,000 pounds of corn, and 1,000 heads of cabbage, besides having the use of all these products in abundance, as well as having peas, beans, radishes, cucumbers, water and musk melons, lettuce and other salads in quantities greater than they could consume. Last year the pupils partook of vegetables sparingly; this summer they have eaten them with relish.

The use of milk and butter has greatly increased among them. Last summer but few would use either; now the product of eight cows is consumed by them, and they would use more if they had it.

The pupils are better satisfied than ever before. There has not been a single runaway for a year. They are contented and happy, and as healthy as Indian children usually are.

One pupil died in the school during the year, a little boy eight years old, of consumption. When it was certain that he could live but a few days, his parents asked that he might be taken home, so that when he died his relations could mourn over him, as is the custom of the Indians. The child consenting, his parents were permitted to take him home. Before he died he told his parents that he was now the same as a white boy, and wanted to be buried after the manner of the whites, and that he did not want anyone to mourn over him as the Indians do. His parents obeyed his wishes strictly, and his remains were brought to the school, from whence he was buried as became a Christian.

The school is now so advanced that it ought to have a farm and pasture land permanently set apart for its especial use, and well fenced. It should have horses, wagons, farming tools, cattle, hogs, and sheep, a stable for the horses and cows, a pen for the hogs, and a fold for the sheep. A number of chickens and a good hennerly should also be provided. If a sufficient plant were given the school and a ditch large enough to irrigate the farm assigned it opened, in a few years the pupils could be fed by the use and sale of the products of the farm.

A small printing-office and printing-press would be of great use to the school, and would enable the teachers to advance the pupils more rapidly in reading and writing English, and the superintendent, being a practical printer, could teach several of the pupils the art of printing, thus giving them a useful occupation. A shoemaker's outfit is also needed, but before it or a printing-office could be used room must be provided for them.

There should be a board fence 12 feet high, inclosing a space 200 by 300 yards around the school buildings. There is now only a wire fence around the school-yard, which is not over 50 feet from the front of the school buildings. Every Indian from the camp who wishes to can converse with the pupils, and it cannot be prevented. The scenes of camp life, which are weekly presented to their view, are very detrimental to the pupils, and the camp gossip, which can not now be shut out, is a serious evil to them. With such a fence they can be separated almost entirely from the demoralizing influences of the camp, and their progress towards civilization be correspondingly accelerated.

To Miss Alice O. Johnson, teacher in the Sunday school, to all the employes of the school, and to yourself also, are thanks due for work willingly and patiently done for the success of the school; and I cannot close without commending H. A. Russell, M. D., late physician at the agency, for the intelligence, skill, care, and humanity shown in treating his patients in the school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BEADLE,
Superintendent.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 27, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I herewith submit my eleventh annual report from the Flathead Indian agency, Montana Territory.

The confederate tribes of this reservation, consisting of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, and the Kootenais, including the Bitter Root Indians of Charlos' band, who have removed here, the latest census shows to be 1,738, and of Charlos' band of Flathead Indians remaining in the Bitter Root valley 278, showing a decrease of 63 from last year's census, the remainder having removed to this reservation during the year.

CHARLOS' BAND LIVING IN BITTER ROOT VALLEY.

Whole number of Indians.....	278
Males over eighteen years of age.....	80
Females over fourteen years of age.....	87
Children between six and sixteen years of age.....	51

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONFEDERATE INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION.

Whole number of Indians.....	1,738
Males over eighteen years of age.....	518
Females over fourteen years of age.....	585
Children between six and sixteen years of age.....	405

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

It is a notable fact that the Indians of this reservation each year increase their acreage of planting, and that new families break up and fence in land, until now, in all directions from the agency, the eye is gladdened by the sight of Indian fields of grain, vegetables, and meadows, and also the numerous

PLANTING OF ORCHARDS.

In my last annual report I stated that sixteen heads of families had been induced to purchase from the Geneva, N. Y., nursery, at their own expense and cost of transportation to this agency, young fruit trees, such as plum, apple, and cherry, which were planted out into orchards. Such was the thrift and growth of the trees that other families followed the example this year, and an agent from the house of L. L. Mann & Co., nurserymen of Saint Paul, Minn., arrived here this spring with a shipment of trees for delivery to the following-named Indian residents of this reservation:

Name.	Amount of order.	Location.
Joe Gardipe	\$44. 50	3 miles north of Saint Ignatius mission.
C. Matt	25. 00	6 miles north of Saint Ignatius mission.
C. B. Vitell	15. 00	At mission.
Peter Pain	50. 00	Do.
Louis Finley	5. 00	16 miles north of Saint Ignatius mission.
Parish Ashlin	25. 00	2 miles northeast.
Frank Elmic	10. 00	At mission.
Alex Sarel	25. 00	4 miles east mission.
Gideon Gangras	35. 00	16 miles north mission.
Isaac Bonapart	27. 50	Do.
Isaac Koodnai	5. 00	Do.
Kiccdlie Moses	25. 00	30 miles Horseshoe Bend.
Salowan Malta	50. 00	3 miles northwest mission.
Andre Spokane	17. 00	10 miles west of mission.
Alex Pairier	32. 00	8 miles south of mission.
Bob Irvin	115. 00	16 miles north of mission.
Michel, chief of Pend-d'Oreiles	31. 00	Do.
Louis Sac Sac	50. 00	Mission.
J. Larose	25. 00	3 miles north of mission.
Louis Camille	15. 00	4 miles north of mission.
Joe Finley	10. 00	10 miles east of mission.
Baptiste Michell	25. 00	16 miles east of mission.
Antoin Marse	35. 00	17 miles east of mission.
John Lumphrey	35. 00	16 miles east of mission.
Joe Barnaby	30. 00	Do.
Wm. King	15. 00	15 miles east of mission.
Frank Secund	30. 00	18 miles east of mission.
Adolph Finley	25. 00	9 miles east of mission.
Isadore Ladaroot	50. 00	Do.
Alex Finley	50. 00	6 miles east of mission.

These large orders were sold to the Indians with the understanding that they were to be cash on delivery, and as the trees were delivered this spring by an agent of the nursery and planted into orchards by the Indians, it is presumable that both parties were satisfied. As fruit trees already planted have yielded abundantly on this reservation and at maturity, it will be readily seen that in a few years the raising and selling of fruit will be a marked industry on the Flathead Indian reservation.

SURVEY OF RESERVE.

The Indians claim that the boundary line designated by the Stevens treaty, and pointed out to them as the line of their reserve, is not the line described in the printed treaty, and therefore all survey of their reservation is looked upon by them as a pretext to encroach on their lands. I quote from the report of the subcommittee of the special committee of the United States Senate appointed to visit the Indian tribes in northern Montana, at a council held at the Flathead agency September 5, 1883, page 238:

Agent RONAN. In the course of my official duties I was directed to locate the northern boundary of this reservation, and on proceeding to make an examination in connection therewith found certain monuments and posts placed and marked in order to designate such boundary by Surveyor Thomas, sent for that purpose from the surveyor-general's office at Helena, in this Territory. Now, the Territory claims the line as surveyed by Thomas to be the correct boundary, while the Indians claim a line some 4 or 5 miles farther north, running through medicine lodge. The strip of land in dispute is generally unfit for settlement, there being only a small portion of it, sufficient perhaps for one or two occupants, suitable for pasture. This quantity, however, may not be inadequate to cause trouble, as the Indians have already removed one settler therefrom, and I desire Eneas (the chief of the Kootinais,) whose home is in that vicinity, to express his views on that subject to the commission.

ENEAS (chief of Kootinais). We don't know anything about the surveyor's line, or the authority under which he acted, but we do know the line as to which we made the treaty, and it is a well defined natural boundary, marked by a ridge of hills.

Senator VEST. No one had a right to run any line unless sent from Washington, and until such is done the boundary as described by Governor Stevens must be regarded as the proper one.

This summer a contract for the survey of the northern boundary line, running west from shore of Flathead lake and connecting with west boundary line, was let by the surveyor-general of Montana, by instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The survey was completed before I was notified that it was being done. I am not aware where the initial point was established, but infer that the surveyor had his proper instructions and that this vexed question will not come up again, and trust that the Indians will be satisfied with the boundary as recently surveyed. But few Indians are aware as yet that the line has been run out by order of the Government.

INDIAN POLICE.

Living close to and bordering upon commercial towns, it can not be expected otherwise than that the Indians and half-breeds of this reservation can purchase all the whisky they want despite the laws governing such traffic. The Indian police are inadequate at times and loath to meet emergencies, and the agent is called upon to act and make arrests when the police hesitate. No matter how much an Indian may annoy or even injure his brethren, my experience is that as soon as the culprit is in the custody of white men his people shrink from assisting in his prosecution and exhibit a vast amount of sympathy in his misfortune. In case a crime is committed by an Indian, no matter how revolting, and the culprit seeks the reservation, he generally has the sympathy of the Indians, and they will assist him in every way to evade arrest by white men. However, the Indian police and the laws governing Indian offenses have a good effect in preserving peace and quiet on the reservation. The judges of the Indian court should be paid a salary as well as the police, as to their vigilance and efficiency all the good arises from the efforts of the police. A good jail should also be provided for the confinement of prisoners. It is a great farce to provide for the payment of Indian police and establish a code of rules governing Indian offenses when there is no proper jail for the confinement of prisoners.

THE NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

The agreement which was made and concluded at Saint Ignatius mission on the Flathead Reservation, on the 27th day of April, 1887, by and between John V. Wright, Dr. Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, the gentlemen composing the commission, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and other adult Indians of the confederated bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais Indians—

That whereas it is the policy of the United States Government to remove to and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of non-reservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the Government of the United States; and whereas a part of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians have expressed their desire and consent to remove and settle in permanent homes upon this reservation; and whereas the Lower Pend d'Oreilles or Kalespel Indians also express their desire and consent to remove and settle in permanent homes upon this reservation; and whereas it is the policy of the United States Government first to obtain the consent of the reservation Indians before removing the Indians on said reservation:

ARTICLE 1. In consideration of the desire and consent of said Spokane and Pend d'Oreilles Indians as set forth in their respective agreements made with the above-named commissioners of the United States, and our desire that this reservation shall be occupied by Indians only, the undersigned chiefs and headmen and other adult Indians belonging to the confederated bands of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai Indians now residing on the Jocko Indian reservation in the Territory of Montana, do hereby agree and consent that the said Spokane and Pend d'Oreilles Indians may come and settle upon the lands of said Jocko reservation in permanent homes on terms and conditions contained respectively with the agreement made with said Spokanes, at Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington, and with the said Pend d'Oreilles at Sand Point, in the Territory of Idaho. And we do further agree and consent that the United States may remove to and settle upon the said Jocko reservation any other non-reservation tribes or bands of Indians who desire and agree to said removal, on such terms and conditions as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and any of the said Indians.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the large amount of money expended by the Saint Ignatius Mission in the erection of a church, school-houses, mills, barns, shops, and other useful buildings, and in the opening and fencing of farms and gardens, and in consideration of the religious and educational facilities afforded thereby to our children, and our anxious desire that our posterity in all times to come shall continue to have such advantages and facilities, the undersigned Indians agree that the United States may have a parcel of land not exceeding one section for the boys' school under the charge of the Society of Jesus, and one section for the girls' school under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, on which is situated said buildings and improvements; which land and improvements may be occupied and held by said Saint Ignatius Mission for educational and religious purposes as long as they are used for said purpose and no longer: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with the rights of Indians living on said tracts of land.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the above agreements on the part of the Indians, and the necessity therefor, the United States agree to erect on said reservation a saw and grist mill, also furnish a miller for the same, at such place on said reservation as may be selected by the United States Indian agent in charge of said reservation, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And the United States further agree to furnish a competent blacksmith, and pay for the service of the same, to be located at or near the said saw and grist mill, and to furnish suitable tools for his use.

This agreement not to be binding upon the parties hereto until the same shall be ratified by Congress.

The above agreement was signed on the 27th day of April, 1887, by the Northwest Indian Commission, and a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and adults of the confederated tribes living on the Jocko or Flathead reservation in presence of United States Indian Agent Peter Ronan, and the agency clerk, Thomas E. Adams, and the interpreter, Michael Revais.

SHOULD BE RATIFIED.

The agency is situated at the extreme end of the southern habitable portion of the reservation, a fact which will be readily admitted when it is known that not a single farm or even Indian lodge is in existence between it and the southern boundary. It is also placed at the immediate foot of the mountains forming the eastern line, thereby precluding any settlement in that direction. On the other hand, to the north and west there are farms extending in the one case to a distance of 40 miles, and in the other at least 60 miles. Owing to this state of affairs it will be evident that the use of the mills and the services of the mechanics connected with the agency can not be utilized by a great majority of the Indians except at considerable cost and inconvenience, consequently they have not the encouragement which it is the intention of the Government to afford them to follow civilized pursuits. This is especially apparent in connection with building and grain raising, two matters to which attention is most strongly urged by your Department, showing that the transportation by wagon of lumber or wheat for any considerable distance exceeds the value of the article itself. As the Bitter Root Flatheads of Chief Charlos' band are steadily removing from that valley and settling in close proximity to the agency, the mills and shops of the agency are of necessity where they are now located. If the agreement cited between the Indians and the Northwest Commission should be ratified it will place mills and mechanics in the very center of Indian settlements, where are now being opened new farms and new homes by thrifty and progressive Indians, who should be encouraged in their efforts to scatter out from Indian villages and settle upon land which they will soon ask to be set aside for them.

IN SEVERALTY.

At present the Indians of this reservation look with suspicion upon this bill, which no doubt arose from a common inspiration to secure legislation having for its object the making out of the Indian a self-supporting citizen of the United States, and it is hoped and advocated by a large number of the real friends of the Indians that by a wise administration of the severalty act in a few years the Indian as an Indian will cease to exist on the reservations and will give place to the self-supporting, law-abiding citizen. A large majority of the Indians of the Flathead reservation are averse to taking land in severalty, as they labor under the impression that the residue will be sold by the Government to white settlers, thus breaking up their reservations and mixing the Indians up promiscuously with the white settlers. It is apparent, and I seek to impress upon the Indians, that the severalty provisions of this act has only the legal effect whereby one or more of several owners of land in common can secure the separate and exclusive enjoyment of his share apart from the rest, and that in law not an acre of land can be taken from an Indian without his consent and in conformity with his title. It will take some time and patience to bring the Indians here to this understanding of the act, but I trust it can be accomplished.

THE SCHOOLS

On this reservation consist of two industrial establishments, one for boys and one for girls, and are situated at St. Ignatius Mission, about 20 miles north of the agency, and within the boundaries of the reservation. Those schools are conducted under contract with the Government by the Jesuit missionaries of St. Ignatius Mission and the Sisters of Providence. The contract is \$150 for each of 75 children in each school. These children remain in the school the year round. There is a partial vacation in the month of August, but it extends only to a suspension of certain studies. It is hardly necessary to report that the Indian schools of this reservation, under the careful teaching of the missionaries, Jesuits of St Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence, are excellent institutions of education for Indian children, and are fast attaining a national reputation. They should be encouraged and sustained, not only by the Government, but by the good people of all denominations, as education and religion are the best and only means that can be employed with any hope of success in elevating the Indian to citizenship and usefulness.

CHARLOS' BAND OF BITTER ROOT FLATHEADS.

The original families of Bitter Root Flatheads of this band who removed to this reservation, and who were furnished with fenced fields, seed, houses, cows, and agricultural implements, provisions, etc., may now be said to be self-supporting. Could they be induced or forced to give up their drinking or gambling habits they would

soon be in comfortable circumstances. As the census shows, several other families of this band removed from the Bitter Root Valley and are living here, but have not been provided with houses, fenced fields, etc., as were the other families who previously removed. It is certain that nearly every family of Bitter Root Flatheads would remove to the reservation if they were offered the encouragement of the first families who preceded them to the reservation, and the privilege of selling their land there. Those who choose to remain should be made to understand that they need look no further for Government aid; that they are amenable to the laws of the country, and to taxation, in common with their white neighbors who are struggling around them to acquire homes and independence.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
August 16, 1887.

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report of agency affairs. Having assumed charge April 13, 1887, this report can cover but a few months as to my personal knowledge.

The reservation is occupied in common by two tribes, viz, Assinaboine and Gros Ventre Indians, and is so large that but a small part of it is occupied by any of them. I found them living in houses and tepees in the valley of Milk river, each way, for a distance of 14 miles east and west of the agency. This valley is frequently called the "garden spot" of Montana, and with sufficient rainfall or irrigation will produce in great abundance wheat, corn, oats, and all kinds of vegetables.

This has been a season of copious rainfall, and I am pleased to report that the crops raised by the Indians will far exceed those of previous years. The acreage of wheat is the largest ever sown on the reservation and is being now harvested and gives promise of a very heavy yield. I estimate the Indians will raise 2,500 bushels this season. The oat crop, although late seeded owing to delay in procuring seed, gives promise of fine returns.

This reservation is entirely too large for the Indians, and I trust the coming Congress will ratify the treaty made by the Commissioners last winter with these Indians, which will greatly reduce its size and throw open to settlement millions of acres of valuable land that is now lying idle, which would be available to agriculturists, stockmen, and other citizens. The Indians are unanimous in desiring that Congress shall ratify this treaty, as the liberal annuities agreed upon would greatly aid them in becoming self-sustaining in a few years.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The annual census as required by law was taken as accurately as possible and shows the following number of Indians:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	445
Females above fourteen years of age.....	520
School children between ages of six and sixteen:	
Male	180
Female	167
Children under six years:	
Male	218
Female	190
Total all ages.....	1,720

Of this population 904 are Gros Ventre and 816 Assinaboine Indians.

POLICE.

The police force consists of one captain and thirteen privates. They are efficient and discharge their duties promptly when their services are required. Two suits of uniform should be furnished them annually—a light-weight suit for summer and a heavy one and an overcoat for winter, especially in this cold climate.

INDIAN COURTS.

Upon assuming charge of this agency I found it destitute of an organized court under the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses," and have deferred the or-

ganization of such court until I am sufficiently familiar with the leading Indians as to act judiciously in the selection of its members.

In cases of dispute as to property, I have had the matters referred to arbitrators; selecting two of the police, and they selecting a third party outside of the force. Their decisions have been just, and generally satisfy the disputants.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

The year has been free from outbreking crimes, the only exception being the leaving from this reservation, on the night of the 5th of May, four Assinaboine Indians without my permission. They returned on the 26th of same month. I was at once advised by the Indian police of their return with stolen Indian ponies. The police arrested them at once and brought them to the agency with the stolen property. The Indians were punished by imprisonment in the post guard-house at Fort Assinaboine, not having a suitable place of confinement here. The stolen horses were advertised, and upon identification returned to their owners, the Blood Indians of the Northwest Territories.

PEACE TREATY WITH THE BLOOD INDIANS.

Early in June I was advised of the arrival of Maj. William Pocklington, agent for the Blood Indians of the Northwest Territories, with "Red Crow" and three minor Blood chiefs, at Fort Assinaboine, who desired to visit this agency for the purpose of making a treaty with the Indians of this reservation. I invited them to visit the agency, and the invitation was accepted. The day after their arrival, they met the Gros Ventre and Assinaboines in a "peace council," and after the usual Indian council ceremonies were ended, they made solemn promises to each other to discontinue horse-stealing raids. These promises, I trust, may prove lasting, and Agent Pocklington assures me that I shall have his hearty co-operation in suppressing horse stealing between his Indians and those of this reservation.

CATTLE IN SEVERALTY.

Authority has been granted to issue to the Indians in severalty the stock-cattle now held as the agency herd. This is a move in the right direction. A few cows were given them by my predecessor, which are being well cared for. If the Department could purchase for them annually for several years five hundred cows, the increase would be such that in a few years the usual beef contract could be dispensed with.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

No lands have yet been allotted to the Indians in severalty, nor do I deem it wise to take any steps in that direction until after Congress takes some action as to the reduction in size of the present reservation.

ALCOHOL.

I am pleased to say a good word for the soberness of these Indians; not having a single complaint reported to me, nor having heard of an Indian indulging in its use.

I feared the great number of white men coming on the reservation for the purpose of building the Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Manitoba Railroad would cause trouble among the Indians from its use, but must compliment the officials of said road upon their rigid enforcement of the regulations of the Interior Department, and the kind manner in which their employes have treated the Indians. No trouble has occurred between them.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is fair. They are not generally speaking healthy. Many are either scrofulous or consumptive; yet they have had no diseases among them that have proven necessarily fatal. A few "medicine men" still exist, but the Indians, as a rule, do not place much confidence in their powers of cure.

SCHOOL.

A day school has been kept running at the agency during the year, except the regular vacations.

Average attendance of scholars.....	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
School houses.....	1
School rooms.....	2
Teachers employed:	
One teacher, compensation per annum.....	\$600
One matron and assistant teacher, compensation per annum.....	360

The advancement of the pupils has been as satisfactory as could be expected at a day school. The attendance has not been large on account of the long distance most of the scholars are daily required to travel to attend school. There should be maintained by the Government an Indian training and boarding school in addition to the contract mission school, the capacity of which is too small for the requirements of the two Indian tribes. In round numbers there are at present not less than 350 children who by all means should be sent to school.

MISSION SCHOOL.

A Catholic Indian Mission school has been established under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and located 60 miles southeast of the agency, with a capacity for 50 pupils. The buildings are well constructed and have all the conveniences suitable for the purpose for which they are intended, but, unfortunately, the contract at present limits the number to 20 pupils, which number are now ready to begin the school year, September 1, 1887. There are many other children whose parents are desirous of sending them, but cannot on account of the limited number contracted for. I respectfully recommend the enlargement of the contract at as early a date as possible.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Three of the agency buildings now occupied by employés are totally unfit for the purposes for which intended. These buildings are rotten, and not worth repairing. The new uncompleted buildings could be finished at a slight cost in comparison to the discomforts of the employés who occupy the old ones, and I would recommend the completion of these new buildings at once.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am frank to say that these Indians, taken as a whole, in my judgment, are above the average for industry and sobriety. The interest they have displayed and the thorough manner in which they have cultivated some of their farms would do credit to white men. They are greatly desirous of helping themselves and not be compelled to rely upon the Government for subsistence, and I believe the day is rapidly approaching when they will be self-supporting and good citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. FIELDS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Indian service at this agency. I took charge of this agency on November 6, 1886, relieving Special Agent H. Heth, who had been here since July 1.

THE RESERVATION.

Inasmuch as the boundaries of this reservation have been frequently reported and officially published in years past and no changes being made recently, I regard it unnecessary to describe it by metes and bounds.

THE NORTHWESTERN COMMISSION,

consisting of Judge Wright, of Tennessee; Dr. Daniels, of Minnesota, and Major Larrabee, of the office of Indian Affairs, Washington, arrived here in December last. They conferred with the chiefs and headmen of the Yanktons and Assinnaboines, and entered into an agreement by which these Indians are to surrender whatever title they may have to all lands other than those described, as follows:

Commencing at a point in the center of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Big Muddy creek, thence west following the center of the Missouri to a point opposite the mouth of Milk river, thence up Milk river to Porcupine creek, thence up Porcupine creek 40 miles, thence directly east to the middle of the Big Muddy, thence down the middle of the Big Muddy to the place of beginning.

This proposed reservation will contain about 1,700,000 acres, enough to give every man, woman, and child over 600 acres. It was further agreed that the Government

should pay these Indians for lands surrendered \$165,000 annually for ten years; this money to be expended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to sustain them and provide them with horses, cattle, wagons, farm implements, etc.; in fact, everything necessary to aid and encourage them to finally become self-sustaining. This treaty is yet to be ratified by Congress, and I hope that body will take favorable action soon after assembling next winter, that these people may become settled, not to be disturbed during the next decade.

THE CENSUS.

The census taken this year shows:

Yanktons—

Whole number of Indians	945
School children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	213
Males over 18 years of age	253
Females over 14 years years of age	317

Assinnaboines:

Whole number of Indians	827
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	163
Males over 18 years of age	237
Females over 14 years of age	335
Grand total of Indians on the reservation June 30, 1887	1,772

At this season of the year a fair and just census cannot be taken because so many Indians are absent (without permission). Not less than four hundred are away, a considerable number having gone north over the United States boundary line to hunt game and pick berries, and others are west on this undivided reservation, beyond the jurisdiction of this agency. Midwinter, when all are at home, is the better time to make the count. Adding these four hundred scattering Indians, there still seems a large reduction in the aggregate when compared with reports of previous years. But this showing is the result of an actual, honest count, and I have given credit for every man, woman, and child. There is a prevailing opinion that at some reservations the agents, desirous of keeping up the original number in their census reports, strain a few points. Would it not be a good plan to have the census taken under supervision of special agents and inspectors? I think so.

CIVILIZATION.

About one-half of the Indians at this agency have adopted citizens' dress wholly, and are living in houses. Twenty-six houses have been built thus far this season, and fifty more are in course of erection. I don't think these Indians give themselves much concern about religious matters. Missionaries have been preaching to them at Poplar Creek and Wolf Point for lo! these many years, but I have been unable, since my residence here, to find an Indian, or learn of one, who has embraced the truths of Christianity, and I don't believe the leavening power of the Gospel has been a potent factor in the civilization of these people. Several hundred of them are still inclined to lead a nomadic life, and it is almost impossible to keep this class on the reservation in the summer season. The Montana division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, now being constructed east and west, through this reservation, will, in my opinion, have a greater tendency to civilize these Indians than any other one thing, for the reason that it will bring them in contact with the whites, the most of whom in this country are energetic, pushing people. They are amazed at the activity and endurance of the railroad workmen, and regard them "big medicine."

AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Special Agent Heth, who was in charge of this agency from July 1, 1886, to November 5, 1886, in his report of this school for last year, says little progress had been made during the year, owing to bad management, or no management at all; that the school was only nominally in operation, and that the missionary schools at Wolf Point and Poplar creek amounted to nothing. When I took charge, November 6, 1886, I found that Agent Heth had made an effort to revive the school, and had secured the attendance of 51 children. The employes then consisted of a superintendent, industrial teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook. After familiarizing myself as much as possible, for the time being, with agency affairs, and finding winter upon me, so that but little outside work could be done, I concluded to turn my attention mostly to the school, and endeavor to build it up. I called the so-called chiefs and headmen together and talked over school matters with them, pointing out the advantages to be gained by educating their children, etc. Three of these meetings or councils were held, and I made an earnest effort to persuade the Indians

to voluntarily bring in their children, but they did not enthuse over the subject, and I became satisfied the school would not be filled unless they were coerced.

I notified the parents that unless they surrendered their children within five days I should send the police for them; that I should cut off rations from those attempting to hide their children, and imprison those defying the police. They regarded this announcement a big joke, and said that such threats had been made by former agents but were never executed. They soon realized, however, that I was in earnest and did not propose to tolerate any nonsense in the matter. The police were set to work according to instructions, and I refused rations to those who had cached children, and some bad characters who interfered with the police I confined in the agency prison. This effort proved to be successful, and 50 children were placed in the school within a few days. On December 1 the rolls showed 125 in attendance; January 1, 1887, 130; February 1, 136; March 1, 158; April 1, 179; May 1, 196; June 1, 201; July 1, 202, and July 13, 203. The school is crowded full to overflowing, and the buildings are inadequate for this number. If there were room I could easily add children to make the aggregate 250.

An estimate has been sent in for a new building, and I hope to see it erected before cold weather. A hospital, a large water-tank, seats, desks, and other things are needed, and no doubt will be provided. Last fall a 2-inch iron pipe was laid 5 feet in the ground, connecting with a well 1,700 feet distant from the school. Water is forced through this pipe by steam-power, which is a great improvement when compared with hauling with ox-teams from the Missouri river—over a mile.

As the number of pupils increased, employés were necessarily added, and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1887, the following positions were authorized: Superintendent, industrial teacher, three teachers, matron, seamstress, laundress, baker, cook, and night-watchman. The various departments have been systematized as much as possible considering the disadvantages the employés had to contend with, and the school management, on the whole, by those in immediate charge, has been successful beyond expectation on my part.

Fully 50 per cent. of these children had never been inside of a school building. They were taken out of the blanket at the tepee or hiding place as wild as their parents when they left the chase. These urchins are now clean and tidy, and so changed in general appearance that sometimes visiting parents experience difficulty in identifying their children. They are contented and happy as a rule, and there is not one runaway where there were ten five months ago.

During school hours object-lessons, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography are taught. Each evening a short session is held, and the time devoted to singing and various exercises to interest and instruct the children. The industries taught are farming and gardening; how to use farm implements and tools; butter-making, dress-making, and sewing generally; baking, cooking, and to manage kitchen and dining room details; washing and ironing; care of stock; cutting and sawing wood, etc. The school-grounds consist of 40 acres, of which about 15 acres are cultivated this year in corn, potatoes, and various kinds of garden truck, and a good yield is promised.

FARMING.

Owing to drought, only about one year in four can be relied on for a crop in this region, unless a perfect system of irrigation is devised and adopted. This is one of the fortunate seasons, however, and we have been favored with copious rains since June 1. May was a dry month, and the wheat and oats suffered. The wet weather in June helped the wheat, but too much rain for the oats, and the latter was injured by rust, and will make about one-third of a crop. The wheat will yield perhaps a half crop.

The outlook for potatoes, corn, and garden truck is very favorable, and, unless an early frost should nip them, the Indians who have raised these crops will be rewarded for their labor and encouraged to work with more vim next year.

Farming was done at the following localities this season: At Poplar Creek (agency farm), 95 acres, and 122 acres by Indians; at Upper Box Alder, 3 miles west of agency, 30 acres by Indians; at Wolf Point and vicinity, 25 miles west of agency, 228 acres by Indians; at Deer Tail, 6 miles east of agency, 75 acres by Indians; at Lower Box Alder, 16 miles east of agency, 25 acres by Indians; at the Big Muddy and vicinity, 25 miles east of agency, 26 acres by Indians; at Ash Grove, 36 miles east of agency, 12 acres by Indians, making in all 613 acres under cultivation this year. I do not include in the above about 15 acres at the agency boarding-school wholly cultivated by the larger boys of that institution. These Indians are not model farmers, and in my opinion the great majority of them never will be. Still, taking into consideration everything, particularly the fact that it has not been many years since they left the chase of the buffalo and the war-path, they do pretty well, and many of them are to be commended for the progress in farming that they have made. Not a few of these Indians, especially the Yankton Sioux, are lazy and worthless, and are obstacles in the way of those wishing to work. This class made profuse promises in early spring,

and started out with much energy, but when the time for earnest work came they fell by the wayside, became "very tired," abandoned their patches, and let things go to the dickens.

The Assinnaboines located at Wolf Point are much more inclined to till the soil and work than the Yanktons at Poplar Creek. They have not been fooled with so much as the Yanktons, and seem to understand that the time may come when they will be compelled to shift for themselves. These Assinnaboines understand how to care for and manage stock, and are always anxious to freight goods and do other work by which they can earn a few dollars. They are not habitual beggars, such as the Yanktons, and do not loaf around the agency to await the opening of the warehouse door in the hope of getting coffee and sugar or a chunk of bacon. They saved seed corn from a partial crop raised two years ago, while not an ear was found among the Yanktons.

INDIAN POLICE.

There are 22 members of the police force; of these 6 are located at Wolf Point, 6 at Poplar Creek, 4 at Lower Box Alder, and the rest where needed, at various points, from time to time. They have not been very efficient, and many changes were necessarily made for the betterment of the service.

They regard their salary, \$5 a month, entirely too small, inasmuch as they are expected to keep their ponies in the service all the time at their own expense.

I believe a less number at a larger salary would be wise economy and perhaps an incentive to take greater interest in their work.

SANITARY.

The native "Medicine Man" is gradually losing his hold, and the agency physician is sought more and more by these Indians. There has been but little sickness other than chronic syphilitic affections and consumption which have prevailed among the Indians, more or less, for many years.

A hospital is greatly needed, so that the aged, infirm, and sick, who have no relatives or friends, can be cared for, instead of lying abandoned on the ground in their tepees or houses without floors. A suitable building could be erected for perhaps \$1,000, as much of the work could be done by agency employes and Indians.

INDIAN TRADERS.

Philip W. Lewis is the licensed trader at this agency. He is a straightforward, upright man, and conducts his business in such a manner as to give satisfaction generally among the Indians. He is prompt in complying with the Indian laws and Department regulations, and always willing for the inspection of his books and business by the agent. He is superintendent of the Indian Sabbath-school, held every Sunday morning at the school building, and manifests a deep interest in the education and welfare of the children.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

I am collecting and systematically arranging a large amount of broken, worn-out, and worthless property, the accumulation of many years, which I hope to get rid of as soon as a board of survey is authorized and convened. This stuff, wholly worthless, cumbers the accounts and misleads the Indian Bureau as to the amount of available property on hand.

Three hundred logs were cut during May and June on the south side of the Missouri river, 8 miles west of the agency, under direction of the sawyer and engineer. About half of these logs are delivered at the saw-mill; the rest are rafted to points near the agency and will be hauled to the mill from time to time as needed. This work was done by Indians.

A ditch, 1,700 feet long and 5 feet deep, in which is laid a water-pipe leading from a well to school building, was dug wholly by the Indians last fall.

Among the garden truck being cultivated by the school-boys are 3,000 cabbages, enough if successfully grown to furnish the school 15 heads a day for over 8 months.

There is abundant grass this season, and all hands are now busy haying. Already several hundred tons have been cut. Three hundred tons will be stacked for agency stock.

No grave crimes have been committed on the reservation since my arrival. A number of whisky traders and horse thieves have been arrested and turned over to the United States marshal at Miles City. Gambling prevails to some extent among the Indians, but it is gradually lessening.

Indians received Government funds for labor, etc., as follows during the year: Irrigating ditch and school building trench, \$986.31; transportation of Indian supplies, cutting and hauling hay, \$1,041.62; hauling water, \$135; wood furnished agency and school, \$1,792; building and repairs at agency, \$158.25; police, \$2,106; cutting and hauling logs and packing ice, \$104; making in all, \$7,226.58.

Special Agent Heth arrived at this agency on July 8, 1887, and remained 14 days, during which time he made an inspection of the school and agency affairs.

The loss of Indian ponies and cattle last winter, which was almost unparalleled in severity, aggregates at least 250 head. The loss to the agency herd of cattle did not exceed 5 per cent., but the agency stock had hay to feed on. Considerable hay was also furnished the Indians for their stock, but there was not enough for all. The horses and ponies owned by Indians are usually very inferior and of little value, poorly trained, or rather not trained at all. There are a few Indians, however, who take some care of their stock, and better grades should be introduced to encourage them.

There are 20 Indian wood-yards on the Missouri river within the jurisdiction of this agency, and over 2,000 cords have been cut and sold to steamboats.

In conclusion I will say that all hands in the employ of the Government on the reservation have, as a rule, devoted themselves to the work, and in my opinion much has been attained within the past eight months.

I return thanks for the kind assistance rendered me by officers of the Department, and I hope to make a better showing in my next report.

I am, very respectfully,

D. O. COWEN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Ashland, Mont., August 24, 1887.

SIR: Complying with circular of June 13, I have the honor to submit my annual report with census and accompanying statistics.

The Indians of this agency are a portion of the Northern Cheyennes, who number 819, an increase of 24 over the number reported last year. Great care has been taken in making up the census, and the Indian name, translated into English, has been given of every Indian. It would be impossible to write the Indian names as pronounced.

These Indians are located in Montana Territory, south of the Yellowstone river, on two of its tributaries, Tongue river, and the Rosebud. Their settlements commence about 80 miles south of the mouth of the former and 65 miles south of the mouth of the latter, and extend up these streams a distance of about 20 miles. Lane Deer and Muddy creeks, tributaries of the Rosebud, falling into that stream from the east, have Indian settlements on them, extending up each stream, about 5 miles. The valley of the Rosebud is about one-fourth of a mile wide; that of Lane Deer and Muddy, up to the points to which the Indian settlements reach, about same width. The valley of Tongue river is about three-fourths of a mile wide. Tongue river is about 80 or 90 yards wide, with a mean depth of about 2½ feet; the Rosebud is about 25 feet wide; depth about 2 feet. The distance from the Rosebud, at points occupied by Indians, to Tongue river is about 20 miles.

The soil of the valleys is of a yellowish color, rather fine, porous, and occasionally gravelly. With sufficient moisture it produces good crops of potatoes and other root crops. It is too early to pronounce upon its capacities. Irrigation ditches have been taken out both north and south of the Indian settlements by white settlers and the reports of the results are satisfactory. The country between the Rosebud and Tongue river, excepting the little valleys of Lane Deer and Muddy, is rough and broken, not susceptible of any kind of cultivation, but is a good range for stock, and has some good pine timber. Lignite of a good quality for stoves is found on Tongue river and Rosebud and the tributaries of the latter. It is said not to be of any value for blacksmiths' use.

The country on Tongue river is not within the reservation, though it was withdrawn from entry some time last summer at my suggestion; but it will be impossible to determine how much of the Tongue River country will be available for settling Indians in severalty until maps of surveys made last fall have been furnished and claims of white settlers have been adjusted and settled. There are about ten white settlers on the reservation, who claim to have acquired rights previous to the setting apart of the reservation. It is needless to say that their claims cover some of the best lands. One person has settled near the line of the reservation during the year. Whether he is on or off can not well be determined until the map of the surveys alluded to has been received.

The increase in the number of Indian houses since my last report—twenty—shows a commendable progress in that respect. I have not pressed the Indians in that respect as I should have done had their claims been definitely located; but I know many of them will have to make changes in their locations, and they will feel the loss of labor occasioned by a change of location more than a white man. As soon as they are located and are provided with such material as it will be impossible to provide for themselves, I shall use every effort to induce them to put up good log houses and forever abandon tepees.

The progress in agricultural pursuits has not met my anticipations, but there has been some advance. The little spots they cultivate are seldom larger than a garden for a white family, and that is largely devoted to melons and such things as have no lasting value, and there is no market for anything they might raise. Only ten of them, including half-breeds, have cellars in which to store root crops for winter use. A great deficiency in plow harness—probably due in some measure to my want of foresight—has perhaps been a drawback to their farming operations; but this will be remedied another season, the Department having made provision for it. More mowing machines could have been kept employed to advantage. The severe weather of last winter, freezing quite a number of ponies, taught the Indians a lesson, and a great number of them are anxious to put up hay for winter use. Both the machines on hand have been kept at work and a number of scythes also. I estimate that 150 tons of hay has been saved by them this season, an increase of 100 or more over the last.

Whenever I have any Government work I find no difficulty in getting Indians to do it. They have hauled from Rosebud station, distant from the agency about 65 miles, during the past fiscal year, 61,954 pounds of Government freight, for which they have been paid \$464.54; they have performed other work for which they have been paid an aggregate of \$826.95. I have not found it necessary to employ any labor outside of Indians and the regular employes during the year.

The only school connected with the agency is St. Labre's boarding-school, on Tongue river, a contract school conducted by the Roman Catholics, being in charge of Sisters of the Ursuline order. The school building is a very good one, erected at a cost of \$7,000. It has a capacity for 50 boarders and 20 day pupils. The attendance has been an average of about 35 for the year, of boarders, boys and girls. The pupils are making fair progress; great obstacles have been overcome; the Sisters are gaining the confidence of the parents of the children; Indian prejudices are being broken down, and the way made easier every day; but the obstacles in the way of bringing these savages to light are still very great. The school is in most excellent hands and deserves every encouragement. The Sisters make sacrifices seldom made without prospects of great and immediate reward. The major part of theirs will not be realized until death shall have claimed them. The teachers consist of Sisters St. Ignatius, St. Angela, Santa Clara, and St. Ursula, and Mr. J. Mahoney, industrial teacher. The sisters receive no salaries. Mr. Mahoney's salary is at the rate of \$40 per month.

Authority has been granted to erect a building at the agency for a day school. The house is well under way and will probably be completed in the month of September. It is 18 by 50 feet, and consists of two rooms and a hall, and, when finished, will accommodate 50 to 60 pupils.

If permitted to exercise my own discretion in the management of the day school, I shall cause principal attention to be given to the acquisition and use of the English language, and for girls a knowledge of cutting, fitting, sewing, and general housework—all as preparatory to further advancement at St. Labre's school. I deem the learning to speak English by these Indians of the first importance. Half the troubles with them arise from the difficulty of communicating with them, and consequent misunderstandings.

The religious instruction of these Indians, aside from that imparted at St. Labre's school, is given by the Rev. A. VanderVelden, S. J., who devotes himself to his duties with the ardor characteristic of his society in drawing these people from their barbarism. The encouragement he has met with, if measured by tangible evidences of success, is very poor, but his perseverance in his holy duties must in time have its effect even upon the benighted and perverse natives he has to deal with. He has some knowledge of medicine and has dispensed a quantity purchased at his own cost. Hardly a day passes but he is called upon either by Indians or whites to administer medicines or for surgical aid. A part of the year he was absent, necessarily, from the reservation, attending to church business, and his absence was severely felt. It is hoped that the authorities of his church may find it possible to give him an assistant, as the field is too large for one man. I believe the influence of the priests is of the greatest importance in bringing these people to a state of civilization of any value. A semi-civilized savage, copying all the vices of his white neighbors, will be a worse citizen than the barbarian pure and simple.

Since I have been in charge of these Indians I have not seen nor heard of a case of intoxication among them, and do not believe that liquor of any kind has been sold

on the reservation. It is sold on Tongue river, but never, I believe, to Indians. If it were to be, I feel confident, it would be reported to me immediately.

The past winter was one of the most severe experienced in this country for years, and unfortunately during some of the earlier storms the herd of beef cattle, which had been placed at some distance for better pasturage, were scattered, and it was impossible to get a supply of beef from them. However, bacon and other supplies were issued, and some beef purchased in open market, and there was less suffering than I apprehended at first would take place. The loss of cattle will fall short of 10 per cent., which was light when the severity of the winter is considered. Such a contingency will be guarded against hereafter by killing and freezing a reserve supply of beef and taking other precautions.

During the fall three Indians were arrested, charged with killing sheep. A woman, a relative of one of the Indians, was so frightened by the arrest that she died upon the spot. This created great excitement among the Indians, and the interpreter and captain of police, who were present when the arrest was made, were thought to be in danger. The Indians were tried and acquitted. After this a young man or boy was arrested for theft from a house. He was rescued from the officer having charge of him. No immediate attempt was made to rearrest him, and the whole party, principally through the influence of Chief Two-Moons, were induced to go to Miles City and give themselves up to the civil authority. The young man accused of theft was, after being held in jail for some time, discharged. The three charged with rescuing him were released on bail, to appear at the October term of court, an officer of the Army, formerly in charge of these Indians, and a citizen making the bond. Another Indian, who was charged with killing a steer, the property of a citizen, went to Miles City before an arrest could be made, gave himself up, was tried, and acquitted. Chief Two-Moons deserves great credit for exerting his influence so efficaciously in inducing the surrender of all these Indians to the civil authority.

The Indians were all ably defended by Dr. W. A. Burleigh, who was appointed for that purpose by the court, they not being able to offer any fee for his services. It seems to me that some provision should be made to pay for services of this kind, as then Indians could be assured that on trial in the courts they would have all the advantages of defense that a white man would have. It is not always that the selection of the court falls upon a lawyer so capable and who discharges his duty to his clients so faithfully and so well as did Dr. Burleigh in the case of these Indians. Having the highest possible opinion of the legal profession, yet it is nevertheless true that its members are not addicted to working entirely for glory, and the man who depends upon an unfeared lawyer may sometimes be convicted while he has a good defense which has not been properly presented.

I have not found occasion, opportunity, or material for the establishment of "the court of Indian offenses." Nearly if not all the differences between Indians have been settled amicably among themselves, a little time generally sufficing to bring them to terms agreeable to both parties.

I have never known any of the men to come to blows since I have been here. Their fondness for their children and indulgence of them very far exceeds that of white people and negroes.

The Northern Cheyennes are proverbial for chastity of their women. I have yet to hear of any case of venereal disease among them. Their personal habits are filthy in the extreme. It would require a strong stomach to enjoy a meal as ordinarily prepared in a tepee.

During the last summer and fall a number of Cheyennes from Pine Ridge agency came here and applied for rations and to be incorporated with the Indians here. By direction of the Department they were informed that they could not draw rations here, and were directed to return to Pine Ridge. Rations for that purpose were offered them. After a time some of them, notably Wild Hog and his party, did so, but some of them remained over during the winter. Additions to the number were made during the spring and summer until they numbered about 200. They made great complaints of the treatment at the hands of the Sioux at Pine Ridge (but none of the agent or employes), and expressed a determination to live and die with their kinsfolk here. The Indians here were clamorous for them to remain and be incorporated with them. Being unable to remove them with my small police force, Major Snyder, from Fort Keogh, with three companies of infantry, and Captain Forse, from Fort Custer, with two troops of cavalry, were ordered here to effect their removal. The Indians both of this agency and those from Pine Ridge evinced great opposition, but the coolness, tact, and forbearance of Major Snyder proved successful, and the Pine Ridge Indians started from here on the 12th instant in charge of Captain Forse and his cavalry. On the 14th instant Major Snyder with his command left for Fort Keogh; since then everything has been quiet. Those Indians engaged on Government work have returned to their labors, and I have had many more applications for employment than I could supply, indeed more than I have ever had before in the same period of time.

These Indians have not given up the hope that all the Northern Cheyennes may be united in one place. They do not understand the obstacles in the way of such a union. However, they never do or will see obstacles to anything they desire, but, after explanations repeated over and over again, return to the charge with their desires, with unreasonableness of children.

After a residence here of about eighteen months, in daily and hourly contact with these Indians, having had a previous general knowledge of the race from a residence among them when a boy, and a continued interest in all relating to them since then, I can not say their progress has met my anticipations; but there has been progress, and outside parties assure me that they can see it more plainly than I can, being as I am more intimately associated with them.

Very respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

R. L. UPSHAW,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 19, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at the Omaha and Winnebago agency.

WINNEBAGOES.

A careful census shows:

Males above eighteen years of age	393
Females above fourteen years of age	405
Children between six and sixteen years	254
All other ages	158

Total of all ages..... 1,210

When I assumed charge of this agency, on November 1, 1886, I found everything in a state of confusion on account of frequent changes of agents and other causes. The Indians firmly believed that they had been the procuring cause of the removal of my predecessor, as well as General Hollman, who had been confirmed as agent but declined to take charge after taking invoice of property, etc.

Corrupt and evil-disposed members of the tribe caused the others to believe that all these changes was their work, and claimed great influence "at Washington." The belief that they had such influence held their dupes to their following. These men came to me at once with their demands, and openly threatened my removal in case their wishes were refused. Of course, I could not afford to yield to their dictation. My refusal to listen to their selfish schemes highly incensed them, and they at once began an attack on my predecessor and myself through the Indian Office. Not receiving encouragement from that quarter, the malcontents have generally settled down to quiet, and some of them to industry. These people are naturally politicians, and the war of "the ins and outs" is waged with all the vigor of their white brethren.

Having been well acquainted with them for many years, I was clearly of the opinion that they could be pushed forward if proper interest was taken in their welfare in their agricultural pursuits. With this opinion I commenced at once to impress the importance of this matter upon them, and have never neglected an opportunity to urge them in this direction. As a most valuable aid the Department ordered that in the issue of the one hundred mares, harness, wagons, etc., each Indian be required to sign a contract to the effect that if they failed to properly care for and use such property for the purpose intended the agent should take the property from them and reissue to some one more deserving. This rule placed a powerful lever in the hands of the agent, which has been held over all who seemed not disposed to work.

As a result of the endeavors in their behalf this tribe has fully met my most sanguine expectations. Had we not suffered from a severe drought we could this year make a most remarkable exhibit. But notwithstanding the drought, which shortened the wheat and oat crop one-half or more, we are still proud of this year's result. Every acre of land heretofore broken is in crop. Lands which had lain fallow for years were all plowed and show fine crops. Besides, there has been a very considerable amount of breaking done on new land. The desire to farm is so well rooted and fixed that when the allotment now under way is completed, and they know where to work, the present acreage can be doubled next year if they can have the teams and plows they will need purchased for them from their own money.

They should have 100 yoke of work-cattle and at least 50 breaking-plows. I can not too strongly urge the importance of aid at this time. It would be a serious mis-

take to allow them to lose the force of the momentum now acquired of pushing them forward in the direction desired. With what they have done this year and the spirit they manifest, I feel sure if they fail it will be the fault of those who hold charge over them, by withholding the means belonging to them through solemn treaty stipulations. It would be a short-sighted policy that would withhold an inheritance until the heir no longer needed it. These people should have of their own as fast as they can use wisely; not in erecting barns of houses loosely put up, as has been done in the past, but in such means and implements as will enable them to open good farms and build houses from the proceeds of their labor.

We have suffered serious loss this season in not having a sufficient number of cultivators for the corn crop. Often a man was compelled to wait a week or ten days for his turn for a cultivator when he should have been plowing his corn. For nearly 2,000 acres we had about 30 machines, many of them being the private property of Indians bought by themselves, and every old corn-plow which could be repaired from the rubbish of past years was put to use. This matter will be better regulated next year, as we have been advised by the Indian Office of the purchase of 25 new walking-cultivators for use of these Indians.

The same drawback was experienced for want of sufficient reapers. Being so apprised by me early in the season, the Indian Office kindly shipped two so that they were in time for our harvest. All old ones repairable were put in service, and still all our mowers had to be used and the grain raked and stacked as hay is done. This mode caused much loss from scattering of the grain.

Great loss in machinery results from the manner of purchasing. Almost every machine bought is of a different make, so that it is almost impossible to get repairs. If we had all of one make, often the parts of an old one could be used to repair others. Many things sent us are unfit for our use. For instance, our wagon repairs are all for wide tracks, while our wagons are all narrow. Rims or felloes are sent large enough for heavy army wagons, while we have only light wagons. The cultivators furnished some years ago were so heavy that the Indian ponies could not pull them even when the shovels were out of the ground. These things cause much inconvenience and loss to the people. This evil should be avoided.

But with all our drawbacks and inconveniences the Winnebagoes have made rapid progress, as will be seen by reference to accompanying statistics of crops, etc. Their land is of excellent quality of marl deposit, without "hard-pan," and covered with a deep, rich loam soil. It can stand long-continued drought better than any I have ever seen. I doubt if we have had more rain here than in sections east where crops are a total failure. We had but one shower that wet the ground as deep as the plowing from the time snow melted until after the 10th of July, and yet we have fields of corn that will yield 60 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The small grain suffered most from the drought.

The 100 mares issued to them in November last have been a great help. I have only found it necessary to take three of these animals from the persons to whom issued for misuse, abuse, or failure to farm with them. The order of the Department in this matter is one of the best means ever devised to push these people into farming. They take pride in their teams, and the fear of having them taken away is a most wholesome one.

Crime.

No serious crimes have been committed during the year. A few cases of intoxication and two or three assaults constitute the entire list. The looseness of the marriage relation is the worst evil we have to deal with. With male and female it is a voluntary association, terminated at any time at the will of either party on the least pretext or a fancy for another. But this evil is of short duration. When allotments are completed and the State laws prevail the evil can be stopped at once by sending one or two to the penitentiary for bigamy, for if they find they can not "take another" they will stay with the first. There are few men here of middle age who have not had ten to twenty women, and the latter are no better than the former in this regard.

Education.

I can not report entirely satisfactory results from our industrial boarding-school for the past year. A superintendent and matron were appointed by the Indian Office who were physically and mentally unsuited for the positions. * * * Under such conditions it is no wonder the school proved a complete failure.

But the majority of this tribe are fully alive to the subject of education. They have a large number of their children at Genoa, Carlisle, Hampton, Philadelphia, and other schools. The industrial school regained some of its former prosperity in the last two months of the session, ending June 30, under the administration of P. H. Powers and Mrs. McFarland, who were appointed to succeed Mr. Carey and wife, who had failed. I am sorry to add that Mr. Powers was compelled to resign on account of business

matters at his home in New York. A new appointee has arrived, and we earnestly hope to make a success of the school this year. The building has been renovated and put in good condition, and other needed improvements have been allowed, and still others should follow. Frequent changes of employes at the schools are to be deplored unless made for the good of the service. When we have good material it should be retained.

Missionary work.

It occurs to my mind that this tribe has suffered from neglect in this very important aid to civilization. It is true there is a resident clergyman supported by the Presbyterian Church, but no church building; when services are held the school building is used. Few, except school children, attend or take any interest in this matter. For a few months past a Catholic priest, Father Clements, has held monthly services with considerable encouragement. As most of the half and mixed bloods incline to that church, Father Clements has the means now provided to erect a church here if he can secure a site to build upon. I would respectfully recommend that some provision be made to this end. If these people can be drawn from the medicine dance to church on Sundays, I care not what sect or denomination does it, the effect will be good.

Improvements.

The agency buildings, being old and made of native timber, were badly run down when I took charge last November. Winter setting in early and being unusually severe, improvements could not be successfully undertaken until spring opened. With the repairs completed and now under way the agency will soon be in fair condition. An addition to the office has been completed, a good, substantial ice-house built, fences put in good order, and the school farm fenced, and new floors put down in the dining-room and halls of the school building. Estimates have been made for a barn and wood-house for the school, which are much needed (the old barn being blown down), but as yet no authority under which these buildings can be erected has been obtained. Authority for water-works has been granted, and I hope soon to complete the work.

Shops.

The blacksmith and carpenter shops have done a large amount of work and needed repairs under Indian workmen entirely. These employes are really good mechanics. There is a large amount of work to be done in their line for the twelve hundred people engaged in agriculture, so that the mechanics can not be spared from the shops to do other work. Our outside improvements are mainly done by the miller and farmer, who are very valuable aids in this line as well as in their own legitimate work.

Clerical force.

I have suffered much inconvenience for want of sufficient clerical help, and have as a consequence been compelled to hire help from my own meager salary to the amount of about \$150 in less than a year's time. When I took charge of the agency I found one clerk only, Mr. J. P. Hawkins, who was not in good health, and the office-work much in arrears. Mr. Hawkins was very efficient, but the effort to do two men's work broke him down, so that he was off duty months at a time, and I had to employ others, inexperienced in the office-work, a small allowance being made by Department and the balance paid from my own pocket. In July Mr. Hawkins resigned, and Mr. W. A. McKewen, of Baltimore, former clerk at Ouray agency, Utah, was appointed by the Indian Office. Mr. McKewen is a very competent clerk, but I do not think he can do all the work. By reference to records it will be seen that the rule heretofore has been to employ two and three clerks in this office, and now, while the labor has increased, one is expected to do all the work. The result is that I am confined in the office with clerical work, and can not devote the time outside of the office in looking after the Indians which should be given them.

OMAHAS.

Much interest has been taken in the Omahas as an experimental test of the capabilities of these Indians to take care of themselves. As to how they have succeeded there is a wide difference of opinion and many conflicting statements. The claim is made that they are progressing; as vehemently is it claimed that they are or have been retrograding.

As a matter of fact both these conflicting views have a measure of truth in them. When they passed from a state of dependence some four years ago, all props and supports being taken away at once, it would be unnatural if they did not stumble under the weight of the responsibility. So far as results were noticeable by a casual observer they lost ground for the first two years, but even then their partial failure was

calling out and arousing the hitherto inert forces within them. They were learning to stand alone as we all did in early childhood. The parent balances the child on its feet, lets go, and the child totters and falls, but by this process gains strength. The fond mother is not discouraged over the first failures, but is certain the child will stand and walk. Impatience of results often leads to false conclusions. I feel safe in saying that the Omahas can now stand alone and are learning to walk.

This year their crops are up to or above the average under the old system. This result, being from their own unaided efforts, is much more favorable for their future than if obtained through outside power. It is true that some of the old fellows weep over the olden times of agents, rations, annuities, and buffalo, etc., while some cranks roam about the country with tales of woe for willing ears. If these complainers would return to their weed-grown farms and set an example of thrift to others, they might be of benefit to some who, like themselves, are too lazy to work. But while such people are gaining a meager support from the charity of the credulous in the "show business," I am glad to say that the people at home are making substantial progress. They are cultivating their old farms, breaking new ground, and are blest with a bountiful harvest. It is too late now to discuss the question as to whether or not the change in the Omaha system was made too soon. The step has been taken, and they are becoming accustomed thereto, and have attained a good measure of self-reliance. This should not be lost and the old ground trampled over again at some future period. The status of these people is now fixed by law. They are citizens, and tribal government is inconsistent with their new relation to the state. I would respectfully suggest for the good of other tribes that they should have time to adapt themselves somewhat to their changed condition and the responsibilities of citizenship before they are dropped from Governmental supervision. In other words, the agency system should be used long enough to tide them over the breakers into smoother water.

The Omahas have used the money derived from herding and the sale of hay from the unallotted lands to purchase needed machinery, such as reapers and mowers. They have managed this business wisely by issuing a machine to groups of relatives or neighbors, according to their convenience and needs.

Education.

The mission and industrial boarding-schools have been filled to their full capacity, and this without any compulsory process whatever. In addition to this, they have many children at foreign schools, such as Genoa, Nebr., Carlisle and Philadelphia, Pa., Hampton, Va., Lawrence, Kans. The mission station on the reserve also has a system of evening lessons, which are well attended. It can be truthfully said that this tribe is manifesting very commendable interest in education.

Religion.

Religious services are regularly held at the mission school and at the mission station, which are under the charge of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. These services are well attended, as well as occasional services at private houses and at the industrial school, Revs. Hamilton and Copley officiating as ministers. The progress of religion among the Omahas may be pronounced very encouraging, and the morals of the tribe will compare with a like number of their white brethren in any section of our country.

Improvements.

The Omahas have built a number of comfortable houses on their allotments during the past year. They have broken quite an amount of new land and have all the old in crops. I have no means provided by which to collect statistical statements, but it is safe to say that their crops exceed any former year in acreage. Their wheat and oats were shortened somewhat by severe drought, while corn is unusually good.

Census.

A careful census shows:

Males above eighteen years of age	293
Females above fourteen years of age	374
Children between six and sixteen years	317
All other ages	191

Total of all ages 1,175

For further information see statistical reports herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE F. WARNER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instruction I submit my second annual report for the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agencies, Nebraska and Dakota.

Santee agency is located on the west side of the Missouri River in Nebraska, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west, comprising about 70,230 acres, allotted to Indians and held for schools and missionary purposes. These lands are not all adjoining each other. The amount comprises about two-thirds of the townships above named; the balance, scattered through the six townships, is owned and occupied by white settlers or is too rough and poor for occupation and remains idle.

Of the lands allotted to Indians, 132 hold patents for them with the twenty-five years' restrictive clause, which is the only salvation to the Indians' landed interest, and will in many cases have to be extended over the twenty-five years' limit as provided in the fifth section of the lands in severalty to Indians bill. Every Indian who sells a piece of land will represent one less Indian owning land as they seldom purchase some, unless it be a few acres, which will be entirely too small to afford a living. Now the question is to get an Indian on to a piece of land, that is waiting to be improved; then the question will be to get a piece of land and to have him improve it, a much more complicated task.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

During the year seventeen applications or entry for homesteads have been made in the United States local land office at Niobrara, Nebr., as provided in the sixth article of the treaty approved April 29, 1868. These applications were refused at the local land office from the time the lands were allotted to the Indians in April, 1885, until April, 1887, since which time they have been receiving all applications, and as fast as they comply with the law they will make entries until all are entered.

ADMINISTRATION.

About one-third of the Indians under my charge having become citizens, the administration of affairs often assumes quite a puzzling turn. Although all are Indians, they are not all citizens. So far those becoming citizens have generally been willing to be guided by common-sense advice when they have believed it was impartially given, while some of the less advanced have to be treated with firmness very similar to children. With the Indian's natural ability to adapt himself in time to his surroundings, I think they will become amenable to the laws entailed by citizenship without hardships that ignorance might bring upon them. Although citizens but a short time their white neighbors realize that the right of suffrage gives them a voice in local affairs, and their votes are anxiously sought after, as was demonstrated in the county-seat contest of this county.

AGRICULTURE.

Three thousand nine hundred and one acres of land was cultivated at Santee, as follows, viz:

	Acres.
Wheat	996
Oats	727
Corn	1,726
Barley	10
Flax	78
Potatoes and other vegetables	354
Sorghum	10
Broken during the year	219

Of the cultivation of the above my observation led me to make an estimate of the kind of farming that had been done, as follows: 1,400 acres was well put in and tilled, 1,800 fairly well, and the balance badly farmed. The points to be kept in the foreground another year, in order that it may be an improvement on this, are to save more seed from this year's product, to have corn better put in cultivation, commence earlier and continue longer, and that considerable more fencing be done.

Grain ripened early and all at once, making a rush for reaping-machines that required all the force of the mechanics to keep them repaired and in running order. Less breakage occurred this year than usual. Special effort was made that no Indian should have to wait for a machine when his grain was ripe.

I have endeavored by every means at my command to encourage and promote farming. As with white people, so with Indians, more depends upon farming and stock-raising than upon any other industry. If they can raise sufficient for their support they are encouraged and contented, and prepare for the coming year's labor very

much as their white neighbors do, while if their crops are short they become discouraged and unsettled, and it is with much greater effort that they prepare for the future.

The product of their year's labor will be about as follows, viz:

Product.	Bushels.	Estimated value per bushel.	Amount.
Wheat	9,960	\$0.50	\$4,980.00
Corn	52,000	.15	10,400.00
Oats	14,000	.20	2,800.00
Barley	36	.40	14.40
Potatoes	6,050	.40	2,420.00
Turnips	500	.20	100.00
Onions	100	.75	75.00
Beans, etc.	1,500	1.00	1,500.00
Wood, cords	600	3.00	1,800.00
Stock, increase of			1,500.00
Furs, freight, etc.			550.00
Labor, etc., including Indian employés			8,456.46
Total estimated income			31,595.86

INDUSTRY.

The Indians under my charge are generally industrious (sometimes their industry is not judiciously applied), engaging in farming, blacksmithing, carpentering, wagon making, mason work, painting, engineer, milling, harness making, clerks, teachers, and ministers. A person visiting Santee agency now would find the Indians busy with their farming pursuits, and the following industries under the management of Indians, viz: Blacksmith shop, carpenter and wagon shop, steam grist-mill, harness shop, house building, mason work, painting, grain thrashing (four thrashing-machines now in operation), no white person being employed in any of the above departments. That the Indian has the ability to learn to take charge of and satisfactorily govern the different industries above mentioned has been fully demonstrated at this agency.

IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty-six frame houses, 16 by 26, one story high, 3 rooms, costing \$8,872.50, were built during the year at Santee, making comfortable homes for them; 6,000 rods of fence was made, the inclosures being mostly for pasture fields, some few fencing their cultivated lands. Much more fencing would have been done had they had the material to do it with. I have requested an increased amount be furnished another year. One frame blacksmith shop, 20 by 40 feet, costing \$415.34, neatly painted, was built, giving plenty of room for blacksmithing, a much needed improvement. The warehouse, granary, machine-house, agent's and physician's dwelling were painted outside; 31 wells were dug by Indians, for which, when reported to me with sufficient depth of water, I issued to them a pump. Many minor improvements were made by the Indians around their homes, such as tree-planting etc., which made them more valuable and attractive and the Indians more contented. This is evidenced from the great number of homes with trees growing around them that can be seen by riding over the agency.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency is small but sufficient for all requirements and very efficient. They are not kept on duty constantly, but are called out as their services are needed. I have endeavored to have it looked upon as a disgrace to be arrested by the police.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There were 13 arrests made and only 2 cases on which sentence was passed by the court during the year, which are as follows: 1 case of assault, sentence eight days' imprisonment in agency jail, sentence carried out; 1 case drunkenness, sentence, fine \$5, paid. The cases that have presented themselves before the court have been trivial, and in all cases except above named were not sustained by the evidence.

MORALS.

The habits and morals of the Santee Indians are exceptionally good. In this I think their improvement has been as much as in any respect during the past year, which can be attributed to the influence the several schools are having upon these

people and the missionary work that has been and is being done among them. With the exception of a few chronic offenders almost no offenses of a moral nature have come up for adjustment before the Indian court. Jealousy between man and wife has in most every instance been the trouble. In all cases where young women have needed protection I have used the full power of the Indian court, and encouraged as severe punishment on the male offenders as the offense would admit.

INTEMPERANCE.

There has been very little intemperance among these people. In some instances they have procured liquor but have been very cautious how they used it. So much secrecy was resorted to that it has been impossible to furnish it before the courts.

FOR SANITARY,

see report of W. McKay Dougan, agency physician, herewith.

VISITING INDIANS.

All Indians visiting any of the Indians under my charge without passes (when brought to my notice) have been sent home at once. The practice of large parties of Indians visiting other agencies is detrimental to civilization and can not too soon be entirely prohibited. Instructions to agents, dated March 12, 1887, touching Indians visiting, strictly enforced at all agencies, will be the death-blow to Indian customs, breaking up immoral and demoralizing habits which can not live except by association, and will render it far more feasible to advance civilized pursuits.

POPULATION.

The population of Santee agency is 853, a decrease of 18 from last year; that is caused by several families which have been in Minnesota or at some of the up-river agencies being stricken from the roll when taking the census June 30. Those who are at the up-river agencies are mostly teachers or missionaries, and have gone on the rolls at the respective agencies where they are located.

CENSUS.

Santee agency :		
Males over the age of 18.....	208	
Females over the age of 14.....	271	
Children between 6 and 16	205	
Flandreau agency :		
Males over the age of 18.....	60	
Females over the age of 14.....	78	
Children between 6 and 16	66	
Ponca agency :		
Males over the age of 18.....	48	
Females over the age of 14	65	
Children between 6 and 16.. ..	56	
Number of school-houses connected with the agencies	5	

Schools in operation, 5, with attendance as follows, viz :

Pupils.	Santees.	Poncas.	Others.	Total.
Santee agency :				
Santee industrial school.....	72	15	3	90
Normal training school	59	1	87	147
Hope, Springfield, Dak	8		24	32
Flandreau, Dak. :				
Flandreau day school.....	38			38
Ponca agency, Dak. :				
Ponca day school		19		19
Total	177	35	114	326

Teachers employed and salaries paid:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
SANTEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
William R. Davison	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$800. 00	\$800. 00
Annie Gardner	Teacher	480. 00	357. 40
Lillie W. Dougan	do	*40. 00	213. 37
Alexander Young (I.)	Industrial teacher	480. 00	143. 48
Samuel Sully (I.)	do	480. 00	121. 85
Mary Lindsay	Matron	500. 00	500. 00
Nellie Lindsay (I.)	Seamstress	360. 00	360. 00
Amelia Jones (I.)	Assistant seamstress	96. 00	24. 00
Lucy Redowl	do	96. 00	70. 18
Alice Ramsey	Cook	360. 00	360. 00
Mary Whipple (I.)	Assistant cook	150. 00	59. 99
Sarah Goodteacher (I.)	do	150. 00	24. 90
Julia Chapman (I.)	do	150. 00	50. 10
Lulu Hillers (I.)	Laundress	150. 00	22. 49
Ellen Paypay (I.)	do	150. 00	37. 50
Margaret Chapman (I.)	do	150. 00	112. 50
Mary Hoffman (I.)	do	150. 00	112. 50
FLAUDREAU DAY SCHOOL, FLAUDREAU, DAK.			
Hosea Locke	Teacher	600. 00	600. 00
PONCA DAY SCHOOL, PONCA AGENCY, DAK.			
John E. Smith	Teacher	600. 00	600. 00
HOPE BOARDING-SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, DAK.			
Fannie Howes	Principal	600. 00	.....
Maud Knight	Teacher	420. 00	.....
Abni Miller	Teacher (music)	420. 00	.....
Buford Shelton	Teacher (industry)	360. 00	.....
Josie Foster	Cook	*16. 00	.....
Lucy Whitlach	Laundress	*12. 00	.....
SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.			
Rev. A. L. Riggs	Principal	1, 200. 00	1, 200. 00
J. A. Chadbourne	Principal assistant	800. 00	766. 60
H. B. Iilsley	Music teacher	350. 00	350. 00
H. E. Haynes	Drawing teacher	350. 00	335. 00
M. E. Wood	Teacher	350. 00	340. 00
Julia E. Pratt	do	350. 00	340. 00
Edith Leonard	Primary teacher	350. 00	310. 00
Jennie Cox	Assistant primary teacher	80. 00	80. 00
James Garvie (I.)	Teacher	400. 00	400. 00
Eli Abraham (I.)	do	330. 00	275. 50
Ella Worden	Clerk	350. 00	330. 00
J. H. Steer	Blacksmith	900. 00	900. 00
J. P. Wold	Shoemaker	800. 00	800. 00
A. R. Brown	Carpenter	500. 00	220. 00
J. Reed McKercher	Farm superintendent	700. 00	408. 38
J. S. McFarland	do	700. 00	291. 62
H. A. Brown	Matron	350. 00	350. 00
L. S. Voorhees	do	350. 00	350. 00
E. I. Kennedy	do	350. 00	350. 00
M. W. Greene	do	350. 00	350. 00
L. H. Douglass	do	350. 00	250. 00
Nettie Calhoun	Assistant matron	350. 00	210. 00
Angelique Cordier (I.)	do	120. 00	80. 00
Lou Payne	Cook	300. 00	120. 00
Emma Bormsworth	Assistant cook	180. 00	89. 00
Mrs. Troupe	Laundress	300. 00	200. 00
Mary Manning	Assistant laundress	260. 00	132. 40
Frank Walker	Engineer .....	.....	297. 71
For irregular employes .....	.....	.....	175. 00
For teachers' traveling expenses .....	.....	.....	313. 00
Total amount paid .....	.....	.....	10, 587. 21

*Per month.

At Santee industrial school, located adjoining the agent's office, there was an enrollment of 90 during the year; average attendance, 77.71, the largest in the history of the school, being children from Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agencies. Only 15

Ponca children attended the school; more desired to come, but the school was filled to its utmost capacity and they could not be taken.

The accommodation of the school was much improved during the year by building an extension 18 by 26 feet to main building, a school-house 26 by 44 feet, partitioning the former school-room and turning it into dormitories. The sleeping room, heretofore so much cramped, will now be sufficient. The improvement gives four additional dormitories, two 18 by 26 feet, and two 12 by 25 feet. A kitchen and dining-room for employes, and two school-rooms 25 by 25 feet and 25 by 16 feet, respectively.

The aim of this school is to give the Indian children a plain English education and instruction in useful industries that they will be most likely to follow when they are grown to be men and women, with the responsibilities and cares of life upon them.

Perhaps as good a lesson as they receive is the regular habits and training a steady attendance at school insures. A more steady attendance was secured this year than last, partly of their inclination and from refusal of those in charge to allow any pupils to absent themselves unless very plausible reason existed. A regular system of detail, lasting two weeks in each department, was observed all through the school—for the girls, cooking (including kitchen work), dining-room work, housekeeping, sewing, and laundry. One class of 13 girls in the sewing-room, under the instruction of the seamstress, assisted in cutting, fitting, and making garments for the pupils of the school, making 1,233 new garments, kept up mending, etc. Two classes of smaller girls sewed on buttons, hemmed handkerchiefs, darned stockings, and sewed carpet rags, sewing 160 pounds. For the boys, farm work, care of stock and general choring, carpentering, blacksmithing, and milling at agency shops, particular care being taken to interest the smaller children in such light duties as they could perform.

Twenty-eight acres were cultivated as a school farm by the boys, under the instruction of the superintendent, the boys doing all the plowing, harrowing, cultivating, etc. The comparison between school children and those who have not attended school is brought out in its true light by choosing apprentices from those who have attended school and those who have not. The staying qualities are found with the school pupils. The crop is looking very fine, especially corn, sorghum, and potatoes. I would recommend that the school farm be enlarged, and give the boys an opportunity of doing for themselves, by allowing them a specified per cent. of what was raised, thus giving them an idea of the value of labor and money. If the farm was enlarged to about 100 acres the boys would make more progress than they otherwise will. This increase of farming land would have to be secured from an Indian, as all available farm land belonging to the school is under cultivation. Fifty acres of beautiful land, adjoining the school farm, belonging to a blind Indian, could be secured for a nominal rent, and would be of great value to the school.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Missionary Association are engaged in missionary and school work here that will be a lasting benefit to the Indian and a credit to the Department. This school (Normal Training), with accommodations for 150 pupils, under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Riggs, and an excellent corps of assistants, is among the best schools for Indian training. The closing exercises of this school were very creditable. Their buildings, 18 in number, are well adapted and convenient for the work, giving accommodations for the large and small pupils of both sexes in separate buildings, all eating in one dining hall, which is a large and commodious building, capable of seating 200 pupils at one time. The industries taught at this school are for boys—blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, stock raising, and farming on a limited scale; and all kinds of housework, sewing, etc., for girls. A great deal might be written regarding the good work being done by this school. I append report of Mr. Riggs, principal, herewith.

EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The Episcopal Mission, under the management of Bishop W. H. Hare, has been very useful in leading the Indians in the way of right living. The churches, three in number, were up to July 26 under the immediate supervision of Rev. W. W. Fowler, who was always ready to look after the wants of these people, and displayed an earnest zeal that is truly commendable. Hope School, situated at Springfield, Dak., belongs to this mission (Miss F. E. Howes, principal); has accommodations for 32 pupils, who are carefully taught—the girls in all kinds of general housework, sewing, etc.; the boys, care of garden, grounds, cattle, and two boys learning trades, harness-making and carpentering.

FLANDREAU.

Flandreau agency, containing 4,200 acres, located in Moody county, Dakota, on the Big Sioux river, contains a population of 241 Indians. They are Santee Sioux who made settlement along the Big Sioux some fifteen years ago, under the general

homestead law, receiving in most cases patents which did not come under the twenty-five years' restrictive clause, and are now transferable or subject to an incumbrance. Many of their lands had become encumbered by mortgages in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$250, amounting in all to \$4,809.52. These mortgages were all paid up from money received from a per capita payment made to them by me May 2 last, said payment being authorized under date of April 12, 1887, for the purpose of allowing them to pay off all indebtedness against their lands. I believe that a majority of them will not allow their lands to again become encumbered.

Eight hundred and sixty acres were cultivated during the year to wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. Owing to dry weather, the yield of grain will be somewhat reduced. It is estimated they will have—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	3,000
Corn	200
Oats.....	2,000
Potatoes.....	500
Vegetables.....	650

Three frame houses, 16 by 26 feet, containing three rooms, were built, costing \$913.07. This gives every one a frame house. They have been well provided for with farming implements and stock, but have not held on to and raised as much stock as they should. Twenty-four American mares were furnished them by contract this year.

The Government day school located at Flandreau, Dak., reports an average attendance of 23 for ten months. The board of 27 pupils was paid a portion of the year at a cost to the Government of \$873.80. These children were boarded among the Indian families living near the school. The Flandreau Indians all being farmers, the children receive some industrial instruction at home.

PONCAS.

The Poncas of Dakota, numbering 210, located on the Niobrara river near its junction with the Missouri, as a tribe have not made the progress in agriculture they should for the advantages afforded them. Many have preferred to follow the advice of some of their chiefs and cling to the Indian ways and remain comparatively idle. This can not be said of all of them, for quite an increasing minority have broken away from their Indian customs and refuse to make presents, and as farmers and stock-raisers are making commendable progress, as much as could be expected, and have excited the enmity of the less prosperous ones who tried to frown down their efforts towards the white man's ways, as expressed by them, but have failed, and the thrift of the few has encouraged many of the younger people to make an effort to secure a home with comfortable surroundings for themselves.

The Poncas have not advanced as far in the mechanical trades as the Santees. An effort is being made to have them do their own mechanical work, and will be brought to the front so that in a few years it is hoped they will be their own mechanics. They have improved in the use of machinery, breaking much less this year than last.

Five frame houses were built for them during the year, size 12 by 24 feet, two rooms, costing \$1,069.51, the work being done by Santee and Ponca mechanics. Two thousand five hundred rods of fence were built, fencing pasture fields. Heretofore they have built large fields to hold in common for their stock. This season I encouraged each person having stock to build a field for himself, so far as the means at command went, believing it would stimulate stock-raising by giving them a more personal interest in the care of it.

They have 145 head of cattle that are looking fine, reporting an increase of 47 this year. I have steadily refused to allow them to sell cattle of any kind unless a plausible reason existed. Last fall I took back several head that had been sold without permission. A large amount of hay is being put up by the Poncas, not only for their own use, but for sale, which is scarce and commands a good price.

The day school at Ponca, although small, has been quite successful in awakening a desire among the people to have their children sent to school. See report of John E. Smith herewith, which I desire to have incorporated in this.

SUGGESTION.

As a means of fitting the great body of Indians to become members of this commonwealth of republican institutions, I suggest that a move be made looking to the electing of all Indian chiefs by vote or ballot of the members of the different tribes to which they belong. The Indian "land in severalty bill" anticipates citizenship to many of them in the near future, and of course they will then have the ballot. As citizens they cannot hold office without the will of their fellow-citizens. Why should

they as Indians? And why not instruct them as Indians instead of throwing them among the voting population without even knowing what a ballot is, to be afterward enlightened? I do not think it can be said that it will be unfair to the chiefs, for if deserving they will be elected by vote, thus being assured of the appreciation of their own people, and if not worthy they should not be in power to obstruct the advance of those desiring to do for themselves. New life will be added to those who are looked up to by the Indians, and thought and individuality stimulated among the masses.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. In view of the fact that most of the Indian schools are industrial schools, I would recommend that the quarterly school-report blanks be amended so as to require that the industrial occupation of children be given with each change of season, and that the principal of contract school be required to forward with his quarterly reports a written statement embodying the main features of his school's progress.

Second. And that Indian agents be required to certify to your office the names of all Indians who have become competent to take charge of the different departments of labor generally taught on reservations, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, harness-maker, miller, engineer, etc., and that they be given the preference when filling those positions at the different agencies, with a view of gradually employing Indian skilled labor.

Expressing my appreciation of the constant good-will and support of all my employes, the cordial good feeling of those engaged in mission work, and thanking your office for your hearty support, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA, July 23, 1887.

Maj. CHARLES HILL,
Santee Agency, Nebraska:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your invitation to furnish a statement respecting the school and missionary work done among the Poncas during the past year, I submit the following:

The day school has been conducted for ten months during the year with a daily session of four hours, commencing at half-past 9 and continuing until 12, and again at half-past 12 and closing at 2. This order has been deemed best, because the children will bring no dinner and also it gives sufficient time for study. If a portion of the time could be used in industrial training the session might be lengthened advantageously.

The attendance has been small for the reason that there are few children. Every child of school age within walking distance has attended with more or less regularity. During the winter the attendance was increased somewhat by one young man coming who obtained board near the school and by several children of visitors who remained here for some months. As the attendance was small every effort was made to induce any children to attend who might be benefited by school. Nor is the attendance likely to be any larger this next year. As the Poncas are living on farms no more will move in near the school-house, as the land is all selected. The number of children is steadily increasing, as the births are more than the deaths, and in two or three years the school will have a respectable number of pupils.

If the value of my work here were to be measured by the labor done in the school-room it would be better to close the school at once and to send the few children away to school. But the whole community is a school, and as I am the only white man here the whole burden of helping them in the many ways in which they need aid has fallen on me. Instruction and advice has been given in everything that could better their condition. Many have been induced to go away to school, and there has been a general awakening on the subject of education. Two young men, with the help and instruction I could give them, built in a creditable manner the five foundations and chimneys for the new houses; and the shops have required my closest attention and not a little manual labor on my part, that the work might be properly done and on time. Instruction has been given in farming wherever it could be, but just now many of the Poncas know so much in their own estimation about farming that they can learn only from their own experience and failures.

The progress in the school on the part of the few who have attended steadily has been very encouraging and more rapid during the past year than ever before. If the knowledge acquired from books were all that is necessary to a successful life I should feel fully satisfied. But of actual preparation for life's duties they can receive but very little in a four hours' daily session with their imperfect understanding of our language and the remaining twenty hours spent in homes like theirs. They need training in the industries, moralities, and amenities of the home, and in my opinion nothing could be done which would advance the civilization of the Poncas more than to establish a boarding-school among them to accommodate 25 or 30 pupils.

Instruction has been given during the year in moral and religious duties. A religious service has been held on Sunday which is fairly well attended; a Sunday-school has been kept up a part of the year about 6 miles from the agency, with an average attendance of twelve; and on Friday evening a meeting held for general moral and religious training. I can not see that very much which *shows* has been accomplished. The Poncas are certainly advancing toward a truer and better life, and I have no doubt that it is due largely to the indirect influence of religious instruction. In the performance of this general missionary work I represent the American Missionary Association.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN E. SMITH.

SANTÉE AGENCY, August 18, 1887.

Hon. CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent:

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit this, my second annual report.

During the year past 305 cases have been treated by the agency physician. This number does not include any of the innumerable cases prescribed for at the physician's office not afterward heard from, and of which no record is made. Nineteen deaths have occurred during the year—18 from disease proper, and 1 suicide. Twenty-four Indian children have been born on the reservation, 12 males and 12 females, in a population of about 853.

The people are badly afflicted with scrofula and consumption. I have no thought that a Santee family can be found in which death has not come from one or the other of these diseases. These afflictions depress the people greatly, and I am sure that the missionaries could not have put their moral qualifications so much in advance of their temporal welfare but for the influence which the fear of death from scrofula or consumption has upon them. It will be observed that the death-rate during the year past has been less than the number of births, and it will become less each succeeding year as the people acquire a better knowledge of the laws of health.

During the summer months they live on their claims, where they can watch their little fields of growing grain and vegetables. Their country is poorly supplied with water, and they are not well enough advanced to know that pure, cold water is better and more palatable than warm water from a pond which may be full of organic matter. This being so, they are daily drinking stagnant water containing myriads of disease germs. Part of the reservation is destitute of fuel, and as a consequence its summer occupants are compelled to abandon their homes when our long winters come, to share the hospitalities of their more fortunate neighbors. Visits to their domiciles at this time of the year impress me deeply. Mercury is below zero, the wind is blowing a gale, and the snow may be drifting high when I knock at the door for admission. In the tight little Government house I find all the cats, dogs, babes, and other members of several families congregated, and unengaged, save in smoking, talking, and sleeping. One dog is generally found under the stove, while the others fare equally with other occupants of the house. The windows are closed, and these people and animals are breathing an atmosphere which has been polluted by the exhalations from disintegrating lung tissue and the emanations from open sores.

That mortality is not greater under these conditions is a wonder. It is certain, however, that the Santees have passed the worst period found between wild life and true civilization. They will not become extinct, as has been predicted of the Indian race. People who know Indians are beginning to realize that they can survive the ordeal, and the faster they are pushed through the transition period the greater will be the number rescued from barbarism and death from lingering disease.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

SANTÉE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,
Santee Agency, Nebr., August 19, 1887.

CHARLES HILL,
U. S. Indian Agent, Santee Agency, Nebr.:

The progress of our Santee Normal Training School during the past year has been very gratifying. The work of the year is good in itself, but the greater satisfaction comes from seeing that the results of each year are an advance upon those before it, and that the plan that has been in our mind for the seventeen years this school has been in operation is becoming fulfilled. Time and practical results have proven the soundness of our ideas and correctness of our methods.

Manual training has always been prominent in our school; but for a number of years past we have made it coequal with school-room work, one section of the school being in the industrial classes in the shops, farm, kitchens, laundries, sewing rooms, etc., while the other section was in the school-room; and so turn about. We have found only beneficent results from this plan of co-ordinating the industrial and academic training. The health of the pupils is improved by it, and their proficiency in school-room studies and handicrafts is mutually advanced, the one by the stimulus of the other. Our pupils are brighter in the school-room than all-day scholars, and make more advance in their industrial lessons than those do who do not go to school.

While all our industrial classes have made good progress, the best progress has been made in our blacksmithing department, and for the evident reason that the instructor has had such command of the Dakota language that he has been able to explain the principles and processes involved, in a way impossible in English. This of course will not be done any more under order of the Indian Office.

Already much practical advantage has come to our pupils from this branch of their training. One of our students went out last vacation and was boss carpenter on a church which his own people were building. Another secured an appointment as assistant blacksmith. It is not our object to teach the trades to a few, but to give all such training as shall make them generally "handy," and give them the mastery of themselves.

For school-room work we have a fine corps of teachers. Mr. J. A. Chadbourne, a trained and skilled teacher, is in charge of this department. While taking up the round of studies commonly pursued, we have also had classes in algebra, botany, and geometry. Most emphasis has been put upon studies that lead to a good knowledge and use of the English language. To this end translation work from English to Dakota and from Dakota to English, and the comparative study of the two languages in their structure and idioms, have been most helpful in giving the pupil a good vocabulary and an easy use of English. Now that such exercises are forbidden, we cannot attain the same results as quickly or as well. One of our most useful books has been the Interlinear English-Dakota Reader, first published under the auspices of the Indian Bureau.

Music and drawing are studies for which our pupils have great liking. Miss H. B. Hsley, our instructor in music, is an experienced teacher in her department, and an adept in drilling Indian pupils, as her chorus classes and organ pupils demonstrate. The ability to sing and to accompany song on the cabinet organ is a very important part of the training of those of our pupils who are to be teachers. Our teacher of drawing, Miss Helen E. Haynes, has had good success in all her classes. Most of the work is free-hand drawing and from objects. But this year, with special reference to the shop-work, we have introduced mechanical drawing.

Our normal department, which we have been working towards for several years, now gives promise of good success. Miss Edith Leonard, a graduate of Bridgewater Normal, Massachusetts, is the instructor, and also has charge of the primary department, which is our model school. The normal class of

six has done good work. Here, too, the use of the Dakota is indispensable to the best instruction. Things, not names, are what the true teacher must grasp; then names come afterwards. What headway could one make teaching psychology in German terms to one who had but little knowledge of German.

We have had yearly a *theological class* in some shape, and for a longer or shorter time. To this we have gathered, from time to time, those who were already pastors of Indian churches and those who are preparing to go as missionary teachers. This class has done much good in training those who are the spiritual and intellectual leaders of this Indian people. But the instruction in this department has to be almost entirely in the Dakota, and so, under the order of the Indian Office, it is suspended.

We have also made much of training our pupils to be competent *interpreters*. Those who are trained in the schools must stand as mediators between the two races, and as such should be able to think and speak the language of both. Heretofore the Government has recognized the good work we are doing in this line, and for two years extended aid to the school for the sake of this alone. This, however, is now all broken up by the order of the Government.

As principal of the school I have endeavored to round out and complete the whole course of study and training by daily lectures at morning chapel. It has been the opportunity for bringing up an untold variety of topics related to good discipline and correct living as individuals and citizens. The great aim has been to reach those inner springs of *will*, which, rightly developed, make *good character*. To do this efficiently, to get at the pupils in their inner castle, these lectures have been largely in Dakota. Consequently they have been discontinued.

For seventeen years I have been working to create this school. First, by bringing the Dakota tribes to understand what a true school meant, and by stimulating in them the desire for the higher training, the real education. Out of this educated sentiment the school has grown. It is not a drafted school. It represents the high-water mark of Indian advance more than any school in the country. Secondly, by studying carefully all methods of instruction in their relation to the needs of this people, adopting and adapting until we have a consistent system, whose work approves its wisdom. I have also gathered here a plant in buildings and apparatus worth \$50,000. And now this is to be dismembered and eviscerated by the order of the Government.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness in helping us on in our work, I am, yours respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Principal Santee Normal Training School.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, together with census and statistics of Indians residing on the three reservations comprising Nevada Agency, Nev., as required by circular letter of June 13, 1887.

INDIANS.

The population of the Pah-Ute tribe of Indians is estimated at 4,500, all told, 425 of whom reside permanently upon Walker River Reservation and 469 upon Pyramid Lake Reservation.

The Pi-Utes number 150, and only a few of them reside permanently upon Moapa Reservation. Farmer W. R. Bradfute reports on census roll 82 names, which he states includes visitors.

Thus it will be seen that fully three-fourths of these Indians do not avail themselves of the benefits which they might derive from the Government by living on their reservations and working, preferring to loiter around the suburbs of adjacent towns along the lines of railroad, doing some little work, begging, and leading a lazy life generally. However, there are a few hundred who work on farms and in salt, soda, and borax marshes. Those who *are* willing to work command good wages, as they are considered fair laborers.

The Pah-Utes living on these reservations are certainly deserving of all the encouragement which they are receiving from the Government. They are, with very few exceptions, peaceable, quiet, law-abiding, tractable, sober, and industrious, doing much hard work to place their little farms in a condition for advantageous cultivation, by plowing, scraping, etc., and leveling their lands, in order to make irrigation practicable. Their industries consist principally of farming, teaming, and fishing. They have harvested on their individual farms, as arrived at by actual measurement, count, and close estimates 700 tons of hay, 6,800 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, 700 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of corn, 54,000 pounds assorted vegetables, 6,000 melons, and 2,700 pumpkins and squash.

They have hauled with their teams for rations and credits on wagons and harness 1,700 perch of stone with which to strengthen the dams and abutments of bridge; hauled from Wadsworth to reservations 236,118 pounds of freight, for which they have received from the Government in cash \$1,264.76 and \$100.44 credit on wagons; also \$127.25 for harvesting, and have for rations chopped for agency and school fuel 153 cords of wood, and have also done an immense amount of work in widening and cleaning out the main irrigating ditches.

It is estimated that they caught and sold 50,000 pounds of fish, from which they probably realized \$3,000. They have also hewn and put up 10 log cabins, 16 by 24

feet, for which the Government furnished the lumber, shingles, doors, and windows, at a cost of \$365. Some of these cabins are not yet completed, but the carpenter is at work on them and will soon have them all completed.

AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm consists of about 50 acres of land, 30 of which are in pasture, 7 were seeded in oats, and 3 in wheat were cut in the milk for hay, also 6 acres of alfalfa and 4 of corn. We have already cut two crops of alfalfa hay and could cut two more, but I have concluded to let the third crop go to seed and have it headed by Indian women in the same manner they gather their grain, saving the seed for next year's planting, and cutting the hay for feeding cattle during the winter; this, together with the 4 acres of corn fodder, will give us an abundance of feed for stock at this reserve for the season, as we have already harvested and stacked 30,270 cubic feet, or 60 tons, of excellent assorted hay, 18 of which being what is known here as "blue-joint."

O. B. Genty, farmer in charge at Walker River Reserve, has 7 acres of land under cultivation, and reports having cut 8 tons of hay.

STOCK.

The stock owned by the Government at this agency is, as usual, in fine condition, and there is sufficient for all purposes required. We lost one fine old horse by a runaway, wherein he was killed.

The swine have not done as well as was expected, as the amount, \$60, allowed for the purchase, \$20 of which was paid for one fine male pig, leaving only \$40 with which to purchase ten shoats. I had to purchase inferior stock and breed up, which is a slow process, yet we will be able to put up some pork next quarter.

FRUIT TREES.

We have sustained a heavy and incalculable loss in fruit trees. From the 1,600 set out in the spring of 1885 we have only 600 living. This loss is attributed to the long, unusual dry spell of weather experienced last winter after crops had been harvested and irrigation suspended. As it was quite cool, it never occurred to me that the fruit trees required water, as the leaves had fallen from all vegetation. I am now convinced that the want of water caused the loss, and can only impute it to my ignorance of the fact, not negligence or carelessness. Others may benefit by this knowledge. The late frost killed all fruit hereabouts. Trees that are living look healthy and thrifty.

EDUCATION.

The boarding-school at Pyramid Lake Reservation, as also the day-school at Walker River Reservation have both been filled to their utmost capacity with pupils. Notwithstanding that Mr. W. I. Davis, superintendent of the training-school at Grand Junction, Colo., obtained ten of the most advanced scholars (boys) from the boarding-school and eight boys from Walker River Reservation, and judging from letters received of recent date by relatives and friends from these boys, they are apparently better contented with their new home than was anticipated, yet I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of the move in having the transfer of children made, as it has certainly had a most demoralizing effect on these scholars, which I hope will only be temporary. The children who were competing with each other in advancement in education seem to have lost some of their ambition in that direction, and I fear it will prove a hard task to revive it again as of yore, the parents of those remaining no doubt fearing that when their children arrive at the same proficiency they will leave them also, while the parents of those who are in Colorado mourn them as lost, or as they would the dead, and are frequently at the office at daylight making inquiries as to their (the children's) welfare and asking for letters. It is really a pitiful sight to witness their distress and sorrow at times when they come to talk about the children and ask how many "moons" before they come home, while their appearance indicates that they had passed a restless night, or perhaps not slept any. At times I really feel sorry, and console them in every possible manner, by pointing out the advantages their children will derive by the change, and refer them to the letters of encouragement they receive. They have heard of the recent Indian troubles in Colorado, and their greatest fears will soon be aroused, when I anticipate that they will insist upon me to intercede in their behalf with the Department to have their children returned.

I sincerely hope that success will crown the efforts of those who are taking an interest in having an appropriation made for the erection of a building and the establishment of an industrial training-school in Carson City, or somewhere within the

borders of this State, as I firmly believe it would prove the very best thing which could be done for the rising generation of aborigines of this State, and my opinion is fortified by the action of the last State legislature in session, when it appropriated \$10,000 to be expended for that purpose. The Indians are praying for such a school, where children can be taught within their reach.

Now that our school facilities are to be increased by the building of a new school-house here at agency headquarters, I confidently look for a large attendance of pupils when it is completed.

There are enough Pah-Ute children of school age to fill a half dozen school-houses, providing there was some means devised of collecting them and compelling their attendance at school. I believe in compulsory education. We have such a law in force in this State; and as the citizens are constantly complaining of Indian children being a great nuisance around their towns and places of business, I have no doubt but that the State law could be readily so amended as to require peace officers to arrest all Indian children of school age and deliver them to Indian agents and superintendents at their terminal points for receiving along the lines of railroads, from where they could be conveyed to schools on reservations at a very slight expense to the Government. This would necessitate the erection of more boarding-schools, but I believe the beneficial results that would accrue by adopting such a course would warrant the expenditure. There is certainly no class of people within the confines of our Government upon whom the rigid enforcement of such a law could bestow such beneficial results as it would our aborigines.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

The boys have been taught carpentering, blacksmithing, teaming, farming, gardening, handling wood, and caring for stock under the supervision of the industrial teacher. They have raised from 8 acres of land under cultivation 350 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels green corn, 15 bushels turnips, 15,000 pounds assorted vegetables, 4,000 melons, 500 pumpkins, and 500 heads of cabbage.

The girls have been taught sewing, cooking, chamber work, etc. They have fabricated the following articles: 15 aprons, 110 chemises, 121 dresses, 60 pairs pants, 251 shirts, 2 skirts, 46 pillow-cases, 7 bedticks, 23 towels, 5 vests, and 4 waists.

At the boarding-school we have had, for the ten months school was in session, a daily average attendance of 57 pupils; at the day-school, a daily average attendance for the number of days school was in session during the ten months, 38.

In summing up the advancements made by the pupils, all I have to say is, that my most sanguine and earnest hope for their success has been more than realized.

BUILDINGS.

During vacation we have had all the agency and school-buildings repaired, renovated, and whitewashed, which gives the surroundings here a cheerful and attractive appearance.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is composed of the captain of police and 2 privates, 1 of whom has refused a reappointment to the position of either judge or policeman, saying that there was nothing in it, and that he had worked long enough for nothing, only to make enemies. While I regret his action, as he is a good interpreter (and I was not allowed one for this agency), I approve of his judgment, as it is a thankless and vexatious position to occupy. I think that judges should be remunerated. However, the court has had but little business brought before it during the year.

Three Indians were arrested for drinking whisky, tried by this court, convicted, and sentenced to thirty days in the guard-house; two of them bought the whisky, and told where they got it. I had the white man arrested by the United States marshal, tried before Commissioner Julien, at Reno, who held him under \$500 bond to answer the charge. As there was a change made in United States attorneys, I received a letter from the present incumbent, Thomas E. Hayden, stating that the evidence was deemed insufficient to obtain a conviction, or that the commissioner and attorney who had previously tried the case had so informed him; also that the United States authorities were much opposed to incurring the expense of trials, except where the evidence is quite strong and conclusive. Not being able to produce any stronger evidence, I presume the case was dismissed.

There have been three other suits of but little importance brought during the year, to decide the right to property, which was settled by the court.

While the court has had but little to do, I know it strikes terror to evil-doers, and no doubt has saved us much trouble. Drunkenness on this reservation has almost entirely disappeared.

POLICE FORCE.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 9 privates, the sergeant and 3 privates being appointed to serve at Walker River Reservation. They are doing well, and peace, order, and prosperity are the result.

MISSIONARY.

The Rev. J. M. Helsey, of the Baptist Church, who resides in Wadsworth, officiates here, holding divine services in school-room usually once a week. He takes a great interest in the christianization of the Pah-Utes, and always addresses a large assemblage when school is in session, as many of the older Indians like to attend church. He talks with much earnestness and is decidedly impressive. The Indians listen attentively and like him very much.

SANITARY.

The health of Indians and employés at this agency during the year has been exceedingly good. Dr. R. Webber, agency physician, has administered to the wants of several hundred, and been very successful in his treatment of them.

Many of the Indians who were almost blind have regained their sight. The beneficial results to these necessitous unfortunates already accomplished by his care and treatment appear miraculous. Mortality report shows 11 deaths—7 males, 4 females; 44 births—22 males, 22 females.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have most cheerfully, and with signal unanimity, accomplished the duties assigned to them.

IN CONCLUSION,

To you and the Department officers I desire to return thanks for the courteous manner in which you have so promptly complied with requests for supplies and funds to enable me to accomplish what has been done.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, together with statistics and census. The Indians on this reservation comprise portions of two tribes, Shoshones and Piutes, and, according to the census recently taken, numbered, Shoshones, 296; Piutes, 115; total, 411.

The Piutes have recently settled on the new addition, made by Executive order of the President for the benefit of the tribe. I regret to state there is very little agricultural or arable land, as well as an insufficiency of water for irrigating purposes, whereas on the Shoshone portion of the reserve there is an unlimited supply of water, with from eight to ten thousand acres of agricultural land. I can see no reason why these tribes should not be consolidated; they are peaceable and well disposed, and they have intermarried until there really exists no appreciable difference between them.

FARMING.

The Indians of this agency have made commendable efforts in their agricultural pursuits the present year; they have worked with unusual industry and earnestness, and have nearly doubled the area under cultivation last year. They have paid more attention to improving their places and cultivating their gardens, and their crops would have been excellent, but, owing to the depredations of ground squirrels, their grain crops were nearly all destroyed in spite of their diligent efforts to protect them. I regret to state this serious loss will necessitate the purchase of flour required for subsistence of the Indians for the present year, also an outlay for seed wheat.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

I am in entire sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the circular letter from the Department, which says, "that the Indians must rely upon their own resources for all that they get and properly care for that which is placed in their hands. The agent is directed to tell the Indians that he is in earnest when he tells them that they can support themselves and the time has come when they must do so or starve." But it requires something more than words to convince the Indians that you are in earnest. It will be my untiring effort to make them self-supporting. Encouragement will be given those who manifest a disposition to work and improve their condition by preferring in the distribution of useful articles. The work of civilizing these Indians will be slow; it will require many years under the most favorable circumstances to elevate them to the respectable standard of civilization. The prevailing opinion that the Indian is ready and anxious to become civilized is a mistake. As a rule he is opposed to it; he clings to his nomadic habits of life.

The ultimate and successful solution of this Indian problem depends upon a careful and proper education of the Indian children, and the greatest possible care should be given to this branch of the Indian service.

If permitted to suggest the need of these Indians, I would issue fewer annuity goods and only to those who are actually in need and deserving; fewer blankets; less "tepee" cloth, and more lumber; and some mode of coercing them to send their children to school when all other means fail; and the allotment of lands to them in severalty as soon as can be done, so as to require all who are able to support themselves to do so. If this policy is rigorously pursued in a few years it is my conviction that they will become self-supporting.

EDUCATION.

The day school established at this agency on the 14th of March last has made considerable progress under the superior guidance of Mrs. L. L. Wines, who seems to possess a peculiar faculty for teaching Indian children. I am much pleased with her mode of teaching and general supervision of the scholars. Considering the short time this school has been in operation, the scholars have made considerable progress. Indian children learn as readily the primary branches of education as white children, while in writing and drawing they excel.

A mid-day meal is given the pupils, with the most satisfactory results to all concerned. The boys attending the school have performed cheerfully the manual labor required in the cultivation of the school garden, and vegetables will be produced sufficient to supply the school during the winter.

The daily average attendance is 35 scholars. The capacity of the school is not sufficient for the accommodation of the number of children of school age at this agency. I would recommend that the present school-room should be enlarged and that an additional teacher should be employed. I think 50 scholars could be induced to attend school if room was provided.

After a term of four months and a half, I deemed it advisable to give a vacation of four weeks during August, so as to give the scholars rest and allow the larger boys to assist their parents during harvest.

SANITARY.

The physician reports the sanitary condition of the Indians good. The death-rate has not been large. The births have exceeded the deaths.

POLICE.

The Indian police have performed their duties quite satisfactorily, but will not take an active interest in the suppression of gambling. I shall continue to use every effort in my power to suppress this vice.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. SCOTT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 1, 1887.

SIR: Referring to a circular letter from your office, dated June 13 last, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as agent for the Mescalero Apaches.

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation, established in 1873, is located in southeastern New Mexico, about 200 miles south of Santa Fé, and 140 miles northeast of El Paso, Tex. It contains nearly 800 square miles, and lies in the Sierra Blanca and Sacramento mountain ranges. The greatest altitude is that attained by the chief peak of the former range, which is, according to Lawton's Military Map, 11,892 feet. The country comprising the reservation is all mountainous, but as fine as any in the Territory. It is well watered compared with the rest of the country, well timbered with pine, fir, cedar, juniper, and piñon, with some post-oaks and aspens, and affords an excellent range for horses and cattle, but is of small value for agricultural purposes. This is due to the limited area of irrigable land. There is still some game to be found, such as deer, turkey, bear, mountain lion, and elk, but it is becoming scarce.

THE AGENCY.

The agency is in the southwestern part of the reservation, 36 miles from Fort Stanton, the nearest military post. It is a healthful and attractive location in the Rio Tuleroso cañon, surrounded by wooded mountains and watered by numerous clear, cold springs. The altitude of the agency is 6,448 feet, which renders it very pleasant in summer, while, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the winters are mild. The agency is connected with the post at Fort Stanton by a telephone line, and in this way has telegraphic communication with the outside world. The agent's residence is a comfortable two-story adobe building, containing ten rooms, one of which is used as an office. The other buildings, exclusive of those belonging to the boarding-school, are the physician's office and quarters, three houses occupied by employes, a blacksmith-shop, a commissary, a store-room for annuities, a granary and stables, a guard-room, and a shed for agricultural implements. These are all kept in a good state of repair.

THE INDIANS.

There are now only 438 Indians belonging to this reservation. These are Mescalero Apaches. They are divided as regards sex as follows: Males, 185; females, 253; and children of school age as follows: Males, 33; females, 31.

The Jicarillas, numbering nearly 800 persons, were removed to their former reservation, near Amargo, N. Mex., in May last. They were brought here in 1883 against their will, and at a cost of about \$10,000 to the Government. They were always dissatisfied, and grew constantly more so as the pressure to make them work was increased. Their leaders were continually intriguing to get back to their former haunts. Last summer and autumn small bands of them began to leave the reservation clandestinely and go to the neighborhood of Santa Fé. They were encouraged by the governor of the Territory, whom they impressed with the idea that they wished to abandon their Indian life and adopt that of white people. By November nearly 300 of them were congregated at Espanola, near Santa Fé, loud in their protestations of a desire to enter into a state of civilization, but very clear of making any move in that direction. Augustin Vigil, a veritable savage Macchiavelli, is the chief spokesman, and no one knows better the kind of talk white people like to hear from an Indian or can deliver it with a more consummate adroitness than he. When they found that they were not to be brought back to their reservation they demanded rations of the Government. These they received. They then asked that their former reservation be restored to them and their fellows, who were still held on this reservation. This was also granted, and they are now re-established at Amargo in their former status as Government pensioners.

The Mescaleros have been quiet and apparently contented during the year. They expressed no regrets at the departure of the Jicarillas, except that it might ultimately lead to their own removal. They are strongly opposed either to removing or to having the size of their reserve reduced, having lived here from time immemorial.

They are making some little advance toward civilization, as is evinced in their taking more interest in their farms and stock than formerly. Their cattle, which were before held in common as tribal property, have been divided this year among individuals and families, and most of them are showing a disposition to look after and care for them. They are also much better behaved than they were a few years since. I have never had occasion to invoke the aid of the military in my management of them, and although all the available country adjacent to the reservation is occupied by settlers, not a complaint of a depredation of any kind has reached me for a year past, notwithstanding the fact that some of the Indians' horses were stolen by Mexicans, an act which usually provokes them to retaliation.

However, the improvement of adult Indians—those who have spent the formative period of their lives wholly in the environment of savagery—can never be more than superficial. Nothing is truer than the aphorism in regard to the bending of the twig,

and those agents who fill their reports with glowing accounts of the rapid progress of civilization among the older Indians, deceive themselves and the public. We cannot divest an Indian of his barbarous nature as we do of his breech clout and leggings, or put civilization on him as we do the clothing of civilized people. Civilization must grow in him, and it grows slowly and requires infinite care and patience.

FARMING.

The nature of this reservation is such that farming can never be done upon it to any considerable extent. Irrigable land is scarce, and without irrigation the chances are ten to one against any crop. The Indians have been more industrious this year than ever. They have all their old land in cultivation, and about 30 acres of new land, which, with the help of the farmer, they have fenced and broken. They have now in cultivation about five acres each to every man able to work. While the Jicarillas were here the average was not above two acres. The crops consist of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, and pumpkins. They planted oats for the first time this year, and are well pleased with their experiment.

Last fall I purchased the year's supply of corn for the agency teams from them. This was the first they had ever sold the Government, and I think it has been quite a stimulus to them. Previously they had been only able to barter their corn for goods with the trader. This year they will furnish the agency its supply of both corn and oats. It is proper to state, however, that these Indians do not display any fondness for work, and engage in it only under pressure. They prefer to hire Mexicans when they have the means.

STOCK.

Three or four years ago 500 head of stock cattle were issued by the Government to the Mescaleros and Jicarillas. They were given them as tribal property—250 head to each tribe. The Indians seemed to take little interest in them and no care of them whatever. Nearly all the calves were killed and eaten secretly, despite the vigilance of the chief herder. During this year I have had collected all that could be found, the Jicarillas having removed theirs, and have divided them, so that now each man owns his cattle separately and has his private brand. It is already apparent that this will be a better arrangement than the former one. They manifest more interest in their stock than before, and some, at least, will take care of them. The reservation affords some excellent grazing, and if the Indians took the proper interest in their cattle they might become self-sustaining in a few years. If they remain on this reservation, it is to this source that they must look chiefly when Government aid is withdrawn.

They have about 500 head of ponies. These subsist almost entirely by grazing and are of small value for agricultural purposes. Twenty yoke of oxen and wagons were issued to them this year. With these it is proposed that they shall do the freighting of their own supplies from Las Cruces, a distance of 100 miles. They are now absent upon their first trip.

SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school of 35 pupils has been maintained at the agency during the entire year, and a day school at Three Rivers, 45 miles distant, until April, when the removal of the Jicarillas necessitated its discontinuance. The same cause depleted the boarding-school of about half its pupils. Considerable trouble was experienced in refilling it, and it was necessary to withhold rations and use force before it could be done. The intensity of their opposition to the school is almost incredible, but why they should so oppose it is hard to say. Their children are better clothed and better fed than they are in the camp, have comfortable houses and beds, and they are permitted to see them at any time they choose; still there is nothing that so demoralizes them as a requisition upon the camps for pupils. They sometimes try to bribe me to leave their children alone, and all my coaxing and reasoning with them amount apparently to nothing. In several instances where men have been required to furnish a child they have given their horses to other members of their band—generally poor women—for a substitute. However, after the children have been a little time in school all parties seem to become reconciled, and an attempt is rarely made to have them return to camp.

The progress of the pupils, when once they have acquired some knowledge of English, compares favorably with that of white children. One of the most difficult things to impress upon them is a regard for neatness and a care for their clothing. Fondness for dirt and rags seems to be inherent in them. No amount of washing and mending is adequate to keep them decent with the allowance of clothing prescribed by the regulations.

The school farm has been increased from two to fifteen acres under the present management. An ample supply of vegetables was harvested last autumn for the

winter and spring use of the school. This year the yield will be much greater and more varied. I estimate that it will consist of 10 tons of oat hay, 30 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 5,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 heads of cabbage, 200 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of beets, 20 bushels of onions, and 1,000 pumpkins, besides peas, beans, squashes, cucumbers, &c. The school herd has received good attention and is in a thriving condition. The children have an ample supply of milk and butter, of which they are very fond. This is a taste cultivated altogether in the school. The camp Indians never avail themselves of such luxuries. A supply of hay for the winter feed of the cows is provided by the pupils under the industrial teacher.

One pupil has been kept half the time with the blacksmith and is becoming familiar with such work. Two have been kept under the care of the shoe and harness maker, who has also instructed them in carpenter's work, house painting, etc. They have assisted in nearly all the work of this kind that has been done. Two new school buildings have been erected during the year—an additional dormitory for the boys, and a shoe and harness shop. The girls, all of whom are yet small, are taught such domestic work as they are large enough to learn. Several of the more advanced boys subscribe for and read a small newspaper published for Indian youths.

POLICE.

A force of 22 policemen has been maintained at this agency during the past year. They have shown themselves ready in most cases to do the work required of them. The only exception occurred when they were required to assist in securing pupils for the school. Two or three became recalcitrant and were discharged. They have of themselves raided and broken up some "tiswin" camps, but generally need the leadership of a white man in carrying out orders that bear upon their own people. The organization, however, exerts a wholesome influence upon the Indians, and should be continued.

VICES AND CRIMES.

The most common vices of these people are drunkenness, gambling, and polygamy. Like all barbarians, and most civilized people, too, for that matter, they are very fond of intoxicants. They do not get much whisky, however. Their chief intoxicating drink is tiswin, or *toolpie*, as it is called in Apache. This they manufacture themselves from grain. It contains but a small per centum of alcohol, and a large quantity is necessary to produce intoxication. Every means is resorted to to suppress the practice of making and drinking of this vile stuff.

Gambling still prevails to a considerable extent, but not so much, I believe, as formerly. The practice of polygamy is common, and seems to be in great favor among the Indians. Affrays are rare considering the circumstances surrounding these people. Neither is theft common. The greatest of their crimes are abortion and infanticide. There is reason to believe that these two horrible practices are carried on to quite an extent, especially among unmarried women. The cause which actuates them to these deeds is not shame, by any means, but a desire to be rid of the responsibility of children. Detection in these crimes is extremely difficult, but everything possible is done to stop them.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary field here is still unoccupied, though there is ground for hope that something will be done in this line during the coming year. It is certainly greatly needed.

OFFENSES.

There have been no complaints made by settlers of offenses done by Indians during the past year. Their conduct in this particular has been exemplary. Among themselves they have had some differences, but none that were not adjusted satisfactorily. In February several horses were stolen from members of Sans Peur's band. The trail was followed for some distance, but lost. Some two months afterward it was ascertained that they were in Mexico, near Paso del Norte. The parties having them in possession claimed to have bought them from two Mexicans, who had been employed as herders near the reservation. These men, having been before suspected, were arrested upon this information, but the parties holding the horses refused to surrender them, or to come into the United States as witnesses against the thieves. The Indians were very much wrought up on the subject, and, learning where their horses were, proposed to make a raid into Mexico and indemnify themselves. I went to Paso del Norte, saw the horses, and fully identified them. The case was laid before the local officials, who, after having delayed me upon one pretext or another for four days, declined to take any decisive action. I then placed the matter in the hands of United

States Consul Brigham. He writes me that, after a delay of two months, it has been referred to the governor of Chihuahua. It is very doubtful whether the Indians will ever see their horses again. Such experience is not calculated to impress them with the strength and justice of our laws, or the disposition of the Government to protect them in their rights.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Under this head I quote from a late report of the agency physician, Dr. Howard Thompson, as follows:

There has been a marked improvement in the past year among the Indians in the matter of wearing civilized dress, which can not fail to have a good influence on their health. The English language is now spoken by a much larger number than formerly, and medical practice among such persons is much more satisfactory than where an interpreter is required. I have been able to do most good in the earlier stages of coughs, in arresting scrofula before it has become incurable, and in treating eczematous affections, which, in the camps, are liable to have scrofula as a sequel. It is somewhat humiliating to have to admit that when a camp Indian is once sick enough to be confined to his tent medical skill is apt to be of little avail to him. His nursing is so poor, his diet so little suited to his condition, and he so seldom takes medicines as directed, that his case is well nigh hopeless.

It is a significant fact that many women of child-bearing age, who are married, have no children. It is more than probable that infanticide and criminal abortion are practiced in the camps to a considerable extent.

The general health of the employes at the agency and their families has been good, and the same is true of the school. In over two years there has been no death at the agency, either in the school or among the employes and their families. But while this is true it is also true that the sanitary condition here might be greatly bettered by some much needed improvements.

The school, which is the most important factor in the civilization of these Indians, is sadly in need of new buildings.

It is pleasant to note that not a case of primary syphilis has been seen in the past year, and that while the scarlet fever has prevailed to an alarming extent among the Mexican children in the vicinity of the agency, not a single case occurred among the children of the school or in the camps.

GENERAL REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The quickest and most effective way to civilize the Indian and relieve the Treasury of the burden he imposes, should be the chief question to engage all workers in this department of the Government. Theories are plentiful and cheap, especially from persons who have no practical knowledge of the subject; but to those upon whom the labor and responsibility more directly rest the question is entangled with a thousand perplexities. Those who suppose that the Indian is waiting anxiously for the door of civilization to open in order that he may enter in are mistaken. The door is already wide open, but he will enter only by compulsion. He is very fond of the fruits of civilization won by the muscle and sweat of the white man, but he has no desire to enter the contest. The truth is, he is a pauper, and a presumptuous one. The tendency of his nature to idleness has been fostered by the Government's policy toward him. This policy of feeding and clothing the Indian in consideration of his good behavior was undoubtedly good when first instituted, but it has outlived its usefulness. The necessity for peace offerings is past. The policy is pauperizing. It removes the very foundation stone upon which all civilization rests—necessity. There is nothing to build upon. The constant urging of the agent and his assistants compels a little perfunctory labor, but the Indian is a stranger to that keen interest which animates the white man as to the success of his labors, and ever will be until forced to eat bread earned by his own industry. There must be a stronger incentive than the mere propitiation of the agent. He must work to live before he is ever truly civilized and fit for citizenship. Just so long as he is fed without rendering some sort of an equivalent in labor, just that long will the goal toward which we are striving to lead him be unattained.

If some kind of light, steady work were provided by the Government—farming would be best—and all able-bodied persons required each week to present a ticket of credit, or certificate of labor performed, before any rations or clothing should be issued to them, and then only in proportion to the amount of work done, it would be a great improvement upon the present mode, and hasten the time of their taking land in severalty. To do this successfully it would be necessary, in most cases, to remove them from their present reservations, nearer centers of civilization. Isolated as they are in the wild regions and mountain fastnesses of their vast reservations, the active forces of progress can not reach them except in a feeble and negative way, and if the pressure upon them should become unpleasantly strong they can evade it through the means afforded by the surrounding wild country. They are as a rule averse to taking land in severalty for the good reason, from a savage stand-point at least, that they prefer being fed to being forced to work for a living. If the two alternatives—to take land in severalty, or to pay in labor for what the Government issues them—were presented, I believe most of them would choose the former. As to being competent to make a living by farming and stock-raising, they are about as nearly so as they ever will be under the present system, having been instructed constantly in these industries for from five to twenty years.

Free industrial schools should be maintained and attendance made compulsory. Facilities for the education of all children should be provided as early as practicable. Statistics show that barely 20 per cent. of the Indian children within the educational age attended school last year. The other 80 per cent. are growing up in the ways of their fathers. Thus are we engaged in maintaining barbarians and breeding paupers. There is also a difficulty with regard to those who are educated. It is well known to all persons familiar with Indian affairs, that a large portion of the pupils, upon leaving school, come back to the reservations and are speedily reabsorbed by the camp. The old life seems to fascinate them, and instead of elevating their people to a higher plane, they themselves drift back to the old level. To withhold subsistence and annuities will not set them to work. They still idle about the camp and the others divide with them.

This state of affairs seems unavoidable under the existing Indian policy. The remedy is in devising a mode of management under which the Indian will be required to render some sort of useful service in consideration of Government support. This would, I believe, hasten the solution of the problem, as most of them would avail themselves of the opportunity offered to take land in severalty, rather than labor for their subsistence under constant surveillance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FLETCHER J. COWART,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 23, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency.

The population of this tribe has been variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000. This I regard as being too high, yet it is extremely difficult to obtain an accurate count as contemplated by the law. From careful inquiry, and from information received from the headmen of the different families or gens of relationship, I am enabled to place the entire population at 17,838, classified as follows:

Males	10,000
Females	7,838
	17,838
Number of children of school age	6,500
Males over 18 years	4,350
Females over 14 years	4,619
Number of births during year	480
Number of deaths during year	138

STOCK.

The principal pursuit of these Indians is stock-raising, of which they own in kind and amount as follows:

Horses and ponies	245,000
Mules	300
Cattle	2,000
Sheep	750,000
Goats	300,000
Burros	500

Showing a decrease of 500 horses and 50,000 sheep, and an increase in cattle of 950. The decrease in the number of horses is on account of larger sales of these animals than the year previous. The decrease in sheep is accounted for by reason of having lost a great many during the hard winter from scarcity of feed, also from their poor condition more were slaughtered for actual necessary subsistence. The Indians are manifesting a desire to deal more largely in cattle with a view of that being a more profitable investment, and in this they had the earnest encouragement of the agent.

While it may seem a quarter of a million of horses is a large amount of property of high valuation, yet to them they are a source of very little income or usefulness. Personal property is their basis of wealth, and the Indian who owns the greatest number of horses or other stock is considered the wealthiest. They very often keep horses from year to year until they become old, blind, and worthless. They rarely sell or dispose of a horse except from actual necessity, or by way of trade for beads, arms, and ammunition, etc. Another reason which induces them to keep so many horses

is to use them in the purchase of wives, a custom which has obtained in this tribe from time immemorial. The average value of their horses may be fairly estimated at \$25 per head. Their usefulness is mostly limited to work for saddle horses, being usually of light weight and small. I never fully realized the actual worthlessness of the Navajo horses as roadsters or draft horses as last spring, when I desired to purchase some agency and school teams. Out of the quarter of a million mentioned not a team could be found to answer the purpose designed. It would be a good thing to improve their horses by furnishing them some well-graded stallions, and by inducing them to reduce the number and fit them for market at better prices.

It is a custom with them, as a sort of common law usage, that the husband and wife have their separate estates; the men usually own the horses, mules, cattle, and burros, while the women own the sheep and goats.

PRODUCTS.

They sold during the year:

Wool (pounds)	750,000, at 8 to 10 cents per pound.
Sheep pelts	300,000, at 10 cents each.
Goat skins	95,000, at 25 to 50 cents each.

The wool clip of this year fell about 300,000 pounds below that of last year, but the prices received from the sale of the wool was from 2 to 3 cents per pound more than last year. This was occasioned by a lively competition among the dealers.

An important item of manufacture is the Navajo blanket. There were made during the year about 2,700 blankets, of large and small pattern, ranging in price from \$1 to \$100 each. Fully two-thirds of this number were sold and traded for goods. About one-fourth of this number were what is known as fancy blankets, ranging from \$4 to \$100 in price, according to size, quality, and style. These blankets are much prized and sought after by hunters of Indian relics and curiosities. The time occupied in weaving a large-size fancy blanket is from two to three months. The other blankets are of a cheaper and coarser grade, and valued at from \$1 to \$5. Of the latter they sell and trade a large number to the Apache and Ute Indians, who seem to prefer them to the Government blanket for actual wear.

AGRICULTURE.

Heretofore these Indians have given very little attention to agricultural pursuits further than to supply in part their family or individual wants, usually planting in small patches of ground, from 1 to 10 acres. Their usual crops are corn, wheat, pumpkins and melons. Of these they raised this year:

Wheat (bushels)	8,000
Corn (bushels)	65,000
Pumpkins	18,000
Melons	15,000

Besides they have raised:

Beans (bushels)	1,500
Potatoes (bushels)	135

They rarely market any of the products of the soil except by way of traffic among themselves. Their usual method of planting and cultivating corn is first to select sandy soil that requires no breaking, and with a hoe make a deep hole in rows about 2 feet apart, dropping from twelve to fifteen grains in each hill. As the corn grows they never cultivate it further than to hoe out the weeds between the rows. This would seem to a prairie State farmer, who raises from 40 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre, a very primitive and impractical system, and so it may be considered, but in that primitive way these Indians produce from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre in a favorable season, each hill yielding from 15 to 25 ears. They sow their wheat in drills made with a sharp-pointed stick, and cut it with a knife. The usual yield per acre of wheat is from 20 to 25 bushels.

Through the agency farmers the Indians are being instructed, but as yet to a limited extent, in the proper use of agricultural implements, namely, plows, cultivators, and sickles for their grain, to which they readily adapt themselves, and the only reason that not more of these implements are used by them is because the Government does not supply them in amount equal to their wants.

The number of acres now cultivated by the Indians is 13,485. This will be more than doubled under the work of irrigation and development of the water supply, so successfully begun.

The only fruit cultivated by the Indians is the peach, of which there are a number of orchards situated in Canyon du Chelly, one of the richest valleys in the reservation. The estimated yield this year is 1,500 bushels.

The Indians have not heretofore exercised the habit of making hay, either for sale or for use of their stock during the winter season. As an encouragement in this respect, last spring I entered into an arrangement with some responsible Indians to put up hay and save corn enough to supply the agency stock during the next year, for which a reasonable price would be paid; but owing to the prevailing drought of this summer, the grass and corn was cut short, and I fear they will not be able to fulfill their promises. The recent rain, however, is causing a rapid growth of grass, which may enable them to furnish a small quantity of hay.

FREIGHT.

Previous to last year the Government freight was hauled exclusively by white teamsters. Since then such freight has been transported from the railroad to the agency by Indians with their own teams, at the same rate formerly paid to white men, namely, 50 cents per hundred. The number of pounds hauled this year was 55,640, for which they were paid the sum of \$278.20. This kind of employment I find inspires them with a desire to be earning something by use of their wagons, while at the same time it teaches them habits of industry.

RESERVATION.

The Navajo reservation, including the Moqui, embraces a large area of territory, lying in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, within the jurisdiction of three Territories, being 120 miles north and south, and 180 miles east and west the greater portion being broken by high mountain ranges and some as fine valleys and table lands as can be found anywhere. If the valleys and table lands could be brought under a system of cultivation, which they can be to a great extent by the full and proper development of the water supply natural to the country and by use of artesian wells, the Navajos would be furnished with sufficient and ample scope for a full development of agricultural resources.

During the work performed in the construction of dams, ditches, and reservoirs, under the appropriation for the fiscal year just closed, many springs hitherto apparently unknown, and districts where wells could be sunk at a short depth below the surface, were found. In all these places by a further and proper expenditure of money the water supply will be vastly increased.

In this connection I desire to say that it is doubtful whether a poorer place could be found for the location of the agency than where it now is. In support of this statement I will say, first, that the water at the agency is poor and unfit for the use of the school, as it is now supplied. The water is obtained from a small creek running through a deep cañon, by the aid of two dams. In the dry part of the season the water is foul, when in the rainy season, occupying about two months in the year, it is muddy. The dams, owing to the heavy freshets aided by the quicksands of the creek, are more or less damaged and impaired during such freshets, and which require an annual expenditure of from \$300 to \$500 to supply the breaches made. There are, however, at the head of this creek, about 2 miles from the agency, a series of springs of excellent cold, running water, which by an expenditure of about \$3,000 could be piped to the agency for agency and school supply, but not in sufficient quantity for any irrigating purpose. Second, there are no lands at or adjacent to the agency that are suitable for school, garden, or farm, nor pasture lands sufficient for the necessary grazing of agency and school stock. Third, the Indians, for some unknown cause, claim that Fort Defiance is an unhealthy place, and assign this as one reason why they do not send their children to school.

In view of these facts, and other reasons that might be assigned, I believe it would be highly advisable that the agency be removed to a more favorable and suitable point, say 25 or 30 miles north, where there is a fine area of rich tillable land, an abundance of grass, and a running stream of excellent clear water in abundance for all uses. Another place I will mention as eminently suitable, viz: Chin-a-lee valley, at the mouth of Cañon du Chelly. Both of these places usually support a considerable number of the Indians, who would be brought more directly under the influence of the school and tend to increase the scholarship. I am aware that an objection might be raised to the removal of the agency to either of the points mentioned, on a matter of expense, and the abandonment of the agency and school buildings from where it now is, but when the question of the increased benefits which would inure to the Indians is considered, the small expense attending the change would be of little importance. I may further say that if the agency was established at either of the points named it would afford the Indians greater convenience from all parts of the reservation to visit the agency.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY.

No money that could have been expended for the benefit of these Indians could have resulted in so much good or have supplied a want so greatly needed as the ex-

penditure of the \$7,500 appropriated by Congress for the development of the water supply during the past fiscal year. This work was commenced on the 1st of November last, and continued until cold weather set in, which stopped further operations till the opening of spring, when it was then pushed with vigor to completion. The number of springs that were opened up and improved was 15; dams constructed, 5; reservoirs, 14; and irrigating ditches varying in length from 50 feet to one and a quarter miles, 9. These improvements were made within a radius of 50 miles from the agency. The springs were mostly excavated and walled up with stone. The dams were constructed of stones, timbers, and brush; the reservoirs by hollowing out the ground in the form of lakes and by high embankments. It is estimated that with the increased supply of water by reason of this work, with the addition of some branch ditches, the Indians will be enabled to irrigate some 12,000 or 15,000 acres of tillable land, and to supply water for over 100,000 head of stock. The Indians are well pleased with these improvements, and so express themselves in high terms of gratitude.

During the progress of this work there has come to my knowledge fully 50 other springs and watering-places which require development, also many places where reservoirs and ditches should be constructed. It is very important that this work should be continued. Turning our attention to the San Juan river, a large irrigating ditch should be made by which the lands lately in dispute between the white settlers and the Indians could be brought under cultivation. There are from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of these lands which could be made into a complete garden for the production of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, and grain if properly managed. I am now unable to estimate the cost of such a ditch, but it would be money well expended. A detailed statement of the irrigation work performed, with explanations, diagrams, and maps accompanying, is hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

TRADERS' STORES.

For a number of years a custom had prevailed among the traders of this reservation of taking articles of personal property by way of pawn or pledge for goods sold to the Indians, to be redeemed at a stated time agreed upon and to be forfeited if not so redeemed. Among such articles were sometimes guns and pistols. This practice I found to be frequently the cause of a vast amount of trouble and angry disputes between the Indians and the trader, which I saw might lead to serious results. For the purpose of putting an end to this custom of traders dealing with the Indians, and to avoid the difficulties and annoyances arising therefrom, I persuaded the traders to agree to receive no more goods on pawn after the 1st of July last, which agreement has been carried out. As a result of this act both traders and Indians are well satisfied, and the troubles that before existed have entirely disappeared.

Speaking of traders, my experience has led me to the belief that all traders upon an Indian reservation should be persons who are in accord and harmony with the administration in power and in sympathy with the agent. Referring particularly to this reservation, out of the six traders there is but one who supports the administration. Most of the others are persons who held license under former administrations. While it may be held that a person has the right to express his political opinions, yet it should be deemed entirely out of place and improper, in the presence of Indians, especially when such expressions are uncomplimentary toward the Government, as is the case here. It can be readily seen that such conduct and conversations in the presence of Indians has a tendency to confuse them, and probably cause distrust and discontent with the management of agency affairs.

INDIANS OFF THE RESERVATION.

It may be correctly estimated that from a quarter to a third of the Navajos continually reside without the lines of the reservation. These Indians are a source of incessant annoyance and trouble to the agent, and to ranchmen and other white persons who have their herds near to and adjoining the reserve. Complaints are often made to me by whites of Indians stealing and driving off their stock or riding their horses until their backs are sore and then turning them loose. This is no doubt to a certain extent true. It is also true that the Indians themselves lose horses by theft committed by reckless white men. This sort of thing has engendered a very bitter feeling on the part of the whites against the Indians, and is also the cause of an unfriendly feeling on the part of the Indians towards the whites.

Many depredations, some resulting in bloodshed and loss of life, have occurred during the year, of which I will here briefly mention—

(1) On the 6th of February last, near a place called Houck's Tank, on the railroad, a constable named Lockhart, accompanied by two other white men, attempted to arrest an Indian on an alleged charge of horse stealing, by which the three white men were killed. From the best information I could get of the circumstances connected

with the affair, it was found that the constable had attempted to arrest another Indian instead of the one for whom the warrant was directed. The Indian resisted and a general fight ensued, in which the three white men lost their lives as aforesaid, also an Indian, and another seriously wounded.

(2) About the 15th of March 157 head of horses were stolen from the Indians by white men and driven off some 50 or 60 miles. Luckily the horses were recovered by a party of Indians who followed the thieves. These cases intensified the bitter feeling between the parties, and for the purpose of staying further threatened trouble it was deemed advisable to invoke the aid of the military to keep the peace in that district. At my request General Miles caused a company of troops to be stationed at Navajo Springs, Ariz., near the place of these depredations, which had a salutary effect.

(3) On the 6th of May, at a trader's store at Defiance Station, on the railroad, an Indian was shot and killed by the trader's clerk over a dispute about some change. The murderer immediately fled, the proprietor closed the store, and left with his family for the town of Gallup. The Indians soon after entered and plundered the store.

(4) About the 1st of June, at a trader's store kept by a man named Barton, north of the San Juan River, an Indian who had gone there to trade got into an altercation with Barton, the proprietor, in which both lost their lives. The circumstances of this case, as near as I can learn from the Indians, show that the trouble began or arose from the trading of revolvers between the Indian and Barton.

The cause of many of the Indians being off their reservation may be rightfully traced to traders, who plant themselves along the border, and who persuade and invite the Indians to trade with them, at the same time telling them that they have as much right to locate upon the lands of the public domain as white men.

Disputes of a serious character have also recently occurred on the west side of the reservation, between the Indians and certain Mormons, arising out of the encroachments of the Indians with their flocks upon Mormon pastures and crops; but these troubles have subsided.

For the past year the agent has endeavored by means of persuasion to induce these Indians to come upon the reservation, many of whom have acted upon his advice. I think it would be better for the Indians themselves if they were caused to be placed upon their reservation and made to stay there permanently. This, I think, could be effected by a general order of the Department, which the Indians would obey.

WANTS OF THE INDIANS.

A general opinion appears to prevail to an extent that they require very little or no aid from the Government. This is erroneous. They are not self-sustaining to that extent which should enable them to make much progress toward civilization as of themselves. It may be said that they are now in a transition state, emerging, as it were, from barbarism into a general desire to better their condition and gradually drift into the current of civilization. The child when it begins to walk needs the strong hand of the parent to steady its steps; so is it with these people when they manifest a disposition, as they now do, to advance and improve. The protecting arm of the Government should be thrown around them, and such liberal aid furnished as the circumstances of the case demand. While it may be true they possess large amounts of stock and market a considerable quantity of wool and pelts, together with a few blankets of their manufacture, yet the income from these things is inadequate to supply their necessary wants. It must also be considered that there are about one-third of the adult population who own no property, and have no means of earning a livelihood, who are compelled to live off the bounty of their more prosperous friends, it being a custom among them to share the necessities of life with each other, even to the last meal in the house; besides, many of the sick and indigent receive subsistence from agency supplies.

As an evidence of their desire to advance and adopt the ways of the whites I will give a few examples. Ever since the building of the twenty-two stone houses, by the aid of the lumber, doors, and windows furnished last year for their construction, an earnest and general desire has sprung up amongst them to abandon their rude huts of mud and sticks and erect stone houses, containing from two to three rooms, like the twenty-two above mentioned. I am asked almost daily to furnish doors, windows, nails, and tools, but have nothing of the kind to give them. I have, however, caused some batten doors to be made for these builders out of such lumber material as I had to spare; yet, without the aid of lumber and proper tools, they have erected this year from forty to fifty new houses, with a hope that the Government will soon furnish them doors and windows. Many others are making ready to do likewise.

There should be no further delay in furnishing this agency with a portable saw-mill, heretofore estimated for, that could be moved into each pine-timber forest in the reservation, where an abundance of good lumber might be manufactured at little cost to supply all such demands and improvements.

They also express a serious desire for more wagons, plows, and tools for building and other purposes, which should receive the favorable consideration of the Government.

The appropriations for this agency for the past two years have been entirely too small. Economy is a good thing when properly applied, but the strings can be so tightly drawn as to work an absolute injury to the object sought to be improved or obtained.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the Indians upon the reservation is uniformly good. Occasional conflicts and disputes arise between the Navajos residing on the west side and the Moquis over their stock and watering places and other minor things, but such cases are generally easily settled by the agent.

The difficulties heretofore existing between the Indians and white settlers on the San Juan River are nearing a close. Agreeably to your instruction I have dispatched a competent representative to remove the few remaining whites from the reservation with the aid of the troops, provided they do not go peacefully. When this is done, the Indians will be restored to the full possession of these lands and the free use of the river for their stock.

EMPLOYÉS.

The clerk, physician, blacksmith, and three farmers are all the employés furnished this agency. This number is insufficient to the necessary aid and support of the agent at so large a reservation. In addition, there should be a carpenter and wheelwright and a teamster. The blacksmith is now required to perform the duties of carpenter and wheelwright, actually supplying the place of two men. Besides the usual blacksmithing during the year, he has repaired thirty-two Indian wagons, many of which were badly broken down, and by filling anew over fifty wheels. The carpenter should be a man who could act as wheelwright; then such repairs could be more promptly done instead of accumulating at the shop, often requiring the Indians to wait for their wagons from one to three months.

MISSIONARIES.

There are as yet no missionary posts established among these Indians, save what the Mormons have attempted to do on the north and west sides. I believe some well directed work of this character by proper persons would be productive of much good.

SCHOOL.

The school has not made the progress in the past year that I had hoped for. By the continued and persistent efforts of the agent and the school employés only an average attendance of 43 could be secured; a slight increase since my last report. The progress, however, was somewhat retarded by the death of some of the pupils, which occurred during the winter and early spring. These children were grossly neglected in their sickness by the agency physician then in charge,* either from culpable indifference as to his duties or absolute incompetency. This caused a feeling of distrust among the Indians as to the proper care of their children, and some went so far as to attempt to withdraw them from school. It also had the effect of preventing others that were promised from entering the school. It will require some time to fully restore the lost confidence. If this doctor had given half the attention to the duties pertaining to his office as was manifested in his mania to stir up malicious mischief at the agency the interest of the service would have been better subserved. Another loss was occasioned by the expulsion of six boys and a girl for persistent disobedience to the rules and other misconduct. These pupils were too old to be brought under strict discipline, and for the good of the school it was thought best to let them go.

Without the introduction of industrial training I fear that the matter of education will make slow progress among these people. Navajos have a natural and strong aversion to what may be termed book education, but they readily take to the trades, and appreciate such instruction. This is worthy of the most serious consideration.

The school having had no vacation last year, this year it was given from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September. About half the pupils, including the girls, remained in the building, the others visited their parents and friends about the reservation.

*Another physician, Dr. Taulbee, has since been sent to the Navajo agency.

The superintendent and matron have worked like Spartans to promote the general welfare of the school, and I hope, as a result of their continued labors another year, a more gratifying report may be shown.

POLICE.

The pay of the police is entirely too small. A prompt performance of their duties can not always be secured at the present rate of wages, which causes frequent embarrassment to the agent. They should receive at least \$15 per month and rations, to enable them to devote their whole time to the service, as is required of a soldier.

In March last a serious but interesting question arose between the sheriff of Apache County, Ariz., and this agency, growing out of an attempt and threat to enter upon the reservation with an armed force of 100 men to arrest an Indian charged with a crime committed in the county, and supposed to be secreted in the Navajo Reserve, and claiming this right under the "Indian crimes act" of March 3, 1885 (Stat. 23, p. 385). I denied the sheriff the right to invade the reservation in the manner proposed on two grounds: One, that the act gave him no jurisdiction; the other, that it would be an unwise proceeding at that time, owing to the passion and excitement existing between the whites and Indians, resulting from the late shooting affray near Houck's Tank, and the wholesale stealing of Indian horses, of which mention is made in this report. I was afterwards gratified to learn that my decision in the matter was in accordance with the construction of the law as mentioned in your letter of May 27, 1887. The act referred to should be made more definite as to its meaning, or serious and complicated troubles may yet arise from it.

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The delay in receiving the material intended for the construction and repairs of agency buildings gave but a short time before the close of the fiscal year to accomplish much of the work intended by the estimate. A neat building, however, of three rooms, was constructed, at a cost of \$600, which is now occupied by the agency physician and his family. The construction and repairs of other buildings mentioned in the estimate will be proceeded with as early as practicable.

IN CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I again beg leave to call your earnest attention to the matters and things mentioned in this report as required by them for their better support and advancement. There should be at least \$10,000 appropriated for the purchase of wagons, plows, and tools, and above all a portable saw-mill should be furnished without delay, and the school strengthened by practical instruction in the trades.

The annual statistics accompany this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report concerning the Moqui Pueblo Indians of this agency.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of these Indians during the past year was uniformly good. Among themselves absolute peace and harmony reigns. About the only difficulties they encounter come from their Navajo neighbors, who sometimes annoy them by riding or driving off their stock and by stealing their melons and peaches. Several rather serious cases of this character occurred this summer, which caused the presence of the agent to adjust and settle.

STOCK.

They own:

Horses.....	750
Burros.....	15,000
Sheep.....	20,000
Goats.....	1,500
Cattle (one-third cows).....	300

They cultivate 6,000 acres of land, of which 4,000 is planted in corn. Owing to the dry season their crops are light this year. The estimated yield of their products of the soil is:

Corn	bushels..	40,000
Wheat	do.....	100
Melons		20,000
Pumpkins		5,000
Squash		8,000
Peaches	bushels..	3,000

Their wool clip was 20,000 pounds. Of this they sold 10,000 pounds, at an average of 8 cents per pound. The remainder is fabricated into wearing apparel and blankets for their personal use.

HOUSES.

I stated in my last report that certain families had expressed a desire to come down from their rock-bound villages and build comfortable stone houses on the plain, provided they could be assisted by way of lumber and hardware material, they to haul it from the railroad and perform the labor. Five hundred dollars' worth of such materials were purchased last June, under authority of the Department, being sufficient for the erection of six good stone houses. I am now pleased to report that three of the houses are being built, with a fair prospect that the others will soon be commenced. Several other Indians express a desire to follow their example.

ISSUE OF ANNUITY GOODS.

Last spring I made a general issue of their annuity supplies for 1886. About 1,000, including some women and children, were present. Although the supply was small they were apparently well pleased with what they got. The wagons, stoves, plows, and such articles were placed into the hands of the most worthy and deserving. When the supply is insufficient to give something to each one, instead of making a distribution at once I think it best to give out articles from time to time as they are needed. By this means the actual wants of each will be better ascertained and supplied. The next issue will be made in this way.

NO GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Government has no buildings of any kind for the storage and safe-keeping of the annual supplies and other property of this tribe requiring care and preservation. A few years ago there were several substantial agency buildings for the Moquis situated at Keam's Cañon, but by some unwise purpose they have disappeared entirely, and Mr. Keam is now erecting a new traders' store on one of the old foundations; even the additional farmer stationed there has nowhere to lay his head. A proper building should be constructed for these uses.

SCHOOL.

The prospect is still favorable to a liberal support of the school, and no time should be lost in opening it. The Moquis are more inclined to yield to persuasion of this character than the Navajos; even the Oriba chief, whose people until recently despised the face of a white man, told me the other day that he would send two of his own children to the school, and would secure the attendance of several others from his village. These are good signs, looking to the improvement of this benighted people.

CENSUS.

The census shows a slight increase over last year; 93 births and 38 deaths are reported:

Males under eighteen years	722
Females over fourteen years	717
School children between six and sixteen years	521
Total population of all ages	2,206

The above enumeration is not strictly accurate, owing to the limited facilities at hand for taking a correct census.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. PATTERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO AGENCY, *August 25, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency.

I assumed charge September 13, 1886, and as soon as practicable thereafter I visited the various pueblos (19 in all) under the supervision of this agency. They are situated (in respect to agency) as follows: The nearest, Tesuque, 9 miles; the farthest, Zuñi, 285 miles, near Arizona line.

The total population, which I think is very nearly correct, having been taken with great care, is 8,337; number males above eighteen years, 2,279; females above fourteen, 2,347; school children between six and sixteen years, 2,101.

Nearly all of these Indians depend upon agricultural products for their subsistence, receiving no rations from Government. With the products of their fields and their flocks of sheep and small herds of cattle they support themselves. Considering their means of cultivating their lands it is a matter of surprise that the result is so favorable. Their agricultural tools (saving a very few with which the Government has from time to time furnished them) are of the crudest kind, consisting of forked sticks for plows, the ancient sickle for harvesting, and the sheep and goat for thrashing. They very readily and sensibly use the finer tools that have been issued to them and are eager for more.

Their dependence is upon irrigation, and for most part their ditches, or acequias, are inadequate to irrigate sufficient amount of land. At many of the pueblos the water supply is entirely inadequate, notably is this the case at Zuñi. Situated in a county with scarcely any water and a population of about 1,500, it is a matter of surprise that they live at all. This year (having visited the pueblo recently) the river or creek upon which the pueblo is situated, I found the bed of same dry, and the entire population dependent for water upon three wells. I think that a small outlay of \$75 would greatly benefit them in purchasing pumps for these wells.

All of these Indians raise corn, wheat, onions, beans, pease, grapes, and pumpkins. The Pueblos on Rio Grande raise a considerable amount of grapes. Most of the Pueblos have flocks of sheep, goats, horses. Some have small herds of cattle. A tabular statement of the products and number of stock owned are herewith submitted.

LAWS.

These Indians hold their lands by grants from Spain dating back several hundred years. At the time the grants were issued a very loose system prevailed; the description and boundaries are very indefinite, calling for certain mesas and arroyos. The face of the country is very much the same, and one mesa and one arroyo does not differ from another, hence, there having been no survey nor no well-marked boundaries established, it is a matter of impossibility to locate the boundaries of these grants. The same is true where additional land has been set apart as reservations; hence there has been and is now a continued contention between the Indians and would-be settlers. I have had to encounter these difficulties in reference to nearly every pueblo. Many parties are now on lands claimed by Indians. Some have been on land for years, others more recent. Several suits are now pending in the Territorial courts. It has been utterly impossible for me to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to these disputes. The only possible remedy that I see is to have the lands surveyed and monuments erected defining their boundaries. In some instances these disputes have nearly resulted in collisions between the Indians and settlers.

CIVILIZATION.

I think progress is being made toward civilizing these Indians. They are ready to adopt the ways and habits of the white man, readily adopt the dress, when furnished, and are eager to do so, many that are able procuring the clothing themselves, but the great majority are too poor. They are eager for improved tools.

I am of the opinion that all former estimates of the crops raised by them, of corn and wheat especially, are entirely erroneous, *i. e.*, the amount stated; taking the population at the lowest, 7,000, and the amount of grain stated to have been raised would be wholly insufficient for their support. I submit an estimate based upon observation and such facts as I could possibly gather during the year of the amount of cereals, vegetables, and fruits raised, which I do not think at all overestimates the amount.

SCHOOLS.

There are two Government day-schools supported entirely by Government, that is, the pay of teachers; one at Acoma and the other at San Felipe Pueblo. The Acoma school has had but small attendance, the teacher alleging as a reason the want of a suitable house. The San Felipe school has done fairly well, the teacher having nearly as many as he can well attend to, the pupils having made fair progress, and I think the

teacher has faithfully discharged his duty. There are seven day-schools carried on by contract with Catholic Board of Missions and four day-schools carried on by Presbyterian board missions.

One boarding-school for boys managed under supervision of Catholic Board of Missions at Santa Fé and one for girls at Bernalillo.

One boarding-school for boys and girls at Albuquerque under management of Presbyterian Board Missions.

Ramona school, for benefit of Navajos, Apache, and other Indians at Santa Fé, boarding, at Santa Fé, under management of Congregational Church or University of New Mexico.

Also the general Government school at Albuquerque, a detailed statement of the number of pupils herewith sent (see school report).

The total average of all these schools during past year is 680 pupils. All of them have done fairly well. Beside these there are about 100 pupils (Pueblo Indians) in attendance at Carlisle school.

Some of the pupils, who have been educated in the East at Carlisle, have returned and are pursuing the trades learned there and are doing well, while others, notably the girls, are not doing so well. They returned to their pueblos with good clothes and rather higher ideas of life than the average Indian has, hence they are rather looked upon as strangers and derided by their people. No suitable occupation is opened to them in their villages, and as soon as the clothing they have upon arrival is worn out, they relapse into the habits of their associates. I believe that more good could be accomplished if they could all be taught in the neighborhood of their families and occasional visits allowed, so that they could influence their relatives and friends. An absence of four or five years alienates the parent from the child and the child from the parent, and much of the good intended by education is thus lost. While believing this, I believe the boarding-school is much the best to advance the pupils in every way; industrial schools in the Territory.

SICKNESS.

No marked epidemic has occurred among these Indians, except at Isleta, during the year. Some time in June I was notified that an epidemic of measles had broken out, and many deaths occurring, I directed R. W. D. Bryan to employ a physician to attend to them, informing you by telegraph of my action afterwards. I directed Dr. Worth, physician to Government school at Albuquerque, to give them such attendance and medicine as they required, which he did. Some thirty or thirty-five deaths occurred.

I have not given as much attention as I should have done to instructions in farming and home life, on account of inadequate means of transportation, having no team or conveyance, and the amount of money allowed for traveling expenses has made it impracticable for me to give such time to said duties as I would have otherwise done.

I herewith transmit statistical reports, as required.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. C. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
New York, August 29, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions contained in circular letter of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency.

Since my appointment as agent, which was made in November last, I have visited three of the reservations under my charge, the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany. My knowledge of the condition of the Indians at the other reservations is therefore only limited, but so far as I have been able to learn they are making fair progress in civilization and agricultural pursuits, most of them having forsaken their old pagan customs, adopted full citizen's dress, and seem to be endeavoring to follow the example of their white brethren.

Those upon the Tonawanda reservation, with whom I am more acquainted, are making some progress, but I judge that a greater majority of them still cling to their old Indian customs and usages than those upon the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations.

There are, of course, exceptional cases on all of these reservations, and I find some who are good farmers and have better success than a majority of the whites who surround them. I also find some who are very well educated and informed upon the questions of the day, and who try to live and act as men of a civilized country.

Many of the Indians here turn their hand to stock-raising in a small way, and not a few of them go into it quite extensively. Others are engaged in different mechanical pursuits and trades, and several are engaged upon the different railroads of the State, one who now fills the important position of conductor upon a fast mail and express train on the New York Central Railroad.

The Indian schools in this agency, numbering twenty-nine, are supported by and are under the immediate control and superintendence of the State of New York. The cost to the State last year for the support of these schools was \$9,122.33, with an average daily attendance of about 500 pupils, full and detailed report of which will appear in the following statistical table:

	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus.....	15	866	36	596	281	17	\$4,300.04
Oneida and Madison.....	2	37	30	29	14	2	371.40
Onondaga.....	1	100	30	40	30	1	400.20
St. Regis.....	4	300	40	125	60	4	1,650.60
Shinnecock and Poospatuck.....	2	59	31	57	24	2	719.02
Tonawanda.....	3	178	40	123	54	3	952.03
Tuscarora.....	2	171	33	91	30	2	729.04
Total.....	29	1,711	.....	1,061	493	31	9,122.33

The Thomas Orphan Asylum upon the Cattaraugus reservation was formerly partly supported by the Indians of the Six Nations, who set apart the sum of \$1,000 to be paid annually out of certain moneys due them by treaty. The asylum receives the per capita annuity due to each child while residing at the institution. This school is of great benefit to the Indians who take advantage of it, and is one of the causes which has brought the Indians on this reservation to a better state of civilization than upon the other reservations. It is at present in a flourishing condition, having under its charge about one hundred children, giving the girls practical instruction in house-keeping and household duties, and the boys, farming and other useful trades.

The marriage customs of the Indians on the reservations which I have visited seem to improve very slowly. The greater portion of them still cling to their old custom of living and cohabiting with each other until they become dissatisfied and then part and take up another husband or wife until one or the other of them desires a change. This custom leads to the constant changing of the names of women and children, many of them as often as once or twice a year, and some I have known to change three times in as many years. This I find is very troublesome in making payment of annuities, as it is almost impossible to trace them back from year to year.

I have since my appointment attended one term of the United States court at which two Senecas of the Tonawanda band were convicted and sent to the Erie County penitentiary, perjury alleged to have been committed in proceedings growing out of the sale of whisky to Indians. Whisky and hard cider still continue to be the bane of the Indians, and most of the crimes charged to them can be directly traced to this cause. Although contrary to law they seem to be able to buy whisky almost anywhere and to almost any amount, and I actually believe they can get it under circumstances and conditions where a white man would fail. It is almost impossible to obtain any convictions, for the reason that the Indians would rather perjure themselves than divulge the names of persons who furnish them with whisky.

One important event to which I desire to refer before closing is the matter of the manual-labor school upon the Tonawanda reservation. This school was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to be under the charge of three trustees, and established by the appropriation of \$6,100, by the Senecas of the Tonawanda band from their trust fund interest, together with the sum of \$5,500, appropriated by the State of New York. This money was expended in the purchase of 80 acres of land on the Tonawanda reservation, and the erection of suitable buildings; the purchase of school furniture, teams, and farming implements. It was designed that the institution should be nearly self-sustaining when in full operation. After all of the above purchases were made and the institution was all ready to open, funds were needed to engage instructors, and to put the institution into operation. These necessary funds it was impossible to obtain either from the State of New York, the United States, or the Indians who had already contributed very liberally from their annuities for this

purpose. Thus the building stood idle, unoccupied, and decaying for fifteen years; the farm was operated by the trustees during this time, but the income proved to be insufficient to organize and start the institution. During the past winter the legislature of the State of New York passed an act authorizing the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York to sell the personal property and furniture, (after obtaining the consent of the Indians) land, and buildings reverting to the Indians. Thus ended an experiment from which the best results were expected, but owing to a variety of circumstances, principally a lack of interest in the matter by the Indians, and lack of funds to carry out the original design, it has resulted in utter failure.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on the several reservations is about the same as for the past few years, diseases being principally of a hereditary nature and incurable. The dispensary upon the Cattaraugus reservation is attended by the agency physician and open two days in each week for treatment of such Indians from the several reservations as desire to attend.

Taken as a whole, I think the present condition of the Indians in this agency is as good as usual, and they are making fair advancement toward civilization and citizenship.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Charleston, N. C., July 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Eastern band of Cherokees. The Indians are making considerable progress in their various avocations; most of them are engaged in agriculture. The crops are much better this year than ever before. The Indians are fast laying aside their old customs of hunting and fishing, and are engaged in the more certain industries for a support. Enough grain will be raised by the Indians this year for their support; vegetables are also raised in considerable quantities. The character and habits of the Indians are similar to their white neighbors, being surrounded by them; their dressing is also similar to that of the whites; they wear very good clothing, mostly jeans; they are civil and perfectly harmless, and are never indicted in the State courts for crime. I will now treat the different subjects pertaining to the interests of this band separately.

THE LAND.

The Eastern band of Cherokees own fine lands, estimated to be at least 100,000 acres. Fifty thousand acres of this land is situate in the counties of Swain and Jackson, and is known as the Qualla boundary. The remainder of the land, fifty thousand acres or more, is situate in the counties of Swain, Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham, and is known as the outside lands. These lands were acquired in pursuance of the Barringer award, adjusting the rights between the Indians and William H. Thomas, and are now holden in common by the Indians of this agency, excepting the different tracts holden by trespassers who have years ago obtained color of title by different means and gotten possession of those tracts and holds, and refuse to surrender the same, to the great damage and inconvenience of the Indians. I refer to the report of Hon. Jesse J. Yeates for further information and recommendations in regard to instituting proceedings to eject those parties who wrongfully and unlawfully hold those different tracts of land adverse to the rights and privileges of the Indians, who are the equitable owners of the same, and I hope immediate action may be taken to restore this right.

The entire 100,000 acres of land owned by the Indians is of a very fine quality and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and most all kinds of vegetables, and is specially adapted to the growth of tobacco. The land is well watered by the Ocona-Lufta, the Tuckasegee, and the Tennessee rivers, and by Soco creek, and various other smaller streams. Numerous springs and branches abound of the purest water.

It is thought by some that minerals may be found on these lands and in the beds of the rivers. The lands owned by the Indians have advanced at least 40 per centum, within the last three years, owing to the Western North Carolina Railroad passing through the Swain and Jackson counties, where most of the land is situated. This land will still enhance in value as the country is more fully developed. The timber on these lands is very fine, consisting of poplar, ash, and oak of various kinds. A great

deal of walnut and cherry has been taken from these lands, but there still remains some walnut and cherry.

SCHOOLS.

There is a training school carried on at this agency, in which are kept 40 Indian children; 20 boys and 20 girls are boarded, clothed, and instructed. The boys in addition to the various English branches are taught to farm, to use stock, to work in the shops and various other useful industries; and the girls in addition to the English branches are taught housekeeping, dairy work, and various other duties. I am inclined to think that it is in the training school that the children make the greater progress. The location of this school could scarcely be excelled. It is located at Cherokee, N. C., a beautiful plateau. The Government has erected some very excellent buildings at this place for educational purposes. The school-rooms are sufficiently large for a school of one hundred or more, and eighty could easily be kept in the home. This school is supported by the Government and is under the control of H. W. Spray by contract. The children have made rapid progress, which shows clearly that the mind of the Indian is capable of being improved.

DAY SCHOOLS.

There are also in addition to the training school five day schools carried on at this agency, located at the following places: Cherokee, N. C., Swain county; Birdtown, N. C., Swain county; Big Cove, N. C., Swain county; Macedonia, N. C., Jackson county; and Robbinsville, N. C., Graham county. The day schools are supported by the interest on the educational fund of the Eastern band of Cherokees, and are under the control of B. C. Hobbs by contract. These schools are well patronized by the Indians, and are doing much good. The children who attend them soon learn to speak, read, and write the English language. I think the educational interest is rapidly advancing, and will soon be the means of making good, intelligent, and industrious citizens of the Indians.

LAND HOLDEN BY TRESPASSERS.

This is a matter of very great importance. Some steps ought to be taken to restore to the Indians those tracts of land which have long been withheld from them. I think some arrangements ought to be made with a competent attorney to look up the title to those tracts of land that are in controversy and report the same to the Department, that proper action could be taken in the premises.

THE ANNUAL COUNCIL OF THE BAND.

This body consists of members chosen from each settlement, according to the population. All matters pertaining to the interests of the Eastern band of Cherokees are acted upon by the council. The councils are always dignified and harmonious, and it is through this channel that the wishes and even the necessities of the Indians are made known.

THE OLD AND HELPLESS INDIANS.

There are several old, helpless, and infirm Indians who are unable to work, and are without a means of support. Perhaps there are as many as fifty who are unable to support themselves. The Indians at this agency, with the exception of the old, helpless, and infirm, can make a support for themselves and their families, but those who are unable to work have no relation on whom to rely for assistance. Some allowance ought to be made for the purchase of food and clothing for such as are unable to do labor.

DISEASES OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians of this agency are generally stout and very healthy. No maladies have prevailed among them during the year, and but few deaths have recently occurred. Many times when disease does prevail among them the need of a physician is very apparent, as medical aid cannot be secured, and hence some die for want of such attention.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

It is very fortunate that this most destructive enemy is prohibited by statute from being sold or given away to Indians. Since I have been in the service I have had a

few cases prosecuted in the United States court, and punishment awarded to the offenders, which I think has put an end to the liquor traffic.

I have given a brief statement of the affairs at this agency. I return my thanks to the Department for the many kindnesses extended me during the time I have been in the service.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, *August 19, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

POPULATION.

The annual census was taken by me going around to each house and examining everything for myself. This is the correct census. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 199 males, 200 females, total 399 Indians and mixed-bloods, of which latter there are 86; these half-breeds claim to have joined the different tribes. By tribes they are as follows:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Yoncolla.....	6	Molalla.....	34
Shasta.....	20	Luckiminte.....	24
Rogue River.....	23	Wapato Lake.....	35
Mary's River.....	26	Pend d'Oreille.....	6
Calapooia.....	5	Iroquois.....	4
Cow Creek.....	28	Tillamook.....	5
Umpqua.....	76	Yamhill.....	16
Oregon City.....	25		
Santiam.....	28	Total.....	399
Clackamas.....	38		

Children of school age from 6 to 16	70
Indians who can read English	133
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	300
Indians who wear citizens' dress (all).....	399

Dwelling houses:

Indians.....	104
Built by Indians during the year	13
Cost of same to the Government (estimated).....	\$8

PURSUIITS OF INDIANS, ETC.

Number Indian families engaged in cultivating farms and small patches of ground, 85; number mixed-bloods cultivating farms, 19. All of the Indians that are able to work make their living by civilized occupations. There are a number of the women that make baskets of different kinds out of hazel sprouts, and they make a large quantity of them during fall, winter, and spring, and peddle them out to the whites, and it brings them quite an income during the year.

FARMS AND LAND CULTIVATED.

Tillable land (estimated).....	acres..	8,000
Cultivated by Indians and mixed-bloods	do....	919
Under fence	do....	4,010
Fenced during the year.....	rods..	2,377

As for crops raised I refer you to inclosed statistics. As for the spring wheat I have become disheartened on account of the dry weather for the two last seasons. We have not had any rain since the grain was sown. What rain has been has passed by us. There are two spurs of mountains that surround us, and when the rain comes it follows those spurs until it reaches the Willamette valley, and spreads over it and leaves us without rain.

I would say here that there is quite a discrepancy between the census this year and last. The cause is this: Last year I took down a number of names of Indians that belonged here, and their friends said they would come back and were anxious I should count them. I did so; but they have not come back, and I left them out this year. There are several hundred Indians that belong to this reservation that are scattered over the country, but I have not any authority to bring them back. There have been some complaints made to me about them by the whites, but I have no funds for the purpose of bringing them back, if I had the authority to do so.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The Indians are well pleased that the surveyors are at work surveying the lands at this agency, and the next thing they want, His Excellency the President to appoint some one to allot the lands to them. I believe when this is accomplished you will find a marked improvement in the Indians of this reservation.

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

There is but one boarding-school, but two houses. The boys' school-house was east of female school 108 feet. I have moved it 156 feet east and 339 feet south, a much better location. It is 24 by 40 feet, two stories 12 by 9 feet. It should be enlarged by 25 feet in length to give more room, but it is too late for this season if we do our other repairs. The female school-house is 60 by 60 feet. It is not worth while for me to repeat what it needs. I made that last year. I have authority for the lumber, and it is on hand and ready to put up, but I have not the authority nor money to go ahead with the improvement, but expect it every day. Number of school children, 60. Expense of school paid by Government. Expense per head less than \$100 per annum.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

is under the supervision of the Catholic Church. The Sisters that are employed in the school are of the Benedictine order. There are 17 persons employed in the school 5 Sisters, 1 young man assistant teacher, 1 Indian industrial teacher. This last fills a place that will save the Government many dollars in the course of the year. There is one priest, Father Croquet, located here and has been here a long time. He is a good old man. He is one of those men that you read about but seldom see.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There is one captain, two privates. They are the judges of the court. There is one prosecuting attorney, one sheriff, making in all five. Four receive \$8 per month each, the captain \$10 per month. This money is well expended. We have but few lawsuits. Their troubles are mostly settled by the police and myself without going to court. It saves the Indians from paying court fees.

We are having some trouble at this time about some white men selling the Indians cider mixed with alcohol, and it makes them drunk, and they come home in that condition, so I am informed. I will soon ferret it out. I had a man taken up before Judge Deady last week for selling whisky to my Indians in Marion county, 40 miles from the reservation.

IN CONCLUSION.

I will state I have caused to be put up 12,000 new rails around the school farm and agency ground, for pasture, and 6,000 rails put up in fence adjoining the mills, for pasture for the oxen. The fence is nine rails high, and it is a good fence; we have not any trouble with the stock. But when I look at the old board fence around the school building, it makes me low-spirited, but hope soon to have the money to remedy it. I might say much more, but not having a clerk it is impossible for me to devote any more time to this report.

J. B. McCLANE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 20, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the affairs of my agency, together with the statistics required in circular letter bearing date June 13, 1887.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a careful census just completed, I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 793, and the Snakes 132, making a total of 925.

The Klamaths and Modocs are more and more intermingling by marriage, and thus rapidly obliterating all distinction between the two tribes, making it practically impossible to separate them on the census roll.

SNAKES.

A decrease will be noted in the number of Snakes; this arises from the number of deaths, caused largely for the want of sufficient wholesome food, clothing, and shelter, and from constant desertions from the tribe, leaving the reservation and joining the renegade Piutes, who roam over the plains of Warner and Harney, stretching eastward into Idaho and southward into Nevada.

THE RESERVATION.

Klamath reservation is situated in southern Oregon, just east of the Cascade mountains. The lowest valleys are over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The reservation contains about 1,000,000 acres; three-fourths of this area is mountainous, covered with forests of pine, fir, and cedar; the other one-fourth is made up of sagebrush plains, valleys, and marshes. The reservation is well watered. Out from the bases of the mountains leap fountains and even miniature rivers of as pure crystal waters as the world affords. These streams spread out over lowlands, watering thousands of acres, affording rich green pasturage from early spring until the meadows are covered with the snows of winter. And when these lands are fenced from stock they yield a large supply of excellent hay.

CLIMATE.

On account of the great altitude of the reservation and the nearness of the snow-crowned peaks of the Cascade range, we have a dry, frosty climate. Our winters are usually long and often severe, the snow falling to a great depth. During the last winter it reached to the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the agency. This year the drought has been unprecedented, less than one-half inch of rain having fallen since the first of June.

STOCK-RAISING.

Klamath Reservation is noted for the great variety of its rich luxuriant grasses. This will always make stock-raising the surest and most remunerative industry that the Indians can pursue. Most of the Indians possess small bands of cattle, while some of the more thrifty have large herds. Each year marks an improvement in the breed of their stock, both in horses and cattle. The Indians own 1,750 head of cattle, 3,230 head of horses, and 125 head of swine. The annual sales of cattle and horses nearly equal the increase.

AGRICULTURE.

A marked advance has been made this year in the work of agriculture; 750 acres were planted in wheat, rye, oats, and barley by the Indians, 300 acres cleared and fenced. More than three-fourths of the Indians assisted in this work, nearly every family seeding from 2 to 20 acres. Most of them have cultivated small gardens. The grain is now being harvested, most of it cut for hay, as we have no way of thrashing the grain but by hand. One hundred acres of grain were sown in the school and agency farms, which promise a fair yield.

EDUCATION.

We have two industrial boarding-schools on the reservation. At these schools over 200 Indian children have received instruction during the year. The average attendance has been 175. It is my constant aim not only to have imparted to these children the rudiments of an English education, but to have them instructed in all the lines of industrial work as far as it is possible with the resources placed at my command, which are calculated to make them intelligent men and women, and thus fitting them for self-support and citizenship in this great Republic.

Two years ago last May, 19 of our most intelligent pupils were removed from our schools and taken to the Indian Industrial School, Forest Grove, Oreg., now located near Salem, Oreg. Since then 10 of these children have died, one other sent home

to die; two have graduated and returned to the reservation; five still remain at the school, two of these I understand are in declining health. These deaths have not resulted from the want of kind care on the part of the managers of this school; but the change from this dry, cold climate and great altitude to the low land and damp climate of the Willamette valley has proved disastrous to the health and lives of these children. These numerous deaths have caused much sorrow and wide-spread discontentment among my Indians. So intense is this feeling that any effort at present to remove children from this reservation to that school would meet with serious resistance on the part of the Indians.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No regular missionary has labored among these Indians during the year. However, efficient Christian work has been done by some of the employés. Regular Sunday service has been held at four different points on the reservation, and the large majority of the Indians attend these services; also, two large Sunday-schools have been kept up during the year, attended by all the school children.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians have made marked advancement in all that is embodied in that word *civilized*. They have put off the manners, customs, dress, and religion of the savage, and put on the manners, customs, dress, and religion which are the acknowledged exponents of a true civilization.

INDUSTRIES.

These Indians are becoming more and more industrious and self-reliant. The assistance they obtain from the Government is small; their treaty allowance having expired, all they receive is purely gratuitous. Their principal sources of subsistence are stock-raising, farming, and freighting. Fish abound in the streams and lakes of the reservation, and at certain seasons of the year large numbers of these are caught and dried for future use.

In what is known as Klamath marsh the pond lily grows in great abundance, covering thousands of acres. During the months of August and September the seed of this lily is gathered mainly by the women and children. For centuries this has been their harvest-field. Probably 300 bushels of this seed will be gathered this year. The Indians call it *wo-kus*. It forms a nutritious and palatable diet.

POLICE.

The police force consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They have with few exceptions proved faithful in the performance of their duties and true to the Government. Their presence in the different neighborhoods prevents crime, and keeps at a respectful distance bad white men who are often found lurking around Indian villages for evil purposes. It would be impossible to administer the affairs of the reservation without the efficient aid of the Indian police.

INDIAN COURT.

To make the Indian court efficient and satisfactory, it should be entirely divorced from the police. In the very nature of things, the sheriff should not be judge. Our most active and vigilant police, I find, make poor judges. This beneficial reform could be inaugurated if Congress would set apart a few thousand dollars of the Indian appropriation to pay these judges for their services. One hundred dollars each would be a sufficient salary.

A large number of cases have come before the Indian court during the year. The decisions of the court are usually accepted without complaint. They preside with dignity and enforce order and decorum in the court room.

SANITARY.

Dr. C. K. Smith, the agency physician, in his annual report, says:

"I have but few recommendations to make in this department of the service. The health of the Indians has been generally good; no epidemic or contagious diseases have visited the reservation. The prevailing disease among the Indians is consumption. The number of deaths this year has been in excess of the births. The Indians have entirely abandoned their native medicine men, and depend wholly on the agency physician for medical treatment.

A small, comfortable hospital should be erected, into which sick school children could be removed for treatment, as it is impossible for them to receive proper care in a crowded, noisy boarding-house.

CRIMES.

On the 17th of last September a Modoc Indian was shot from his horse and killed by a German by the name of Fritz Munz, a cattle-man. This Indian, a few days before, had assisted, by my orders, to remove a large band of cattle from the reservation. This was the front of his offending. Munz was arrested and placed under \$6,000 bonds to appear before the grand jury, and given his liberty. He disposed of his property, deposited to the credit of his securities the amount of his bonds, and left the country. He sailed from San Francisco for Europe about the 20th of May, 1887. The Indians are much dissatisfied at his escape from justice.

Three whites were arrested for selling liquor to Indians, were taken before Judge Deady, of Portland, Oreg., pleaded guilty, and were fined.

BOUNDARY.

The question of boundary remains still unsettled. Early in the year a resurvey was ordered and proposals invited by the surveyor-general. A serious dispute having arisen between the whites and Indians as to the true locus of the eastern boundary, the description in the treaty being very indefinite, a stay of proceedings was ordered, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed me to proceed at once to take the evidence, under oath, of all persons, Indians and whites, having knowledge of the true eastern boundary as understood when the treaty was concluded. This I did, and in the performance of this duty I traveled over 1,000 miles. I visited in person the disputed points and made observations, taking with me Indian guides who were present when the treaty was made. The evidence obtained, with my report, was forwarded to the Indian Office the 20th June. Oral evidence taken after the lapse of a quarter of a century I found to be contradictory and unsatisfactory.

REMOVAL OF THE SNAKES.

In order to prevent the entire extinction of the Snake band of Indians it will be necessary to remove them to another portion of the reservation. After the treaty they were given lands east of the Sican and north of the Spragues river; these rivers are not fordable more than four months of the year. Their location has caused them to be neglected, and being near the mountains the snows of winter fall deep and the frosts of summer are severe. Here they have struggled for a living for the last twenty years. During the last winter had it not been for the timely aid granted by the Government many would have starved.

Faithful work was done by these Indians during the spring months in agriculture. About 50 acres of grain was sown, and most of this ground was cleared and fenced; but their crop has been blasted by frost so that they will not harvest their seed. They are anxious to be given lands where they may be able to cultivate the soil and get some return for their labor. In the interest of humanity this should be done.

I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH EMERY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to send you my first annual report. I assumed charge of this agency June 1, two and one-half months ago, therefore my report will not be as complete as it would be if I had more time to collect the necessary data.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The census and statistics were carefully gathered by the industrial teacher and interpreter. The absence of any funds to defray the necessary expenses was the cause of some delay, as it is impossible to travel all over this reservation with the facilities the Government has at hand, such as canoe voyages with the necessary portages. However, every Indian was visited at his home, so that the census can be relied upon as correct. The crop statistics were all estimated, but the ground was carefully viewed by the above-named employés.

The following is the census of the eighteen confederated tribes (remnants of) of this agency. It would be impossible to give the exact number of each tribe, on account of so much intermarrying among them, but they range from about 5 to 50 in numbers :
Indians and mixed-bloods :

Male.....	310
Female.....	298
Total.....	608
Males over 18 years of age.....	205
Females over 14 years of age.....	218
School children between 6 and 16.....	89
Mixed-bloods.....	34

For further particulars see accompanying statistics.

EDUCATIONAL.

The limited opportunity and acquaintance I have had with the school children attending the boarding-school here prevents me from saying what advancement they have made in their books or industrial pursuits during the year, but from my limited observation I am convinced that their instruction is up-hill work and one that requires great patience and perseverance. Upon my taking charge here I found about sixty boys and girls attending boarding-school here whose chief occupation seemed to consist in trying how not to accomplish anything beneficial to themselves and in kicking up as much deviltry as they knew how. They were in fact a pretty hard lot; there were of course some exceptions. Several of the employés connected with the school were persons wholly unfit for their positions, and morality was at a low condition. I was compelled to dismiss several of them on this account. I will attempt to reconstruct matters at the beginning of the next school year. It is now vacation, and only about fifteen to twenty remain in the boarding hall sufficient to assist in the necessary duties around the school and farm.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work done here was formerly by the Methodist Church, who still retain considerable membership here, but no active efforts have been done by them of late years, from reasons of which I am not apprised. Recently, however, the Rev. Wallace Hurlburt, of Yaquina City, visited the agency and preached to the Indians, and gave out an appointment to preach again during this month, and efforts are again being made by this church to renew their missionary work in this field.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the East have sent me word that they would like to send a lady missionary to visit the families of the Indians and instruct the Indian women in their domestic duties to their children and in Christianity. I have answered that I am in full sympathy with them in their laudable undertaking, and that if the proper person is sent I will heartily co-operate with her in this much needed missionary work.

There are some Catholic members among the Indians here, and an occasional visit is paid them by a priest from Grande Ronde agency. He has not visited this agency, that I am aware of, since my arrival here; I have sent him word, however, that I would be pleased to meet him.

The Rev. David Enos, a United Brethren minister and industrial teacher here, and the Rev. John Adams (teamster), of this agency, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preach turn about every Sabbath. A regular Sunday-school is maintained here, but owing to this being vacation and the children scattered, services have been suspended until the beginning of next school year. Believing that Christianity is a potent factor in the civilization and advancement of these people, I will not stand in the way of any worthy denomination in any proffered assistance that may be made looking to this end.

CIVILIZATION AND ADVANCEMENT.

Of course when we look back thirty or more years, when these people were in a wild state, the bow and arrow and blanket Indian of that period, unskilled in all civilized pursuits, and existing on dried fish and game, with roots, crickets, and caterpillars, the transformation is indeed great, but it has been of slow growth through all these years, and in my opinion will take many years to bring them up to the desired condition of independence and fitness to become citizens. But very few evince a desire to accumulate more than enough for their present needs, and a great lack of regard for the value of property, especially such as has been issued to them by the Government, is apparent.

AGRICULTURAL.

The agricultural land is mostly of rich alluvial nature, very productive of all root crops, grasses, and cereals, and most of the garden vegetables; but the cool nights and frequent foggy weather, on account of the close proximity to the ocean, are not friendly to the production of corn, melons, tomatoes, and such products as thrive in a climate where warmer weather prevails during the summer months; but the same causes tend to keep the grasses of all kinds, such as timothy, clover, mesquite, and native grasses, green and growing much longer than farther in the interior, making it in proper limits a fine stock-producing country. The season has been a good one, considering the late spring, and if the ground had been properly cultivated a good crop would have been the result. On the school farm we cut about 45 tons of hay. About 45 acres were in oats, but it is very foul with wild oats and radish, more than one-half the crop being wild oats.

BUILDINGS.

The Indians are in most part well supplied with dwelling-houses, but could use profitably a good deal of lumber in building barns and out-houses. At the agency more buildings are needed to more properly care for the Government property, both in connection with the school and agency. I have not yet estimated for any of these buildings on account of having no lumber. A laundry, guard-house, root-house, and shed for wagons and machinery are needed. The buildings in use here are mostly in good condition.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court, as now constituted, is of assistance to the agent in the settlement of disputes; but I think much improvement could be made in the manner of dispensing justice, especially in civil cases. A full set of legal blanks, such as are used in justices' courts, should be on hand and served in the manner that constables serve them, to prevent snap judgment being taken, and some intelligent Indian to act as constable, giving a small bond for protection and being allowed fair compensation for his services. As it is, there is too much divided responsibility among the police and judges, on account of which judgments are not collected and justice miscarries. I will say of these people that no cases of a very serious nature have come before this court since my induction here, and I have not seen or heard of any cases of ruffianism among them.

EMPLOYÉS.

My relation with all employés is cordial, and they are all industriously engaged; but I am thoroughly convinced that the force is not sufficient to properly manage the affairs of the agency under existing circumstances. A blacksmith and farmer are greatly needed. There should be some one intrusted to go among them and instruct them how and at what time to plant their seed; the kind and variety best adapted to their circumstances; to take care of their crops when gathered; to save such seeds as are necessary; to see that their fences are kept up; that their stock has good care; and a multitude of things, the neglect of which is the cause of endless trouble among them. Duties that are imperative prevent the agent from taking the time necessary to accomplish this end. The clerk, who rates as clerk and farmer, has no time to leave the agency.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

One of the greatest drawbacks is the lack of employment within the reservation. All can not be tillers of the soil, and some have no taste for it that would make good hands at other work, and they must find it outside among the whites. A great many of them leave here on passes, some to fish for market, others work in the woods clearing land and chopping wood and harvesting, and a great many of them go to the hop-fields of the Willamette valley to work at hop picking. This work I would like to discourage if there were any other employment open to them, but it has been the custom for years to allow them this privilege, as men, women, and children can all find employment at it. At these times they come into contact with some of the worst class of white people, and being away from the restraints of the agency liquor is often introduced among them, and their morals are not improved by their contact with the squaw men who generally find their way to the vicinity of these fields. If the Government would lend the assistance, I would recommend that hop raising be introduced here, as there is no doubt that the finest hops could be raised here if the proper facilities for caring and drying were at hand and some one skilled in this branch were sent to give the necessary instructions in their management. This is one of the most profitable crops in this section of country and the article will most always stand high transportation rates. A hop farm properly managed by the Government would not only be a great benefit to the Indians but an actual source of revenue.

Another industry worthy of mention is the canning of salmon. The Siletz river is a fine spring and fall salmon stream. The increase in demand for canned salmon has caused most all the streams where a schooner entrance can be made north and south of here to be occupied by canneries, all doing a profitable business. Overtures have been made to me looking to the leasing from the Government of the privilege to take and can fish on this river. I am not prepared to make any recommendations at this time, but am satisfied that a valuable industry awaits development in this line.

RAILROADS.

A company by the name of "The Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company" has been incorporated to build a narrow-gauge road, beginning at the Oregon Railway Company's (limited) terminus, thence across the Coast Range, down Rock creek and the Siletz river, via Depot slough to Newport, on Yaquina bay, passing through about 12 miles of the reservation and close to the agency. This road if built will no doubt be of benefit to the Indians and Government in the way of transportation and enhance the value of land, both agricultural and timber, and possibly aid in the development of coal and other mines and inaugurate industries not now possible on account of our isolated position.

Respectfully,

J. B. LANE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG., August 15, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with circular of June 13, 1887, from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

The Indians of this reservation, which consist of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including mixed-bloods which belong to them severally, number 984, as per census, and a correct one, taken by the United States special commissioners sent here for that purpose in October, 1886, and by myself and employes to include the 30th of June, 1887. There are of this number 177 school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

Since that date I have had some 25 more mixed-bloods who have reported to me to have their names taken down in the census as belonging here; but the commissioners having left on the 8th of June, I could not act in the matter, so I forwarded the names to the office for the action of the Department, as, from the evidence presented, they undoubtedly belong to the Walla Walla tribe. If approved, this will bring the number of Indians on the reserve to 1,009.

Inspector George R. Pearsons and Special Agent William Parsons, appointed as commissioners to interview the Indians on the subject of taking their lands in severalty under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, arrived here October 20, and 25, respectively, and on this latter date a council was held, and the matter fully discussed, and on the 27th of October, 1886, the Indians approved the bill, and after the preliminaries were settled, the census was taken, and the diminished reservation for these Indians surveyed by G. W. Gordon, another special commissioner duly appointed, the school location selected, 120,000 acres cut off, and the general survey commenced by the duly-appointed surveyors, who are still at work on the reservation.

The Indians seem to be satisfied with all the arrangements with few exceptions, and these only form a few Indians led on by surrounding whites and cattle-men who are, of course, opposed to the whole arrangement, as, when the business is completed, it will seriously interfere with their usual trespassing for grazing purposes on the reservation, as when every Indian owns his own lands and knows exactly his rights, he will know how to maintain them.

This reservation is peculiarly situated, surrounded on all sides by whites up to the very edge of the reserve. There are constant disputes and difficulties at all times in regard to trespassing, and always will be until the land business is entirely settled; and the Indians are so simple minded, notwithstanding all their intercourse with the whites and their own intelligence, they believe almost everything they hear on the outside instead of going as they should do to the agent and getting his advice and assistance in all matters connected with their interests and welfare. Consequently there is constant ill-feeling, and the agent comes in for no small share of it, especially when he tries to do his duty; and the office at Washington is, I am perfectly well aware, deluged with petitions, letters, etc., complaining of one thing or another got up by these surrounding unscrupulous people who care nothing about the Indians

(except for their destruction), as I have often told them, except to make something out of them for their own purposes. Of course I pay no attention to such persons or their communications, for the reason, as I tell them, that the United States governs this reservation, and all for the benefit of these Indians, and that the agent is here for the purpose of carrying out the laws and his instructions from his superiors for the sole benefit and wishes of the Indians and the Government, and not for the benefit of the citizens of Pendleton or any other place outside this reserve.

The crops raised by the Indians and mixed-bloods of the reservation this season are unusually large, consisting of at least—

Wheat	bushels..	250,000
Corn	do....	7,000
Oats	do....	15,000
Barley	do....	20,000
Potatoes	do....	10,000
Turnips	do....	3,000
Onions	do....	1,000
Beans	do....	2,000
Other vegetables	do....	3,000
Melons	do....	10,000
Pumpkins	do....	5,000
Hay, cut and stacked	tons..	2,000

This result was owing to the favorable weather as well as the planting of grain in the fall, and the result proves that to be the best plan in this part of the country.

Most of these Indians, if not all, are thoroughly alive to the fact that they must now earn their own living without much further assistance from the Government, and at last understand what an immense advantage they have when the surplus lands of the reservation are sold and the proceeds expended for their benefit; and being under the immediate protection of the Government for at least twenty-five years, there is no possible reason why, with even ordinary energy, they can not become comfortable and happy, as well as their children, for all time to come, as they certainly have the chance to become so to all intents and purposes under the provisions of the beneficent act of Congress on this subject.

These people as a rule are intelligent, and the majority of them industrious, and they are improving every day. The improvements made by the mixed-bloods among them prove how easily it is, with such facilities as they have, to make a comfortable home for themselves and children, and be entirely independent of every one.

With all their intelligence and good sense, which they undoubtedly possess, many of the old customs of their people have a great influence among them, especially as regards the disposition and distribution of a deceased Indian's property, which the custom was to divide up among the relatives and friends of deceased, utterly regardless of the claims, in many cases, of the widow and children. This was notably the case here a short time ago. An Indian named Jim Yumahowlish died, leaving a large amount of property, consisting principally of horses and cattle and other matters. After a grand feast, which they usually have before the property question comes up, a brother of the deceased named George, himself a wealthy Indian, demanded one-half the property in question, and the balance to be left for his deceased brother's widow and children; this, too, when it was shown that deceased before death expressed a wish that all his property should be held for his wife and children, and said nothing about his brother or any other person. This was acquiesced in by the chiefs and headmen present, but objected to by the widow, who reported the whole matter to me. On finding her statement to be correct, I at once stopped all such proceedings, and demanded that all this property be at once placed in the hands of the widow for herself and children, in accordance with the law of the whites, which the chiefs and headmen strenuously objected to, and held several councils on the subject, and said I had no right to interfere, and that that was the old Indian custom, etc. I explained to them that the custom was a wrong one, and that the Department wished and would have all such customs abolished, and right and justice put in their place, and that this property should be placed as I stated, or the parties interfering would be dealt with according to law; and in order to prove to them I was right and doing my duty in the premises, I told them I would at once write to Washington for orders in the premises, and in the mean time suspend everything until I heard therefrom. I did so, and promptly, as I expected, received the orders from the honorable Commissioner directing all this property to be held for the widow and children, after paying all lawful debts, and allow no interference by any one without the consent of the widow, the lawful guardian of said property. This order was read and explained to them, and after a long discussion and when it was well understood that I would enforce this order at all hazards, both in this case and all other similar cases, they finally acquiesced, and no further trouble in that line of business need be anticipated at this agency. The old leaven of superstition, although the majority are, or at least

profess to be, Christians, is strong in the old people yet, and no doubt always will be; but they have sense enough to be amenable to reason, and especially when the order comes from Washington direct, or from the "Great Father," they are well satisfied that he orders nothing that is not for their benefit and well being.

On the 18th of May last I addressed a letter to the office in favor of a branch land office being established, either at the agency or Pendleton, to conduct the sale of the surplus lands of the reserve, when such sale is ordered, which, I trust, will be granted, as the La Grande office (the nearest) is over 70 miles from here, and it would be a great inconvenience to all parties to have to go there; whereas Pendleton (5 miles) would be convenient for every one, being right on the borders of the reservation.

The buildings at this agency (with the exception of the residence of the agent), as has often been reported before, are in a most dilapidated condition and a disgrace to the Department, being merely log cabins put up some thirty years ago, and are now in a rotten condition, nearly all of them, and afford barely a shelter, and not a very good one at that. But, no doubt, so soon as the land question is disposed of, new buildings will be erected, as I presume nothing will be done in that line before that time.

A hospital and surgery, and suitable quarters for the physician, should be erected as soon as possible, as there is no doubt but what many cases which now prove fatal might be saved under proper care and personal supervision of the physician, which, under any circumstances, these people, owing to their ignorance of sanitary rules and hygiene, and their mode of living, are unable to give at their homes. Although the doctor's orders are usually followed to the best of their ability, yet many of the old men and women resort to their "medicine men," but so secretly that I can not catch them at it or prove it; but I have good reasons to believe it. A good hospital would effectually stop all that business.

The saw-mill, race, and dam need some repairs, which should be done at once, as there are now 138,000 feet of logs there ready to be sawed into lumber, which should be done as soon as the water gets high enough.

If the location for the new school selected by G. W. Gordon and the other commissioners lately here, be approved, the building should be started as soon as possible, as the old school-building where it now is, is in a bad condition, and although there is no danger (owing to its being well propped up) of the building being any further damaged at present, yet the sooner the new buildings are ready the better. Therefore, these logs above mentioned, and which were paid for from the school fund, should be sawed at once and the mill put in order. Inspector F. C. Armstrong, now here, states that he thinks (as I most certainly hope) this will be put up by contract, and plans and specifications furnished from Washington for the building, showing what will be required by the Department. This I trust will be done, and the lumber used for barn, out-houses, fences, etc., all of which will be required, of course.

The boarding-school management at this agency has, I regret to state, given me a great deal of anxiety and trouble within the past year. The superintendent (a Roman Catholic priest) got the idea (from some outsiders, of course, and whom he supposed to be reliable) that the school was entirely outside of the control of the agent, and in some cases objected to my orders on some small matters, which were afterwards amicably settled. When Inspector George R. Pearsons arrived here, and on his visit to the school October 25, 1886, after examination of classes, etc., he suspended the superintendent and appointed another temporarily; but the teachers, matron, seamstress, and laundress being sisters of the Roman Catholic faith, all left their positions on the 30th of October, thereby breaking the school up for a day or two, until new teachers assumed control, which was done at once. One of the mixed-bloods of the reservation was appointed superintendent, and the other employés, including one Indian teacher (all secular), run the school pretty well for some months, when several of the parents of the Catholic pupils, who compose the majority of the school children, complained of the arrogance and tyranny of the new superintendent (Miss Sabina Page, mixed-blood), and threatened to remove their children if Miss Page (superintendent) was not removed. Some of them were actually removed, as shown by the proceedings of an Indian council held here May 20 last, and forwarded to the office at that time, and which well exemplifies the state of feeling among these people here. At my request and remonstrances, however, the greater number of the children remained until the close of the fiscal year, when I promised a change should be made. Inspector Armstrong knows all these facts, and will no doubt embody them in his report.

Ever since the school was first started under the auspices of the Catholic Sisters as teachers, a jealousy has existed between the Protestants (who are small in number but who can and have caused no small trouble) and the Catholic Indians in regard to this school, notwithstanding the fact that every inspector who has visited here, my predecessor as well as myself, explained time after time that this was not a Catholic, but most emphatically a Government school, and for all the children alike, and that no one's religion should be in any way interfered with, and that the Sisters were employed because they were known to be the best teachers that could be had for this pur-

pose; but although they pretended to believe it, yet their acts (so-called Protestants) showed that they did not, as scarcely one of them sent their children to school during the Sisters' administration.

As I recommended when I forwarded the proceedings of the Indian council above referred to, a good superintendent (a man) would, I hope, be appointed direct by the office, as it requires no small skill and tact combined with firmness and kindness to run this school here to suit all. This should be a man who would enforce the rules and regulations with firmness, see that the employés do their whole duty, and, in fine, be a superintendent in fact as well as in name, and acting in perfect harmony with the agent, we would have a school here in a short time as good as any of its kind under the direct orders of the Department; and for the reason that all the elements for a good school exist here, the children are tractable and intelligent, and the supplies furnished by the Government are more than liberal, so that nothing would be wanting to make it a success. Moreover, the Indians when they know that a superintendent has been appointed from Washington, that all children are treated alike and well, and that religion does not enter in any way into the business, the slightest trouble or bad feeling would not exist, as the scholars, according to the wishes of their parents, could have their own Sunday-schools and could attend their own church at any time under charge of some of the employés.

I would not recommend a mixed-blood or Indian, even if competent, to any position outside of a subordinate one, as their own people do not sufficiently respect them. This has been proved by my own observation and experience.

Within the last two months I regret to state that an unusual number of my Indians have been arrested and punished for drunkenness, both by the United States court as well as by our own police court. A good many ponies have been sold by the Indians this summer, and the result, as usual, too much whisky. There are some certain places in these towns around the reservation where these Indians get whisky at any time, it seems; but we can not find them out. Indians will never tell, and too much precaution is taken by the parties who sell it. We have made a good many arrests of whites and Indians and sent them to Portland for trial before the United States court; but the punishment, as I have often reported before, is not at all adequate to the offense. These fellows care nothing for a fine, even \$50, about the highest. There is only one way to stop this traffic, and that is to give some half dozen the full extent of the law—both fine and imprisonment—and that would, I think, deter the balance. Until this is done the evil will continue.

THE POLICE AND POLICE COURT

of the Indians here are established institutions and an immense help to the agent. In fact, we could not get along without them. Perfect order and quiet, with few exceptions, reign here through their means; and I would respectfully recommend that, if possible, these police judges be paid a stated salary—at least \$25 per month each, which would be a very reasonable salary, as they have a great deal to do and lose a good deal of their time, for which they should be paid, in justice and equity.

On the whole, the progress of these Indians is satisfactory. They are self-supporting and are getting more and more into habits of industry and thrift, and when they get settled on their new reserve under the act of Congress, I have no doubt but what they will do credit to our great and good Government, which has done so much for them.

Cut-mouth John, We-napsnoot, chief of the Umatillas, Timene, Kentucky, and Jim Yumahowlish, all prominent Indians, died a short time since on the reservation. They were all good men and well off, except, perhaps, Cut-mouth John.

To the honorable Commissioner, United States district attorney, and other officers of the Department, my thanks are tendered for not only prompt and satisfactory responses to all my requests, but also for valuable information imparted in the performance of my official duties.

Statistics herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. COFFEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 23, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to make and submit this as my second annual report as Indian agent.

The year has wound up with its usual routine upon an agency. I have not done as I wished in many respects, and therefore if any neglect or shortcomings are noted I

will have to lay them at the door of the Department. I have represented and asked, but have been neglected and refused, my selection of employés, which is of grave importance to me in accomplishing my work; have been refused, as you are aware, and others foisted on me in their stead contrary to my expressed selections and wish, and the salaries of some reduced, and the subterfuge is not parallel with the rule and practice of the Government. As an instance, I will cite Colonel Lee and others. I am victimized, and for what reason I am unable to determine, except it be for trying to perform my duty in accordance with the oath I take. I do not wish to array myself in hostility to your honor, but it seems to me that I should have some say in the selection of employés when I am on a bond in the penal sum of \$20,000, and am acquainted with and have the work to perform, and most certainly would be the best judge as to capable persons, *i. e.*, if I am considered by your honor competent for the position, otherwise I should not be permitted to remain.

THE SEASON.

It has been unusually unfavorable; much cold and dry weather. The result is crops have been unusually short. Our gardens are almost an entire failure.

SURVEYING.

Deputy Surveyors McQuinn and Campbell are engaged surveying the interior portion of the reservation, progressing nicely; both nice gentlemen and accomplished in their vocation as far as I am informed to judge. Mr. McQuinn surveyed the north boundary line prior to the commencement of the interior work in conjunction with Deputy Campbell. I, with about twenty Indians, assisted him. We made a line no future doubt will ever arise about. We cut out the brush and timber a rod wide, and deeply blazed all the trees in the line, and erected at short distances large piles of stone 4 or 5 feet high and as many feet in diameter.

Some dissatisfaction has arisen among the white settlers of Oak Grove, the adjoining settlement, about the initial point and the traversing of the line from thence; and they in mass meeting petitioned the governor for redress, and he in response thereto asked for relief, and, I understand, that a commissioner [be sent] from the Department to review and survey and locate said line according to the intent of the treaty, as McQuinn and I had not by many miles done so. This is animadverting on McQuinn's and my good faith and work for the Government in an unwarranted manner, and I hope your honor will not entertain any such proceedings. McQuinn and I acted in the best of faith, obtaining all the proof we could by living witnesses, which were Indians present with Agent R. R. Thompson, who with them selected, pointed out, and located the line in the spring of 1856, and agreed upon it, blazed an oak tree as a witness spot (which is now cut down, but the stump of which was found, identified, and shown to us by the Indians), and piled up stone mounds in many places, all of which was shown to us by said Indians, which was all and the best evidence we could obtain, together with the treaty and your honor's instructions. We placed the line, as our best judgment directed, where it now is on a dividing ridge of high lands between the dividing waters of Wapinitia valley and Nena, regardless of who it pleased or who it displeased. White men will always complain; never was nor never will be satisfied.

So far I have no information as to the confirmation or not of the survey. It is important that I should know, as the reservation is always flooded with stock and trespassing willfully and knowingly; but if I complain or mention the matter I am asked, "Where is my reservation? Show my line," etc. General Gibbons, commanding Vancouver Barracks, visited me on the 31st of July, in company with his staff and escort, and I referred the matter to him. After becoming acquainted with the subject, he advised me "to remain quiet until I knew where my reservation line was," which I will do unless otherwise directed by the Department. The Department in the mean time should not unnecessarily delay the matter, as the Indians are being shamefully treated by the stockmen.

SALMON QUESTION.

I have done the best I could under the instructions from your honor in the matter. The exact status of this question now is, the Indians were fraudulently cheated out of their fishery by the Huntington treaty. They have applied for relief through their agent. The question never was noticed except by your honor, and your orders to me I have to my utmost complied with, and the success of which I have promptly informed you; the residue of the subject you are in possession of. I informed, and hence will not report further for the want of information. But, in conclusion, I will say the matter is of too grave importance both to the Government and the Indians to be put in its little bed. I enlisted in the matter because I thought it was my duty, and I am

of the same opinion to-day ; and by the convention of next Congress I hope your honor will be able to advise the matter more favorably to the satisfaction of the Indians. As I have written before, it is material and of grave importance to them. It is their principal source of subsistence, and they never intended to part with it, but were cheated and swindled out of it by a cunning and unprincipled United States official. I would recommend your early attention to the matter upon the convening of Congress.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

They have been conducted and managed efficiently in the past year as well as prosperously and with marked and good results, save at Sin-e-masho, where the impediment was and still exists with the Indians against the superintendent. Number of children attended the Sin-e-masho school was 38; males 22, females 16. School was taught $10\frac{1}{30}$ months; average attendance during that time was $26\frac{11}{30}$; largest average was $35\frac{8}{9}$, during May. Salaries paid teachers and other employes was \$2,960; all other expenses, \$2,177.79; total, \$5,137.79.

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
W. H. Brunk	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$800. 00
E. D. Sloan	Industrial teacher	800. 00
Mrs. Louise Brunk	Matron	480. 00
Mrs. Emily E. Sloan	Seamstress	480. 00
Miss Lizzie L. Olney	Cook and laundress	400. 00

The above were the employes at the close of the year. At the commencement of the year Mrs. Louise Brunk was seamstress and Mrs. Emily E. Sloan was matron, but I thought it best for the superintendent's wife to be matron ; so I changed Mrs. Louise Brunk from seamstress to matron, and gave Mrs. Emily E. Sloan the seamstress' place.

At the agency boarding-school the number of scholars attending were 69; males 43, females 26; a gain of fifteen scholars above last session. School was taught $10\frac{1}{30}$ months. Average attendance during that time was $54\frac{1}{30}$; largest average was $64\frac{1}{30}$, in February. Salaries paid teachers and employes \$2,540; all other expenses, \$3,066.74; total, \$5,606.74.

Name.	Occupation.	Salary.
D. J. Holmes	Superintendent and principal teacher	\$800. 00
Mary P. Wheeler	Teacher	480. 00
Mrs. Mary L. Holmes	Matron	480. 00
Mrs. Ellen Elder	Seamstress	480. 00
Miss Sallie Pitt	Cook and laundress	400. 00

At the beginning of the session Mrs. M. A. Downer was matron and Mrs. Mary L. Holmes cook and laundress. Mrs. Downer resigned October 24, and Mrs. Mary L. Holmes was nominated matron, and Miss Sallie Pitt cook and laundress.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The work is conducted by Rev. R. W. McBride, of the United Presbyterian denomination, a very pleasant and congenial gentleman, as far as my information extends. The cause is upward and onward. Mr. McBride has lately returned from an eastern town, whither he went to attend the general assembly as a delegate from Oregon at Philadelphia. In his absence the religious work was conducted by my son-in-law, Mr. C. H. Walker, late of my service as superintendent of farming.

POPULATION.

There are, as near as can be determined, 857—males 393, females 464—without counting renegades at the different points of their locations. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, I am able to report 15 births and 23 deaths of the different tribes. They respectively number: Warm Springs, 411; Wascoes, 248; Teninoes, 74; John Days, 50; Piutes, 74.

CROPS.

Of land cultivated I estimate 3,000 acres. Owing to the extreme drought and cold weather I only estimate the production as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	3,000
Oats	do....	300
Corn	do....	150
Barley and rye.....	do....	30
Potatoes	do....	900
Melons	number..	2,000
Pumpkins	do....	1,000
Hay, cut	tons..	1,015

These are the principal products; other vegetables than those named were raised, but in smaller quantities.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Lumber sawed	feet..	175,000
Wood cut.....	cords..	150
Butter made	pounds..	150
Value of robes and furs sold.....		\$300

Of the lumber sawed — feet was for Department use.

STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS.

I estimate 6,000 horses, 5 mules, 1,300 head of cattle, 75 swine, 1,800 sheep, 800 domestic fowls. There are but two Indians on the reservation that take any interest in sheep husbandry.

INDIAN DWELLING-HOUSES.

There has been 8 dwelling-houses erected among the Indians living near the agency. Quite a marked improvement and thrift is manifested; but the Warm Springs tribe all cling to their old habits of living in their wigwams.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

I look upon it as a farce, and should be dispensed with, unless the law of our State was made the code for the governing. They have some ideas of it, and get very much confused in their manipulations of jurisprudence—mixed up with rules and regulations, old-time laws, and code of Oregon. I recommend the code of Oregon for their guide in litigation.

AGENCY BUILDINGS

Are a shame and a slander to the Government. They are remarked by all passers-by. The inspectors say they are the worst in the service. Old and dilapidated, totally unfit for habitation. I can not help it. I have, as you are aware, applied for authority and mechanics to build and repair, but have been answered silently.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

As a rule the "chilled-ironed plow" is best adapted to the soil, as it is generally rocky. Twelve and fourteen inch plows are large enough. At present scythes and cradles are best adapted for the use of the Indians to cut their grain with; but I would recommend as many as two separating thrashers of the "endless-chain" power—one for the agency and the other for the Sin-e-masho Indians. I need and can use and expend all the wagons, plows, harrows, scythes, and harness the Department will allow, and to good purpose, for the Indians.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

Nothing of note in the above calendar has occurred save some horse-stealing by one Indian named Qual-ki-sa. He has been some time stealing horses on and off the reservation. He was taken once by the civil authorities and lodged in the Prineville jail, from where he made his escape and came to the reservation. I had him lodged in jail here, and tried him before the court of Indian offenses and freed him. Again

he was discovered in said business; I caused his arrest, and informed the district attorney and Deputy United States Marshal Johnson, and they failed to call for him, and I proceeded to examine him, found him guilty, and the marshal failed to come, and the court was in favor of his release; and it was expensive to keep him longer, when I had no guaranty that the district attorney or marshal would call for him, so I consented, or, rather, did not order him to jail again. He is now at large.

SANITARY.

As near as can be determined the general health is comparable with last year's. I can not tell the exact number of Indians that were treated in the past year, as I have been without a regular physician nearly five months. There was no regular physician here from July 1 to September 24; then a physician was appointed by the Department from Ohio. He remained only six months, then returned to the East, and then there was no physician, except irregular physicians who were called in to treat some very serious cases, from April 5 to May 20. Then the Department appointed a physician from Oregon, who is in the service at the present time. He is an accomplished and proficient gentleman; one who knows his duty and is not afraid nor does not hesitate to do it. He is doing good work for the Indians, and I would like very much to retain him in my service; but he informs us that he will not remain for the salary. It costs him about \$400 per year to live here and furnish himself; that leaves him \$500 clear. I would like very much to see his salary raised to \$1,200; that will secure him, or competent services.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There was constructed at Sin-e-masho last year a school-house by the employés with the aid of a few Indian laborers, which makes the school building good and sufficient. But the buildings at the agency school are in a bad state; need more room, especially the girls' sleeping apartment and superintendent and matron's room. The girls' sleeping apartment is a half story room with a 7-foot ceiling, with very poor ventilation. The rules and regulations require the superintendent and matron to sleep in the building. There is no such place provided except a small room partitioned off from the girls' dormitory, 10 by 16, 7-foot ceiling. The physician in charge here pronounces it unsafe and totally unfit for occupancy. I have asked for authority to build and repair, but have not received it.

After concluding and looking over my report I am not satisfied with my remarks upon the salmon question. It is of such vital importance, I will ask your further indulgence upon the subject. Previously I have reported you the barren and sterile condition of the reservation. There is not a sufficient amount of arable land for Indians or anybody else to maintain a living upon. I charge the Government with no fault. Huntington, United States Indian superintendent, is the man who did the unlawful act. As he is now among the dead, I feel a delicacy in assailing his acts; but justice to the suffering living whom he robbed and I am legal guardian for, demands and drives me to the extremity of unveiling the record. Their fishery was particularly and jealously reserved by them in the Palmer treaty of 1855, and stolen from them by Huntington in 1865; all of which I can prove by William Chinook, one of the signers of both treaties, Pianoose, Ta-simpt, Holliquilla, Tullux, and many other old Indians who were present at the time of signing, as well as Donald McKay, a half-breed, whose reputation for truth and veracity is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and who was interpreter at the reading and signing of the said Huntington treaty. He has served the United States under Generals Crook, Wheaton, Col Otis, Capt. John Mullen, and others, to whom I refer you for the truth of my assertions; and he and all the above-named Indians and others say and will swear that the word "fish" or "fishery" was in no way mentioned by them or Huntington at the time of signing said treaty. They understood they were signing a further treaty to obligate themselves to get passes to go off of the reservation in order to more effectually protect themselves, in that they might not at any time be taken for hostiles, as the Snakes adjoining them were then at war constantly with the whites, and for which they were to receive \$3,500. A more clear case of fraud was never perpetrated since the devil approached Eve. Your honor is now possessed of the important facts of the case. An ignorant and unsophisticated people, deluded and robbed of their principal means of subsistence on a circumscribed tract of land forty miles square, sterile and unproductive, game all gone, grass almost exhausted, what is their ultimatum? You and every other fair and thinking man will say nothing but gradual starvation. Such is the fact. Then is it right that such should be their portion with all the above facts glaring us in the face? If you are of the same opinion of myself, then, in God's name, join me in your might, and immediately lay the matter before the Secretary, and invoke him to a speedy motion for the relief of these people.

CONCLUSION.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging thanks to your honor for the favors received at your hands; but, above all, my thanks are due to the Giver of all good for the condition in which affairs are in at this agency at the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

JASON WHEELER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH,
September 20, 1887.

SIR: I herewith transmit my first annual report of these agencies with the accompanying statistics.

These agencies were consolidated July 1, 1886. The Uintah agency, the headquarters of these agencies, is situated on the Uintah River, about 100 miles north of Price, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, about 170 miles east of Salt Lake City. The reservation contains over two million acres of land, which is well watered by the Uintah and Du Chesne Rivers and their tributaries, and contains large acreage of fertile lands, more than sufficient for the wants of the Indians.

This reservation is occupied by two tribes of the Ute Nation, known as the Uintah Utes and White River Utes. This reservation was originally set apart for the Uintah Utes and was occupied by them many years ago. The White Rivers were brought here in 1880, after the Meeker massacre. The Indians occupying this reservation are Uintahs, 428; White Rivers, 406; most of whom are located within a radius of 12 miles of the agency. Tabby, chief of the Uintahs, with a band of 15 lodges, is located on the Upper Du Chesne, about 50 miles from the agency.

These Indians are known as "blanket" Indians, and still retain in a great degree their ancient habits and customs. They have shown in the past but little disposition for work, most of their time being spent in gambling, horse-racing, and the chase. They draw weekly supplies from the commissary of flour, beef, sugar, coffee, etc., which amounts to about a half ration. They receive annuity goods, consisting of clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, etc. They also receive an annuity payment in cash. The payment this year took place in August; it was made in specie. Each man, woman, and child of the Uintahs received \$14.36, and each of the White Rivers received but \$6.53, moneys for the Meeker pension fund having been deducted from their cash allowance.

I took charge of this agency January 1, last; the carpenter, blacksmith, miller, and farmer had been discharged the day previous. It was midwinter; no wood at agency for schools or agency use; much work to be done and no one to do it. Much time was lost in obtaining necessary help to carry on the ordinary business of the agency.

The school at this agency has much increased in scholarship during the present year. The school building has been filled beyond its capacity. The school supplies were very scant, and I was not able to clothe the pupils as they should have been. In the increase of the school I was ably assisted by the superintendent, Miss Fannie A. Weeks, who devotes her entire time and attention to her duties. The children are mostly small, averaging from six to fourteen years of age, and they have made good progress in their studies.

On my arrival here I found these Indians very much opposed to schools and to work of any kind. By good management and hard work among them I succeeded in gathering their children in. They now seem not only contented, but are well pleased with the school and the treatment of their children and pay frequent visits to it.

The school buildings are not fit for the needs of the agency. They are entirely too small, illy constructed, and not fit to live in during the winter season. More room and better buildings are needed. I have made this school popular with the Indians, and had I the necessary accommodations I could largely increase the attendance.

These Indians by persuasion have shown better disposition for farming this spring than ever before. Over 800 acres of new land was fenced in this spring. Wire fencing has never before been used by these Indians. During the past spring 13,000 pounds have been issued to them at this agency, and much more is needed. Double the amount of seed-oats, and potatoes for planting have been issued to these Indians this spring than ever before.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the harvesting of the crops for the want of proper implements. There was no mower, reaper, or thrasher among the Indians

or at the agency. Some of the Indians, to save their crops, were compelled to purchase mowers on credit. To secure the agency crop of hay we were compelled to borrow a mower from Ouray agency. A thrasher was ordered in this year's supplies; it may reach the agency in time to be of service this season.

The freight for this and Ouray agencies is now being delivered at Price Station. This freight will be hauled by the Indians to the agencies. Their horses are now being shod and their wagons put in complete repair for that purpose. There are a sufficient number of teams at this agency to bring in all the supplies before the bad weather sets in. Authority has been granted for the cutting and hauling of 200 cords of fire-wood for the use of this agency and school, at a price not to exceed \$5 per cord. This work will be done exclusively by the Indians. This as well as the freighting will be a source of revenue to the Indians and will have the effect of stimulating them to further industry.

The agency mill was run by the military during November of last year in sawing lumber to be used in the building of the post known as Fort Du Chesne. The mill was unfit for use, the machinery having been condemned several years ago. On the 22d day of November the boiler exploded with great force, almost destroying the mill, killing one soldier and wounding three soldiers and the blacksmith and farmer, agency employes. Permission having been received from the Indian Office to remove the engine and boiler at Ouray agency 35 miles distant, the same was done by the military under command of General Hatch, and placed in position at this agency, without expense to the Department, and about 110,000 feet of lumber was sawed for buildings at Fort Du Chesne. The mill is not in running order at this time, but it will be put in repair to saw a large number of logs that have been cut and hauled there by the Indians to be cut into building material for use by them.

The Indians have this spring built twelve houses for themselves without any cost to the Government except a few nails.

The police force has been filled to its maximum number—one captain and six privates. They have been very useful and attentive to their duties.

There was considerable excitement at this agency during the month of August relative to Colorow and his followers then in Colorado. Runners were constantly coming to the agency with exaggerated reports of the condition of affairs. Councils were constantly held and the situation fully considered. The hot heads were kept down, and, having every confidence in the agent, they agreed to obey his orders, which they did to the letter. They continued their work, and all of them remained on the reservation.

The agency buildings have been much improved this spring; porches built with lumber received from the military as a percentage for use of mill, and buildings repaired. The office and other buildings were plastered with material and labor kindly furnished by the military at Fort Du Chesne. I have lumber on hand for the building of a comfortable drug-shop for the accommodation of the sick. The building will be erected at no cost to the Department, and by employes when not otherwise engaged at the shops.

Ouray agency is situated on the west bank of Green River, near the junction of the White and Du Chesne Rivers, and about 35 miles south of Uintah agency, the Uncompahgre reservation being south of and adjoining the Uintah reservation. The Uncompahgre reservation contains 1,933,440 acres of land, all of which is a desert excepting small patches on the Green and White Rivers, which can be irrigated and used for agricultural purposes.

The Indians occupying this reservation are known as the Uncompahgre or Tabequache Utes. They have shown no advance in civilization. They are an indolent, lazy class of Indians, and spend most of their time in gambling, horse-racing, and following the hunt. A few of them have shown some signs of industry, and cultivate small farms on the Du Chesne River, about 6 miles from the agency. They have occupied all the available land on this stream; and, in fact, the farms there are now overcrowded. All crops are grown here by irrigation.

This portion of the reservation is the only part of this vast extent of country where irrigation ditches have been built. A large ditch, at a very great cost, was built for these Indians on the White River by the commissioners who settled these Indians on this reservation in 1880. This ditch proved to be a failure. I am satisfied that more of these Indians would engage in agricultural pursuits if some of these lands were made available by water ditches. Some have already expressed their willingness to do so if such lands could be given them. I am convinced that an expenditure of \$3,000 in irrigating ditches would largely increase the number of farmers here and provide the means of industry in making them self-sustaining.

There is no school at this agency. A very small one-story building was put up here for school purposes a few years ago; it was plastered this spring; it was never used as a school, and never will be until suitable buildings are erected for that purpose. A day school at this agency would not be a success, as the Indians live great distances from the agency. Boarding facilities must be provided to secure a school

at this agency. If suitable buildings are erected for that purpose I am satisfied that I could secure a good school with a little time, patience, and hard work.

These Indians draw weekly supplies of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, etc. Annuity goods are also issued, consisting of blankets, clothing, agricultural implements, etc. An annuity payment in cash is also made to these Indians.

In the payment of these funds last year the Indians compelled ex-Agent Carson to pay them \$3,300 more than they were entitled to. This he did, as he reported, to save his life and the lives of his employés. In the payment of this fund this year, acting under the instructions of the Indian Office, I retained from them the \$3,300 which ex-Agent Carson was compelled to pay them last year.

With the exception of the agent's house and the small school-house which is used as an office, the buildings are a miserable set of structures, being old stockade log buildings, scarcely habitable, built by the troops in 1880 as temporary quarters, known at the time as Fort Thornburgh.

COLOROW.

I insert herewith my reports to you of August 21 and September 11, relative to the Colorow affair, now on file in the Indian Office.

[Uintah Agency, August 21, 1887.]

SIR: I herewith report that on the 6th instant Enny Colorow, son of Chief Colorow, came to this agency and received his annuity money. On the 13th instant he returned to Ouray agency, and stated that on returning to his camp near Meeker, Colorado, he found two of his tents burned down, his goods taken away or destroyed, and six squaws and eight children who were left at the camp had gone. He further reported that he met a white man, who told him that he should not go farther, as there had been trouble between the Indians and the cow-boys. On the 6th instant, when at the agency, he reported that his father was beyond Meeker at that time, and about 200 miles from this agency.

On hearing the report of Enny Colorow, I immediately dispatched John McAndrews, chief herder at Ouray, with the following peaceable Indians of Ouray agency, viz, Wass, McCook, Nickeree, Chas. Shavanah, Mountain Sheep, and Enny Colorow, to the scene of the reported trouble, to order Colorow and his followers on the reservation, and report to me the cause of the trouble, if there be any. This party started out from Ouray agency at noon on Sunday, 13th instant. Since that time three reports have been sent me by Mr. John McAndrews, which reports I herewith inclose to you.

McAndrews has not yet returned. I am informed, however, that he is on his way back. Wass and Chas. Shavanah, two Indians who accompanied McAndrews, returned on the 18th instant, and reported that the whites at Meeker informed them where Colorow was camped and allowed them to go there, and informed them that in bringing him on the reservation they must not pass through Meeker, but must come in by another route. These two Indians reported that they went in the direction pointed out by the whites, but failed to find Colorow, and returned to the reservation by the route directed.

On the first reports from Colorow, the Indians at both this and Ouray agency were much excited. I called the Indians together at each agency and by good management quieted them to such an extent that they have no sympathy with Colorow whatever, but openly condemn his actions. Everything is quiet here and the Indians are busy gathering their crops. I do not know of one Indian who has gone out to join Colorow.

At a large council of the Indians held at this agency yesterday, at which all the chiefs and head-men were present, Sowawick, head chief of the White River Utes, desired to send a messenger to Colorow to induce him to come in on the reservation. I consented, and Uintah Wass was selected as the messenger to be accompanied by another Indian, named Shim-aruff. Uintah Wass is a very reliable Indian, having taken a prominent part in treaties hitherto made, and has been presented by the Department with a medal for good conduct. Armed with the proper papers Uintah Wass started on his mission yesterday at noon.

[Ouray Agency, September 11, 1887.]

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency August 22, and began the payment of the annuity money to the Uncompaghe Utes, according to instructions previously received. Objection was made to the retention of the \$3,300, which these Indians forced ex-Agent Carson to pay them last year. By good management their objections were overcome and the payment proceeded in the most satisfactory manner.

While the payment was progressing great interest and uneasiness was felt by these Indians as to the fate of Colorow and his followers, then in Colorado, who the week before had been fired upon by Sheriff Kendall and his armed posse, while on a peaceful hunt in the mountains beyond Meeker.

When I first heard of this trouble I called a council of the White River Utes. At this council Sowawick, the head chief of the White Rivers, understanding the situation as I explained it, offered to send an Indian to communicate with Colorow and induce him to return at once to the reservation. At this council Wass volunteered to carry the message, and Shim-a-ruff, also an Indian, agreed to accompany him. I wrote a pass which I gave to Wass, which is hereunto annexed, and is a part of this report, and Wass started on his mission by way of Ouray agency. Arriving there, they were afraid to go further, fearing bodily harm. They asked that a white man accompany them.

I at once detailed Mr. John McAndrews, chief herder at Ouray, for that purpose. McAndrews is a thoroughly reliable man, and was perfectly familiar with the roads, country, etc. I also sent out Indians Nickeree and Shavanah to communicate with Colorow and order him on the reservation.

Wednesday, 4 p. m., August 24, Nickeree returned to this agency and reported Colorow and his followers beyond Blair's ranch, about 30 miles from reservation line and 85 miles from the agency, moving toward the reservation as fast as his wounded would allow. These wounded were Wishe-up, his son, Frank Colorow, and Uncompaghre Colorow's son, who was shot by the sheriff's posse above Meeker. Nickeree also stated that these Indians were pursued by the Colorado militia and Sheriff Kendall's posse. The news of these Indians being pursued while on the way to their reservation greatly excited the Indians at this and the Uintah reservations; runners going and returning constantly between the agencies.

The following day, Thursday, 25th August, at 9 a. m., Mr. John McAndrews arrived at the agency and reported himself roughly handled by the Colorado people, and that 125 mounted Colorado troops passed him at a gallop in pursuit of Colorow, while he, McAndrews, was taking dinner at Smith's ranch, about 14 miles west of Meeker; that after these troops passed he mounted his horse and caught up to them at Blair's ranch, 28 miles west of Meeker. There he found Major Leslie in command of the troops, and he, McAndrews, handed him the paper I had given Wass, which is hereunto annexed. Major Leslie paid no attention whatever to this paper, and treated him with the utmost indifference. McAndrews further stated that knowing that Colorow was peaceably making his way to the reservation as fast as possible, under a guaranty that he would not be molested, he was satisfied that the pursuers intended to do the Indians harm by taking advantage of the guaranty given them. He stole out of the militia camp in the night and by a circuitous route came to the Indians, who were camped 8 miles below, and warned them of their danger. McAndrews further reported that the militiamen told him that it was their intention to pursue Colorow 50 miles beyond the reservation line to the agency.

The Indians appeared at the agency in great numbers to hear the report of McAndrews, and upon hearing it the excitement greatly increased. They sent runners to Uintah to arouse them to the threatened danger; they fearing an attack in their homes, armed themselves and prepared for the attack. I went among them and assured them of my protection. I told them that I would not permit them to be molested in their own homes in their own country so long as they remained on their reservation and obeyed my word; that they need not be scared; that I would take care of them and their wives and children. This held them down and for a while gave them encouragement; my earnestness impressed them.

As soon as I heard the story from McAndrews, and fearing that the pursuers in their excitement would carry out their threat and pursue beyond the reservation line, at 9.30 a. m. I sent a written request to Colonel Randlett, the commander at Fort Du Chesne, to permit me to send out to the reservation line Lieut. George R. Burnett, Interpreter Curtis, and a detachment of 11 men of Company B, Ninth Cavalry, who had accompanied me with the annuity funds to this agency August 22, there to inform Major Leslie not to cross the line; if he did so, it would be at his peril.

Pending the return of the courier with the reply of Colonel Randlett, and at 3.15 p. m., Pont, one of Colorow's head-men, arrived greatly excited and reported that shortly after daylight on that day, August 25, that the Colorado troops and Kendall's men came suddenly on Colorow and his followers, who with their wives and children were taking a meal in an unprotected and exposed camp about 3 miles from where the reservation line is supposed to be, and opened a deadly fire on them. This was a great surprise to the Indians, who had confidence in the assurance that they would be allowed to go peaceably to the reservation. They had no pickets, scouts, or runners out, and they were totally unprepared, their horses grazing on the hill-sides. As soon as the attack was made Pont immediately started for this agency to give the alarm.

Pont's story renewed the excitement, which at this time arose to frenzy; the Indians appeared at the agency mounted on their best horses, all armed with the best Winchester rifles. Head-men were haranguing excited Indians in groups. Squaws were yelling and crying, and runners were sent to Uintah to carry the exciting news.

The emergency was upon me; the time had come to act; I feared I could not hold them much longer. So, not waiting the return of my courier from Colonel Randlett, to whom I had in the morning sent a request for the use of the handful of troops I had at this agency, I directed Lieutenant Burnett to mount his men at once and proceed with the Indians to the reservation line, making a forced march, to halt the Indians and his men well inside the line, and then send out a white flag by two of his men and demand an interview with Major Leslie, then in command of the pursuers, and order him to stop further pursuit, and to caution him that if he persisted in crossing the line that he would do so at his peril. At 3.30 p. m. Lieutenant Burnett, Interpreter Curtis, and the detachment of 11 men of Ninth Cavalry left for the line, amidst the wildest excitement, and accompanied by 125 Indians of this agency armed with Winchester rifles.

Shortly after leaving, runners from Uintah reservation came to me here and asked that the Uintahs be permitted to go out, saying that they were all armed and ready to go. I succeeded in quelling their fears, and induced them to disarm and keep quiet and await news from Lieutenant Burnett, who had gone out.

The lieutenant arrived at the line at midnight, and at daylight sent out his flag of truce. The result of his operations is shown in his report to me, a copy of which I hereunto annex. This report I received at 8.30 p. m. on that day, August 26.

On the following day, Saturday, at 1 p. m., Lieutenant Burnett and his detachment, bringing with him Colorow and his followers, with the women and children, including Chepeta, arrived at the agency. Immediately on their arrival I sent messengers to Uintah to quiet the fears of the Indians there; large councils were called, my message read, when the excitement subsided. I then resumed the payment of the annuity funds to Colorow's followers.

On the following day, Sunday, August 28, I drove to Uintah to assure them by my presence that there was no cause for alarm, that the danger had passed, and told them to put up their guns and go on with their work. At 5 p. m. on that day I received a telegram to go to the scene of trouble in Colorado, to meet General Crook and Governor Adams, in relation to the pending troubles. I started at once on this mission. Before leaving I mailed to you a full report of Lieutenant Burnett, being a copy of the report to Colonel Randlett.

I went to Ouray on my way to the scene of trouble, arriving there at midnight, where I met Captain Dawson with his Company B, 9th Cavalry, and with this escort I left this agency at daylight next morning, August 29, for Meeker, and by forced marches reached there at noon on Wednesday, August 31. Immediately upon my arrival I reported to General Crook and gave him a full knowledge of the situation, giving him copies of agreements, papers, etc., touching the case. After this a meeting was held with Governor Adams, General Crook, Congressman Symes, State Senator Eddy, Major Clark, of Meeker, the Board of Commissioners, and principal citizens. At this conference I assured them that there were no Indians of mine in the State of Colorado; that they were all at the agency, where I finished paying them on Saturday, August 27; this, notwithstanding the wild rumors that they were all off the reservation, on the war-path, and scattered all over the country.

I called their attention to the instructions given to the Commissioners in 1880, who were sent by the Government to treat with these Indians for their lands in Colorado; also to their agreement with the Commission to remove to lands in Colorado, at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison Rivers, and how land was set apart for them in Utah, against their agreement and to which they refused to go, until forced to go at the point of the bayonet by Colonel McKenzie with United States troops; that the lands in Colorado were pointed out to them at the time of the agreement with the Commissioners and by the Commissioners as their lands. Also I called attention to the understanding that was had between the Commissioners and the Indians, that they, the Indians, should have the right to hunt on the lands they had occupied, etc.

I demanded a quick restitution of all the Indians' property, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, etc., or an equivalent therefor. I told them that I could not give them any guaranty as to the keeping of these Indians on the reservation until such restitution was made. In the pursuit of these Indians they were compelled to leave all of their property behind. In the evening of that day a meeting of the citizens was held, at which the members of the conference were in attendance. In response to a call of those present, I addressed the meeting and again demanded the restitution of the Indian property.

In the following day, September 1, Governor Adams made a request that the property be returned to me, and on the morning of September 2 a few of the Indian horses, then at Meeker, were placed in charge of Major Stolbrand, of First Colorado Infantry, to be delivered to me at the agency. I detailed Lieutenant Burnett, with a guard of

seven of his company, to accompany them. They took the trail and arrived at the agency on the 5th instant, bringing with them 110 ponies.

Interpreter Curtis, of Fort Du Chesne, accompanied me on the trip to Meeker and returned with Lieutenant Burnett, leaving Meeker on the morning of the 2d instant. Having to return by wagon road from Meeker, and the necessary forced march to Meeker having nearly used up our horses, I was compelled to return slowly, and reached Uintah agency Thursday evening last, 8th instant. Total miles traveled by wagon on this trip was 325.

On the following day, 9th, I called the Uintah Indians together and fully informed them of my mission, etc. Saturday, 10th instant, I came to this agency, and held a council with the Indians, ordering them to remain on the reservation; that I would make every effort to secure their property to them; that I would protect them on their reservation, etc.; and, further, that I was officially notified that any Indian who crossed the reservation line into Colorado would be shot on sight.

I found Lieutenant Burnett and Interpreter Curtis at this agency on my return. Lieutenant Burnett made a report to General Crook of his actions since leaving Meeker, a copy of which I herewith forward to you for your information.

Everything is quiet here. I am now getting from the Indians a full account of their losses in Colorado, which I will forward to you as soon as completed. The following is a copy of a telegram just received from Governor Adams:

Colonel BYRNES,
Uintah Agency, Utah:

Deputy sheriff has captured one lot of sheep here. Starts to-morrow searching for other lots.

ALVA ADAMS,
Governor General.

In conclusion, I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the valuable services rendered me by First Lieut. George R. Burnett, Ninth United States Cavalry, and U. M. Curtis, the post interpreter. These gentlemen, cool-headed and with rare courage and energy, rode through these Indians when with arms in their hands and frenzied with excitement, carried my orders, and accompanied them 50 miles to the border, held them firmly during the peace talk under flag of truce, held them well inside the reservation line, and finally returned them to the agency without firing a shot. Clerk William G. Swanson, at Uintah agency, and Acting Clerk Stephen A. Dole and Herder John McAndrews, of this agency, also rendered me special valuable service and deserve honorable mention. In fact, the employés at both agencies stood at their post of duty, and did all in their power to prevent an uprising of these Indians, which would have brought about a great disaster.

I am satisfied that by my prompt action in sending Lieutenant Burnett and Mr. Curtis to the reservation border with a flag of truce, and firmly holding my Indians within their line, I saved the people of western Colorado from a great disaster.

T. A. BYRNES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 31, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. On the 4th day of May last I assumed charge of this agency, relieving Benjamin P. Moore, my predecessor, and have since then devoted my time and attention to the affairs of this agency.

It seems that it has been customary to print annual reports with the brightest colors, but presuming that the Department wants facts, not fancies, I will try and write without coloring.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are situated on the north side of the Spokane river, about 1 mile from its confluence with the Columbia. A more unsuitable site could scarcely have been found. The only advantage it has over Chewelah is that it is on the reservation. The buildings consist of one double cottage, finished, which is occupied by the agent, clerk, farmer, interpreter, and, when I have one, laborer; one double cottage, unfinished, one office for agent, one warehouse finished, one barn and stable combined nearly finished, and one office for doctor unfinished. There is no fencing or lumber to fence with. The agent who estimated for the buildings neglected to estimate for lining and papering part of the property; also forgot that it was necessary to have a cistern, out-houses, and fencing. The buildings are situated on a high

sandy plateau, bearing a luxuriant growth of sage brush, and nearly 300 feet above the Spokane river, so as to be beyond irrigation from that stream; the spring, about 200 feet farther up the mountain, will, by building a reservoir, give sufficient water to supply the wants of the agency and agency stock, but not enough for irrigation.

The Spokane reservation, where the agency buildings are situated, is a small one, and the Indians not numerous, while on the opposite side of the Columbia you have six tribes, all needing the special care of an agent. At Nespilum, while not as convenient for the agent, would be trebly beneficial to the Indians. True, the agent would not get his mail or the morning papers as regular as he does here, but he would have less writing to do, and could spare more time with his wards instructing them.

The average Indians must be treated in a great measure like a child at school, who needs careful watching and training to make successful citizens. They are quick of perception, and can grasp the ideas of farming as quickly as a white man. What they want is good farming implements, with careful instruction how to use and take care of them; not to give them a plow and tell them to go and use it, for the chances are they will start wrong, and after trying a while, if they do not break it, throw it aside or trade it off to some good, honest white man for one-fourth its value, and quit farming like a white man and go back to first principles. Give them practical farmers, who can instruct them how to plow, plant, harvest, and sharpen and take care of the implements the Government gives them; convince them by actions that you know how to and will help them if they try.

CONDITION OF TRIBES.

Cœur d'Alénes.—The Cœur d'Alénes, living upon the Cœur d'Aléne reservation, are the most flourishing tribe in the agency. They number 457, and are all self-supporting, the majority of them having large bands of horses and cattle and large farms, well fenced, and the land well tilled. As farmers they will compare favorably with the whites. There is a saw-mill on the reserve, which furnishes Indians lumber at \$7 per M, and the most of them in the neighborhood of it are taking advantage of it and building themselves good dwelling-houses. Their moral standing is good, there being no abandoned women among them. Gambling and drinking are not allowed under the most severe penalties, the laws being carried out even if the offender were the head chief of the tribe. They are all members of the Catholic Church, which has a mission and schools on the reserve. Their prosperity is owing to the indefatigable work of the Jesuit fathers, and the Sisters of the same church, to whom too much praise can not be given for the good they have accomplished with this formerly war-like tribe. They have three head chiefs, who form their court—Seltese, Regis, and Peerey. Regis is captain of police, and of which they have a good force, which the tribe keeps at its own expense.

At a meeting of the tribe, at my request, I asked them to take their lands in severalty, but they unanimously voted against it, saying they had always been friendly to the whites and wanted to remain that way but as yet they were not willing nor capable of mixing with them. If the Calispels and Spokanes (Upper and Middle) go on this reserve, as I think they have decided on, there will be no need of throwing open this reserve, as there will be enough Indians on it in a few years to cultivate all the arable land.

Lower Spokanes.—The lower Spokanes, under Chief Whistlepoosum, are living on the Spokane reservation, which is a piece of land 25 miles long by 10 miles wide. The land is good for grazing, but generally poor farming land, being mountainous and cold. There is some fertile land on the Spokane river, but not a great quantity. They number 323 men, women, and children, and under the guidance of their chief are striving hard to be an industrious and self-supporting people. Lot (Whistlepoosum) is an exceptional good man, and if supported will bring his people out all right. In religion, he and a great many of the tribe are Protestants, and he wants a school-house and a preacher. He wants his people to learn the white man's tongue (English) so that they can do business like the whites.

Heretofore they have had but little attention or assistance from the Government. A scythe, an ax, or occasionally a plow was issued to them, and very little else until this summer, when the Government issued to them twenty wagons, harness, and plows. The effect was wonderful; it seemed to give a fresh impetus to the entire tribe to go to work and show Washington, as they term the Government, that they would work if they got a little help. A few more wagons and plows will supply every head of a family, and with a start in seed (which they will return at harvest to the agent), and a school for the children, I can safely predict that in a few years, at most, Lot and his tribe will rank among the best Indians on the continent. They have lately organized an Indian court on this reservation, and established a police force, which has already shown its good work by the almost entire suppression of whisky drinking and gambling on the reservation.

San Puell and Nespilum Indians.—The San Puell and Nespilum Indians, to the number of 90 males and as many females (I was not able to get the number of children, and I believe it is the first time that Skolaskan's people were ever counted, and it took the most of three days to get this wily savage to consent to their being counted), claim all the land west of the Columbia river; are poor but proud, refusing to take anything from the Government. They cultivate very small farms, depending more on their bands of horses and hunting than farming for a living, there being very little arable land from the mouth of the Spokane river to within a few miles of Nespilum, it being mountainous, with high, sandy table-lands, covered with sage brush, and too far above the river for irrigation.

They are under control of Chief Skolaskan, who poses before his people as a prophet, and governs them according to his dreams and revelations. Previous to last July there was a very bitter feeling existing between these people and the tribes under Chief Moses, of the Columbias, and Chief Joseph, of the Nez Percés—Skolaskan's people refusing to let the Nez Percés locate on the land given them by the Government, claiming it as theirs, and that the Government had no right to give their land to murderers and horse thieves; that they had always been friendly with the whites; that a drop of white man's blood never stained their hands; that they had stood with arms in their hands and defied Moses to take some white settlers who had fled to them to escape his fury, and before sending such people on his land Washington should have asked him. I persuaded him to accompany me to Nespilum. He was accompanied by several of his followers. At Whitestown there were 15 or 20, who, when asked whom they recognized as chief, said Skolaskan. The same performance was gone through at San Puell, where about 40 acknowledged Skolaskan as their chief. When we arrived at Nespilum, on the evening of July —, 1887, I learned that two companies of infantry and one of cavalry, under command of Captain O'Brien, of Second Cavalry, who had gone down on the opposite side of the river, were camped 4 miles from Nespilum.

On the morning of July, 1877, while holding a conference with the three chiefs, Skoloskan, Moses, and Joseph, and their people, the troops passed the mill where we were, and camped at the school-house about 1 mile below. There was no further trouble. Skoloskan agreed to everything I proposed, and I do not apprehend any further trouble from that quarter. The next day, July, 1887, Lieutenant Hoffin, of the Second Cavalry and myself located Joseph's people without molestation.

The Nez Percés.—This tribe, 132 in number—men, women, and children—except 16, are under the immediate charge of Chief Joseph, and are near the Nespilum River, in the immediate vicinity of the Government mill. The remaining 16 are under the charge of Chief Yellow Bull, located near the agency buildings, immediately across the Spokane River from Fort Spokane. Chief Joseph is proving himself an exemplary leader, and by his own industry and work is encouraging his tribe to do likewise. All this tribe have lands assigned them, which they are proceeding to cultivate, with the exception of a few young men who are not the heads of families. The same may be said of that portion of the tribe under the immediate charge of Yellow Bull. The differences and enmities between this tribe and the tribes under Chief Skoloskan have been amicably adjusted, and they are now in harmony. The provisions and implements furnished by the Government for this tribe are being furnished them regularly, and they appear satisfied, and I think are determined to be industrious and improve their condition.

They are anxious for the opening of the school at Nespilum, and when this is done I am sure they will improve the opportunity of educating their children.

The Moses Indians, comprising the tribes of the Columbias and Methows, are under Chief Moses, and are doing well. Their chief is rich, not much inclined to work himself, and his people have not shown the industry which I hope to encourage during the coming year. The drinking and gambling is less, though until within the last few days I have been unable to obtain from Moses a promise to stop gambling. They have good farms, and cultivate them well. The amounts of grain, hay, etc., which former agents reported as produced by these people are grossly exaggerated—not one-tenth the amount raised as reported. They have some fine bands of horses and cattle, and are improving their stock, cross-breeding with American stock. If gambling and drinking can be suppressed there is no reason why these people can not be self-supporting in a few years. Moses has promised to stop drinking himself, and show a good example to his people, but in my opinion he never will while he can get whisky. He wants to have an agency school, and says he and Joseph will fill it. He is opposed to the Catholic religion. I think his objection dates to the fact that the priests informed him that he must give up one of his wives, he having two. Joseph's reasons are about the same as Moses's, he also having two wives. They want a preacher, and are not particular as to the denomination.

Colvilles, Lakes, and Okanagans.—The Colville, Lake, and Okanagan Indians live on the Colville reservation, and with the exception of a few farming implements have not received any encouragement from the Government. There have been a mill and

school-house erected for Tonasket's people, but I am afraid they will do but little good. Tonasket has been acting badly for some time, getting drunk, giving and selling whisky to other Indians, and the tribe are becoming dissatisfied with him, and refuse to send their children to the school when it is started. Tonasket promised to inform me of the number of children he will send to the school, but to the present has not given me any information. I have sent my farmer to bring him to the agency, and if he does not stop the whisky traffic I will place him in the guard-house for a while. The Colvilles and Lakes are dissatisfied, and I think it would be well to give them more assistance. They need a blacksmith at this point badly, being compelled to go 50 miles to get a plow sharpened or repaired.

Upper Spokanes.—The Upper Spokanes, under Chiefs Louis and Gerry, are not on the reservation, but spend the most of their time loafing around the city of Spokane Falls, passing their time in gambling and drinking. There have been several murders committed among them, and they should be placed on the Cœur d'Aléne reservation, where they would be under the strict laws that govern that tribe and would be compelled to change their manner of living, throw away their blankets, and go to work. In my opinion it would be better to send them there than on the Spokane reservation, where Whistlepoosum has just made a start, and the addition of these people would be a serious drawback to the advancement of his tribe. Before sending them on any reservation they should all be carefully examined by a competent physician, and those afflicted with private diseases should not be allowed to go with the others till they are entirely cured. I am informed that there is a great deal of syphilis among them, and it would be necessary to have a building to use as a hospital until they are pronounced well.

WHISKY.

There has been so much written about this article it almost looks like an antiquated joke to write again on it. It is, as it always has been, the greatest curse of the Indian race, and it seems that mercenary whites will furnish it to the Indians regardless of consequences. It is safe to say nine-tenths of the crimes committed on the reservation can be attributed to whisky.

There is great trouble in bringing this class of offenders to justice. Often a jury will refuse to convict a white man on Indian evidence; a commissioner will split hairs, technically speaking, deciding beer not an intoxicant because it is not on the statutes. Another and an expensive trouble that an agent has to deal with is the distance he is compelled to travel with a prisoner to bring him before a United States commissioner. The nearest one to this agency is at Spokane Falls, distant 65 miles. I would recommend that a commissioner be placed at Osoayoos Lake, which is 200 miles from Spokane Falls, and one at or near the agency; also one in the neighborhood of Nespilum; then an officer would not have so far to travel with a prisoner to bring him to justice. Think of arresting a man for selling whisky and being compelled to travel from 65 to 200 miles over mountains on horseback, and think how many men would take the trouble to arrest a man and attempt to bring him to justice.

I have written time and again, as my predecessor did before me, for authority to employ a detective, and if I get authority to employ one I will suppress the whisky selling almost, if not entirely.

EDUCATION.

My first visit was with Inspector F. C. Armstrong, and the fathers and sisters had no intimation of our coming until we presented ourselves. Enough can not be said in praise of the self-sacrificing sisters, and for the great good they have accomplished in this avocation. Ever attentive and watchful of those under their charge, they have succeeded in developing a change in the girls that is wonderful. There were 46 girls in attendance at the Colville Mission school, and 44 at the De Smit Mission school at Cœur d'Aléne. Everything about the premises was neat and clean, the scholars far advanced in the English branches of education, and more than ordinarily skillful in dress-making, millinery, fancy work, and housekeeping.

The fathers have used the energy that the Jesuits are noted for in educating the boys, and have been very successful. Everything about the schools was neat and clean. The scholars will compare favorably with the same number of boys in any public school both in education and behavior. Some of them have developed a remarkable talent in mathematics. There are 51 boys in attendance at the De Smet and 33 at the Colville Mission school.

I would here remark that the education of the Indian is a hard problem to solve. Educate a boy or girl taken from a tepee to the standard of whites. After educating them say, "We have done all for you we can. Go back to your people and profit by your education," and the consequences nine times out of ten will be that they will go backward instead of forward. Unable to brook the sneers of their companions, they throw away the supposed advantages of civilization, and soon become the worst In-

dians in the tribe. So that after educating them it is necessary for the Government to watch over them until they become accustomed to some branch of enlightened industry.

I would call the attention of the Department to the necessity of having an agency boarding-school on the reserves large enough to accommodate the children from the three tribes who do not want their children to go to Catholic schools, and I would suggest that the agency buildings of this place be turned into a school for Spokane, Moses Columbia, Nez Percé, San Puell, and Nespilum Indians, and have the agency removed from here to Nespilum, where the agent is most needed.

STOCK LAWS.

Stock laws are a disadvantage to the Indians. If an Indian's stock strays away from the band and is taken up under the estray laws, notices are posted, and after a certain length of time they are sold to the highest bidder. I would ask what good is there in the posting of notices for the Indians? They can not read them, and can not understand why white men can keep their property without paying them for it. Hence the cause of the oft-repeated howl about Indians stealing horses belonging to the whites. Very often the whites take advantage of the ignorance of the Indians on these matters, and run their stock off and sell it, the Indians being in blissful ignorance of the entire transaction, and I would recommend that the Government be requested to take such action as is necessary to protect the Indian in this matter. If this is done, the Indian horse thieves will be a thing of the past.

INS PECTION.

Last May this agency was visited by Inspector F. C. Armstrong, who visited the schools and all localities of interest on the reservation and reported the condition of the agency as miserable, which was perfectly true. Acting under his advice and with his assistance, I have been able to make some headway, and I ascribe my success in a great measure to the kind and energetic manner in which he assisted me.

Special Indian Agent Gordon is now visiting the agency and looking after lands set aside for and allotted to Sar-sop-kin and other Indians, and with whom and the white settlers there has been some trouble. One great trouble with white settlers is that they imagine that the Indian has no rights that they are bound to respect. A special agent to look after Indian land-claims and prevent them from being swindled by whites has been badly needed, and if provided I am satisfied the Indians will be the gainers thereby and feel better satisfied.

MISSIONARY.

The Jesuit Fathers are laboring with the same zeal that the Jesuits were ever noted for in the enlightenment of the heathen, and their labor has produced good fruit in the agency. They never seem to tire and are ever found where a missionary is needed. There are no other missionaries on the reservation. There was a Protestant minister by the name of Eells—I do not know to what denomination he belonged—who labored here years ago with Whistlepoosom's people and converted the chief and a large number of the tribe. They often talk about him and his good teachings which have resulted in so much good to the tribe.

SANITARY.

The health of the different tribes on this reservation during the past year has been fair. Consumption and scrofula prevail more than any other diseases and suffer more in winter than in summer. Their habits render them more susceptible to those forms of disease than the whites; scantily clad and wearing moccasins in wet weather, makes them an easy prey to consumption. Another trouble is to get a physician. The Government appropriation for physicians is so meager that there are not as many physicians by half on this reservation as there should be. The agency physician is compelled, besides attending to the Spokanes under Whistlepoosom, to cross the Columbia River and go by trail over the mountains 50 miles to visit the sick at Nespilum. Dangerous at any time, it is doubly so to cross in winter. The doctor sits in the bottom of the canoe holding his horse by the bridle while the Indian paddles his frail boat through the icy waters; then saddle up his cayuse and ride 50 miles over the mountains, with only two or three Indian lodges to stop at on the way, and you can imagine some idea of the nature of an Indian physician's duty. I would recommend that at least one more physician be added to the list of employés at this agency, for it is utterly impossible for one doctor to do the work properly.

A hospital is badly needed on this agency to assist in the treatment of obstinate cases, and in case of an epidemic to prevent its spreading by removing the sick to it

immediately. A physician can not do justice to his profession and treat dangerous cases in an ill-ventilated lodge or tepee, the patient laying on a skin or blanket thrown on the ground. The calls of humanity, if nothing else, should cause the establishment of a hospital at this agency.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report I would state that, owing to the vast territory comprising this agency, the number of different tribes scattered over it, and the limited time I have been in charge, four-fifths of which time I have spent traveling, either in wagon or on horseback, there being no railroads, except between Spokane Falls and the Coeur d'Aléne reserve, I have not been able to make as complete a report as I would like to have made.

I sincerely tender my thanks for kindnesses shown me by the Department, and appreciate the promptness with which my requests have been acted upon, thereby assisting me materially in the discharge of my many duties.

Very respectfully,

RICKARD D. GWYDIR,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 15, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge.

THE MAKAH INDIANS

have a reservation situated at the extreme northwestern portion of this Territory, around Cape Flattery, containing 23,000 acres, which, with the exception of a few hundred acres of tide-marsh prairie, is exceedingly rough, mountainous, and almost unexplored, and where, perhaps, more of the few elk remaining in this country can be found than elsewhere. Almost entirely surrounded by water, the Straits of Fuca on the one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other, the Indians are fishing Indians, and nothing else; but from this they can make a good living.

THE QUILLEHUTES

do not live on a reservation. They are 40 miles south of the agency, on the Pacific. They have lived there for, I suppose, 100 years, yet the very land upon which their village is has been thrown open for settlement, and is now claimed by a white man. This, I think, is a piece of great injustice to these Indians, as I have frequently represented to the Department, and had hoped that long ere this they would have been righted. Special Agent J. M. Carson, of the General Land Office, wrote me that he would be here early in June to go with me to Quillehute and look into this land matter, but business of greater importance prevented him from coming; he then wrote that he would abandon all other engagements and start for this agency immediately after August the 1st, yet he has not arrived. There has been a great deal of discontent among these Indians about their village and the ocean beach being taken away from them, but from promises from me that I would have the matter thoroughly ventilated, they have up to this time stood it quietly. What the outcome in the future will be I can not vouch for.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL

is situated at the agency, 2 miles from the village of Neah Bay, and has a larger attendance than ever before. The number of Makah Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen is found to be 83; of this number, including the apprentices, 64 have attended the industrial boarding-school, the average attendance during the year having been 53, which average would have been larger, but for the parents keeping their children with them during the fall months to dig potatoes after the hop-picking season was over.

THE DAY SCHOOLS

The Quillehute day school has had a large attendance, averaging 51. The scholars have done fairly well. The Department granted me permission last year to issue to

each girl and boy one suit of clothing, which had a happy effect, and I hope the same issue will be granted this year. The teachers are A. W. Smith, principal, with salary of \$500; and H. G. Smith, assistant, with salary of \$360. The Jamestown day school, which had belonged to the Nisqually agency, was placed under my charge last September. This was done without any expressed wish or desire on my part, and at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1887, it was in the same manner retransferred to that agency. The teacher represents to me that there has been better attendance and more interest this year than any previous year since he has had charge. The Clallam Indians, for whom this school is carried on, and the Hoh Indians, belonging to the Quinaielt agency, should belong to this agency, as they would be nearer and more accessible to the agent, and it would be according to the wishes of the Indians.

PURSUIITS OF THE INDIANS.

Having no agricultural land, surrounded by the sea, the pursuits of these Indians is found in and on the water. Fur seal, whale, halibut, salmon, and codfish are caught in great abundance. They sell the furs and some fish, the remainder of which they dry for their use as food during the year. The past season was a disastrous one for sealing. Owing to the very stormy weather not more than half the number of seal were taken. The Indians owned five schooners, with which they went sealing. During a fearful storm about the 1st of April one of the best schooners was wrecked on Vancouver's Island, with the loss of one Indian drowned.

CIVILIZATION.

These Indians are making great progress towards civilization. They can make as good a bargain as white people. They have and manage schooners of their own, one of which is now in the extreme north after seal, with an entire Indian crew. Some of the older Indians do more to retard the growth towards civilization than anything else, of which I will speak more fully in the closing paragraph of this report.

TRADER'S STORE.

We have been unfortunate in regard to the trader's store here, owing partly to the licensed trader not having sufficient funds to carry on the business properly. For some months we have had no trader, something that is greatly needed, and which I think will be very shortly supplied.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

We have no missionary attached to this agency. Bishop Paddock, of this Territory, paid us a pleasant and I think profitable visit this month, baptizing several of the school children. It is hoped that he will visit us at least annually. The schools are always opened with religious exercises, and twice on each Sabbath do we meet for the same purpose.

INSPECTORS.

Inspector Thomas visited this agency in February and Inspector Armstrong in June. I must say that if all of the inspectors are gentlemen as able and willing to give good advice and assistance to me as have been Bannister, Thomas, and Armstrong, I will be glad to meet them twice or oftener each year. Instead of the terror which I had heard inspectors' visits had been looked for, I look forward to them as a pleasure and benefit.

LANDS, CROPS, ETC.

As has been reiterated in every report from this agency for years, I would again say that this is no farming country, there being no land suitable. We raise some timothy hay (but not near enough) and some root vegetables. These latter crops were never put in better than the past season; but from the first of June to this time we have not had an inch of rain, consequently the crops will be very short. This may seem strange for a country that in the year 1866 gave us 123 inches of rain. Our water supply gave out this summer, which was not the case last year, causing us to haul water.

SANITARY.

The health of these Indians has been good. There has been no sickness of consequence, except venereal and pulmonary diseases, with a good deal of rheumatism. I have had a box-drain made at the village of Neah Bay, which carries off a quantity of water which had been permitted to stand in the rear of their houses. The physician's (Dr. La Moree's) report accompanies this.

CLOSING REMARKS.

The greatest drawback we have to contend with is that after the girls and boys who have attended school for from five to ten years, settle down among their tribes, they are soon overcome by the ridicule and jeerings of the old Indians at any attempts they may make to live like white people—at sitting at the table to eat their meals with china plates and dishes, and knives and forks—at any unusual care in keeping their houses nice and clean, or at the least attempt to act as Christians should. The influence exerted by these older savages over them is very deleterious. As is the case with all Indians, they can not stand being laughed at. Some of these young Indians, if they marry and go to housekeeping by themselves, do overcome and withstand this, and do live quite nicely; but if they go to live in the lodges with the older ones they soon succumb, and in a few years can scarcely be distinguished from those who have not attended school. As a remedy for this, it has struck me that it would advance these people many years towards civilization could a reservation be set apart for all old Indians, say all that are over fifty-five years of age. Let them live and die together, having no intercourse with the younger ones except at long and rare intervals. By the time the old ones die off, my belief is that the others would be living in as civilized a manner as the same class of white people; indeed, perhaps better. I have never seen this idea advanced, but hope some abler hand will take hold of and develop it. It certainly would, I think, be an economical solution of the Indian question.

With thanks to the Indian Department for many official courtesies extended to me,
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

W. L. POWELL,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 14, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians and the Indian service at this agency.

The following form will give the names and population of each tribe under my jurisdiction, as taken and rendered in my census report dated June 30, 1887.

Name of tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children 6 to 16 years.
Hohs	30	31	61	20	23	15
Queets	39	43	82	24	33	15
Quinaielts	46	58	104	30	41	14
Chepalis River	3	2	5	2	2	1
Oybut	18	16	34	12	13	5
Humtulpis	10	7	17	7	7	2
Hoquiam	8	7	15	7	6	1
Montesano	9	7	16	9	7	.....
Satsop	7	5	12	7	5	.....
Georgetown	54	45	99	34	39	18
Total	224	221	445	152	176	71

The villages of these people are widely scattered, and extend from the agency north 25 miles, south 50 miles, and southeast 43 miles; the Hohs, Queets, and Quinaielts alone having their villages on the reserve. The Queets and Hohs are so situated that they can only be visited occasionally, the country to the north being inaccessible, save by canoe through the breakers or by scaling intervening headlands at the risk of one's neck. The Hohs, living at the greater distance north, do not visit the agency, save at long intervals, but the Queets are frequent visitors, and considerable of my irregular labor is performed by them.

There is a marked difference between these two tribes and the Quinaielts of the agency. The men especially are larger, healthier, and have keener intellects than the Quinaielts. They have been more isolated, and are more free from syphilitic disorders, and are better workers. Until recently the Queets have been shy towards the whites and have only visited us occasionally; but two years ago, being desirous of having a school at their village, the Department complied with their request, and to their credit be it said, they hewed from the forest all the lumber necessary and built

the school-house, with some assistance from the agency employés. A teacher was appointed and the children took to their tasks cheerfully. Since their request in this matter has been complied with these people have opened out wonderfully, so that when any work has to be performed the Queets show a desire to labor, while the Quinaielts, with some exceptions, too often show an indifference, and at times an unwillingness. The Hohs spend much of their time in the Quillehute country, north of their village, where they labor more or less for the white settlers of that section.

In stating the Quinaielts are, many of them, averse to manual labor does not imply they are not an industrious people. I allude more particularly to those living at the village. Many of the young men are away during the greater portion of the day in mills, logging camps, fisheries, etc., and the stay-at-homes, so far as the able-bodied are concerned, are men having families, whom they do not care to move, some of their little ones being in the boarding-school, or who have learned to imitate their old men and bask on the sunny side of their houses. Idleness is a growing plant. The old men of the tribes are bad examples; existence is easy, fish and game are plenty, but it hurts dreadfully to hunt or fish for the family table with some, while others are always ready to labor; and it is with the Indian loafer as with the white, those who are too idle to labor are ever full of grievances, while all objections to the schooling of the children, in fact every disturbing element, can be traced to the able-bodied loafer and the old men of a past generation, who have ever been enemies to advancement.

Of these are the doctors; and I know of no people who are more under the influence of the medicine-men than the tribes under my charge; and strange as it may seem, the Quinaielts of the agency are, without an exception, head over ears in the belief. All means have failed to lessen the influence of the native doctor. We have had excellent physicians, who have demonstrated over and over by cures made; we have reasoned, punished, but all to no purpose. For nigh thirty years the Government has fought the abominable evil, yet I venture to say they are as firm believers in the practices of their doctors as they were thirty years ago. Let a scholar be taken ill and be under the immediate care of physician and matron, yet they are doctored in the village. Some old garment of the sick one—an old pair of shoes, for instance—being sufficient, and the medicine-man goes to work upon them as though the patient were present; and his contortions, yellings, and perspirings are the same, in all of which he is ably assisted by members of the tribe.

There can be no doubt the distance from the white settlements has something to do with this state of things. Were they nearer and in closer communication with the whites, it would have made a material difference in all these years. Were the schools not in the very heart of their villages, and could the children be kept from the ranches, much might be expected from the rising generation; but until our schools can be carried to a distance, with something better than hovels to house them, and something be done to make said schools home for them, it is useless to expect the young to grow up different from the elders. Many of those who have grown up in the boarding-school at this agency are now living in the village, and are not one jot the better for the training.

The Oyhuts, Montesanos, Satsops, and Georgetown Indians are in constant communication with the whites, are industrious, and live in perfect harmony with each other and the whites. They are workers in mills, fisheries, logging camps, in farming, and with the farmers. A few own sailing boats and do considerable freighting.

RESERVATION.

Nothing very favorable can be reported of this agency in an agricultural point of view. The land is in every way unfavorable to cultivation. With the exception of a moderately sized prairie the whole country is a dense forest; the trees—hemlock and spruce—are immense. The land along the river bottoms is swampy, and even when a clearing is observed, the concrete lies so near the surface that it could not be made available other than for pasture. The prairie spoken of is of this nature. It is situated 9 miles from the agency, and it is the only range for the stock of Government and Indians alike. All land at or near the agency has become exhausted, and I am now clearing land for cultivation 4 miles distant. It is quite an undertaking owing to the amount of labor necessary to bring it into service.

The Indians living along the Quinaielt river have some good patches of bottom land, and cultivate them to a certain extent. The Queets River bottom has also fertile spots, but the general feature of the reserve is worthless for agricultural purposes.

CULTIVATION AND CROPS.

The Indians of this agency are not an agricultural people, nor do I believe, had they ever such good opportunities, would they become so; at any rate, not until the game had been driven from the hills, the rivers emptied of their fish, and the otter and seal seek other feeding grounds.

The agency crops will be light, the lateness of the season being the main cause, and we are not alone in the misfortune; the farmers of western Washington suffer in like manner. During the winter we had no frost, and the grubs are many and destructive. The rain deluged us until late in May, since which we have been suffering from drought. The rain-fall during the last fiscal year at this agency measured 9 feet 10½ inches.

SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Living in such a climate, on a bleak coast, open to the fury of prevailing storms, with a rain-fall which can only be surpassed at Neah Bay, north of us, it is, but natural to suppose we are comfortably housed, that our buildings are substantial and impervious to wind and rain. And yet how much to the reverse is all this! Our buildings are rotten from the ground up; every storm gust threatens to topple them over. The rain drips upon us from the roofs, and the wind cuts keenly through the chinks in the walls. In some of them the beds have to be covered with our water-proof clothing, and buckets placed to catch the water during a heavy downpour, while it becomes necessary to mop the floors, or place old sacking to soak up the rain falling upon everything, and being driven through the side walls at every gust. These old buildings are all of wood; we have not a foot of lumber at our command, nor has there been for years. The expense of getting lumber to the agency would be costly, but were the buildings capable of repair, the Department would doubtless authorize the purchase. They are, however, past any repair, and can only be substituted by new buildings.

Yet it is not here our boarding-school should be, in the very heart of the Indian village. Both boys' and girls' dormitories are in the roof; the boys' over the school-room, lighted by a window at each end; the girls' over the employés' quarters at the boarding-house, also lighted by a window at each end; while in each case, with nothing but the rotten shingles between them and the sky. The clatter made by the shod feet of the girls on the floor overhead is not pleasant music to the employés living immediately under them by any means. The boys seek the ranches when out of school, and there is no means of preventing this thing, save by locking them in their dormitory. Plans and cost of suitable buildings have been submitted to the Department on two occasions by me, and I have urged the necessity of something being done ever since my advent. Some sixteen months ago a site of 5 acres was cleared at the Anderson house (8 miles south) for the erection of school-buildings, and the sum of \$300 was spent in doing this work; yet nothing further has been done in the matter, and I have given up hopes of anything being done. My statements above of the Quinaielt Indians are not such as to help along the young idea; Government expects us to train our school boys and girls that they may become useful members of society. How are we to do it under the circumstances? The girls are kept close prisoners, save during vacations. We are compelled to do this, but is it right?

SANITARY.

Report of physician.

In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following: There is nothing of unusual interest relating to disease or sickness to report, except to remark the increase in the number of cases of sickness of the classes incident to the climate. The health of the Indians of the agency at the present time is very good.

The matter to which I more particularly desire to direct attention is the condition of the Government buildings. I have avoided mentioning this subject in my reports to the Department, in the hope that the measures taken by you would meet with some response, as it seems to me they were duly entitled. The attention of the inspectors who have visited this agency during the last twelve months have been particularly directed to the very bad condition of the eating and sleeping apartments occupied by the pupils of the school and the employés, and have elicited no little astonishment at the very deplorable and dilapidated condition of the same.

They are in fact not fit for occupancy; the roofs are rotten and leaky, and afford scarcely sufficient room in which to place a bed or a table in rainy weather; they can not be placed out of the reach of the dropping rain, which finds an entrance in nearly every foot square, so to speak. I can not avoid mentioning these facts, as, during the last six months, several severe cases of sickness have come under my care, and for want of a suitable and comfortable house in which to place them, they have, for better accommodation, been conveyed to the Indian house, where they, as well as myself, were subjected to very many inconveniences. At the same time, I may remark, one large school-girl has recently died in your own quarters, after having been carefully nursed through a lingering illness. In a climate so universally cold, damp, and changeable good housing is perhaps more essential than in any other section of the United States. With a tendency to disease of the lungs, and in order to secure satisfactory results, good housing is absolutely as necessary as good treatment.

As far as the healthfulness of this location is concerned, I can say but little in its favor. The cold, harsh, northwest winds, which invariably prevail during the summer months, and the very damp south and southwest winds that prevail during the winter months at this place, are equally productive of disease.

So far as the sick are concerned I find a greater willingness to medical treatment, more faith in the efficiency of medicines, and, were it not that they desire to combine our treatment with the incantations of their medicine men, better results would ensue.

I have had 262 cases under treatment during the year, and report 12 births and 19 deaths during said period.

GEO. W. HAYNIE,
Agency Physician.

IRREGULAR LABOR.

My irregular labor returns show for the fiscal year as follows:

Labor on account of schools.....	\$286.29
Labor on account of agency.....	1,077.13
Total.....	1,363.42

During the year a new roadway had to be made over the north side of the mountain, entailing considerable labor. Clearing of new land has also been quite an item. The furnishing of fire-wood, fish, laundry work, and haying may also be mentioned as heavy items of expenditure. It will be remembered that all irregular labor at this agency is paid in annuity supplies.

INSPECTIONS.

Three Indian inspectors have visited this agency during the year, viz: Messrs. William Parsons, M. A. Thomas, and F. C. Armstrong.

EMPLOYÉS.

The white employés of this agency are a physician, teamster and farmer, teacher (boarding-school), matron, and cook. Of Indian employés, a teacher (day school), laborer and herder, and a mail carrier.

POLICE.

There are 6 police—1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 4 privates. These employés are all that can be desired at this agency, where but little occurs to disturb the harmony existing among these people, and we are happily free from any trouble with the whites.

STOCK.

The school herd, numbering 27 all told, are in good condition. Some trouble was experienced during the bad weather of spring from scours among the young stock. Three calves have died during the year. Considerable feed had to be issued to the herd during winter.

CRIME.

We have had no crime during the entire year. These people, once inveterate gamblers, have, I believe, entirely renounced it. We are far away from the whisky element, and the whites who are nearest to us (otter hunters) and the Indians are on very friendly terms.

SCHOOLS.

We have a boarding-school and a day school; the first named at the agency, with 20 scholars; the latter at the Queets village, with 19 scholars. There are, as shown, 71 children of ages between six and fifteen years; consequently there are 32 of these not attending school. I would here remark, however, many of these non-attendants are troubled with loathsome syphilitic eruptions, which prevents them being inmates of the boarding-school, and that living far away from our day school, in like manner excludes them from its benefits. Again, there are others whose parents are ever on the move, and who, as occasion offers, attend white schools at or near Georgetown. Both schools have been in session ten and one-fourth months during the year, and I can speak very favorably of the results obtained. I have an efficient corps of instructors, who have been long in the service of the Government.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would state that this agency lies very low, and but for the bulwark of immense drift-logs piled one upon the other, and forming the beach line, not a house would be now standing. We had a very narrow escape on the night of the 7th May last, when at full tide, and at midnight, something like a tidal-wave struck us. Some of the Indian houses were waist deep in water, the inmates yelling in terror as they were submerged during sleep on their low sleeping places. The water receded as rapidly as it came, carrying everything portable in its exit. Verandas, steps, canoes, and cord-wood piles were floated out to sea; fences were broken down by the force of the current and the débris; several of the immense logs from the beach were floated in, threatening destruction to the houses; the Government loss being 33 cords of fire-wood and a quantity of broken fencing.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
August 20, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with general instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my seventeenth annual report of the affairs of this agency and the conditions of the Indians under my charge. Heaven has continued to smile upon us, and to shower down upon a prosperous, contented, and happy people its unmerited blessings.

As stated in my former reports, the Indians living on the Nisqually, Puyallup, and Squakson reservations had received patents for their allotments last year, leaving only the Chehalis and S'kokomish Indians unprotected in the titles to their homes. This has now been done for them also, as far as it can be, so that all the Indians belonging to this agency, with a few individual exceptions, are now living on homes of their own, the titles to which are guarantied to them by the United States Government.

The S'kokomish Indians have received patents for all that portion of the reservation which was originally given to them by treaty, leaving only a small portion, which was afterwards added on by Executive order, unpatented. A descriptive list of the allotments made to the Indians living on this part of the reservation has also been forwarded to the Department, and I presume that soon these Indians will also have their patents issued to them under the Dawes allotment bill. Contributions were made by these Indians to pay for the expense of running out the boundary lines of their allotments and also for recording their patents in the county auditor's office. This work has all been done for them at their own expense, and they are now secure in the possession of their homes.

The Chehalis reservation not being a treaty reservation, there was no law under which patents could be given to them the same as to the others, but they were allowed to enter their allotments in the land office under the general homestead laws. More than half of them, having already completed their required five years' residence and cultivation on their places, proved up, and have received their certificates of final proof, which entitles them to receive the patents which will probably be sent them in a short time. The others made their entries, and will also get their titles when they have performed the conditions required. This now completes the work of securing to all the reservation Indians belonging to this agency the titles to their homes; a work in which I have labored in various ways, and often amid many discouragements and against strong opposition for the last ten or twelve years. This realization of my fondest hopes and strong desires has been the source of sincere gratitude and intense pleasure to me.

Unexpectedly, as soon as this had been done a law was passed making all Indians who had titles to the land on which they live citizens of the United States, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, so that now all the reservation Indians belonging to this agency are no longer wards of the Government, but free-born sovereigns of their native land. With them the Indian problem has been solved, and they have passed through the different stages of development to full-grown manhood. How they will bear these high honors and privileges and perform their new duties, time will tell. They will still need a fatherly care, and some one who will wisely advise, counsel, and encourage them; but if they can have that, I believe they will not be unworthy of the rights and privileges that have been given them.

The next most important matter connected with their welfare is the education of their children. This work has been continued during the year with gratifying success. The three boarding-schools belonging in this agency have been as full as the buildings could accommodate. The progress of the children in their studies and the interest taken by their parents in the schools have been very satisfactory. This work should certainly be continued, as it is their surest safeguard. There are needed more permanent buildings and enlarged quarters for the accommodation of the schools of this agency, and they should be put on a sure and independent basis. New buildings are needed in the Puyallup reservation, as this location has many and superior advantages for a high school. There should be accommodations for 150 scholars, with training shops in which the older boys could learn trades, while the other schools belonging to this agency should be still kept up as feeders to this school, and also on account of the beneficial influence which they would have on the Indians living on those reservations. Good schools, with homes and proper religious instruction, seem to me to be the most important requisites for making good citizens and successful men. There are good farms connected with all of the boarding-schools, which are well supplied with stock, tools, school herds, and all the conveniences needed to carry them on, so that the expense of sustaining these schools can be materially lessened.

But little money has been expended for the erection of new buildings for the several schools during the past year. Two laundries have been erected, one each at the Chehalis and S'kokomish reservations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, 20x30 feet, and at a cost of \$250 each. There has also been erected at Chehalis a carpenter shop, 18x24 feet, built exclusively by Indian labor. Several of the old houses have had new roofs put on them, and repairs have been made in various other ways. The S'kokomish In-

dians have contributed funds to make a good ferry-boat, and to purchase wire rope and all the needed conveniences for a ferry, which was badly needed.

At Puyallup the Indians have promised to raise \$1,000, most of which has been paid in, to aid in the construction of a good bridge across the Puyallup river. The arrangement is for the Indians to pay \$1,000. The whites in the vicinity have promised to give \$500, and the county \$1,500, to put up a bridge that will be nearly 600 feet long. They have crossed the river for the past twenty years or more on a ferry-boat kept by one of their number, but the demands of travel, the larger part of which is their own, in taking their produce to market, has outgrown this way of crossing, and we hope soon to see a good and substantial bridge across the Puyallup river.

As this is probably my last annual report, I may perhaps be indulged in making a few suggestions relative to the service and for the good of the Indians. If good, true work is to be done, the most important person connected with the work of benefiting the Indians is the agent. He should, therefore, be selected on account of his fitness for the place, and not on account of political favoritism. Sufficient salaries should be paid to secure and keep competent and faithful men in these positions. The duties are necessarily arduous and the responsibility great; his privations are many, and the longer he remains the more they are felt. Proper inducement should therefore be offered, so that such men can be obtained and kept; and when a man is found who is adapted to the business, he should be kept as long as possible. It generally takes at least a year for any one to become so well acquainted with his own duties, and for the Indians to become well enough acquainted with him to have that confidence in him which is indispensable to enable him to work efficiently and successfully for their good. The Government having found such a man, and he having learned his business, he should then have as much liberty as possible.

He should be entirely independent of his employés, with the power of appointment and removal, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As he is pecuniarily responsible for all the property, he should have the right to select those upon whom he must rely for its management and care. No business man would accept such a position in private life unless he could protect himself in this way. He is also the one who has the best opportunity to judge, and therefore can the most easily and correctly decide as to the fitness of the employés for their several positions. Give a competent man the power to do what he wants, and the time to do it in, and he can accomplish much; but to appoint a man because he happens to have an influential friend at Washington, who has not the least idea of the duties required of him, and send him out to a reservation, where he finds a heterogeneous collection of employés, all with influential friends to back them and who very likely think they know just as much as he does, and perhaps do, and his hands are tied, even if he wants to do his duty. He finds himself under heavy bonds, and with employés that he has got to manage so as to keep on the right side of them to prevent their being his enemies. Situated in this way he is their slave instead of their master, and, worried and hampered, he soon gets disgusted, and if he is not entirely swamped he soon finds a way to get relieved in more senses than one by some one else, who goes through the same experience. Under such circumstances it is a wonder that as much is accomplished as there is.

School employés should also be encouraged to feel that their tenure of office is in proportion to their faithfulness and success. For a teacher to work hard and build up a fine school, and then at the end of the fiscal year to be unceremoniously dropped out to give place to some one else who has more political influence than he has, is not the way to get good work done in the schools. Schools are now the most effective means of benefiting the Indians. There should be system, and the schools should be entirely eliminated from politics. The generosity of the American people in giving funds for the education of the Indians should be supplemented by corresponding good management in the use of those funds for the benefit of the Indian children. It is mistaken economy, however, to pay meager salaries to teachers in Indian schools. It can only result in getting poor talent, and that is the most expensive. A thorough, wide-awake, and energetic teacher will do more in two months than a common, dull kind of a person would accomplish in a year. It is, however, very wearing work. Numbers of my teachers have had to leave the service entirely worn out. During the past year two of the most faithful teachers I have had were compelled to resign on account of ill-health, after doing good work for six or seven years.

The physician circulates more among the Indians than any other employé, and consequently has more opportunities of coming into such contact with them as to benefit them by giving them good advice than any other. He should by all means be a man of good moral character, as well as of good ability, and imbued with the desire of helping the lowly. Their belief in the supernatural as a means of curing the sick is so strong that it is only by competent and faithful treatment that it can be overcome.

During an unusually long term of service I have made many warm friends among the great number of employés who have served under me. The remembrance of their

faithfulness and earnestness will always be a bright spot in my memory and awaken feelings of gratitude. I also take pleasure in acknowledging the obligations I am under to the officers of the Department for the courtesy and consideration with which I have generally been treated by the Indian Office. I sincerely hope that some good man will be appointed to take up the work where I lay it down, and that the Indians for whom the Government has done so much will continue to improve and prosper and be worthy of the benefits that they have received.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASHINGTON,
Tulalip, August 15, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit, in compliance with instructions, my first annual report as agent for the Indians of Tulalip agency, Washington Territory.

I assumed charge on the 1st day of September, 1886, relieving my predecessor, Patrick Buckley, and it has been my earnest endeavor since that time to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability and in accordance with instructions and the rules and regulations of the Indian Office.

POPULATION.

This agency comprises five different reservations, with an actual population residing thereon of 1,280 souls, which is an increase of 80 since the last annual report.

BUILDING BY INDIANS.

The Indians have built during the year 20 frame houses, and, with a few exceptions, occupy comfortable homes.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

The Indians have cleared more land the past year than ever known before in the same length of time, and I am sure the amount of farming (especially by the Tulalip Indians) will exceed by far all their past efforts in that direction. As no crops (excepting hay and a few oats) are yet harvested, I have made the following estimate of growing crops on each reservation, viz:

Tulalip.—1,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels potatoes, and about 500 bushels of other vegetables. They also cut and put under shelter 10 tons clover hay and 100 tons wild grass, and they own and provide for 144 cattle, 116 horses, 29 sheep, 183 hogs, 1 mule, 628 chickens, and 27 turkeys. They have cut during the year about 2,000 cords of fire-wood, for which they receive \$2.50 per cord.

Swinomish.—8 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of other vegetables. They also have cut 100 tons of wild grass, and own and provide for 168 cattle, 122 horses, 55 sheep, 208 hogs, and 573 chickens.

Lummi.—5,000 bushels of oats; 10,000 bushels of potatoes; 1,000 bushels of turnips, and 2,500 bushels of other vegetables; 500 pounds butter. They have cut 350 tons wild grass and own and provide for 643 cattle, 230 horses, 314 sheep, 262 hogs, 510 chickens.

Muckleshoot.—4,350 bushels of oats; 5,400 bushels potatoes; 40 bushels barley and rye; 350 bushels wheat, and 300 bushels of other vegetables; 400 pounds butter. They have cut 227 tons grass and own and provide for 63 cattle, 80 horses, 36 sheep, 45 hogs, and 300 chickens.

The Madison Indians have done comparatively nothing towards clearing and cultivating their severalties, and depend solely upon fishing, and what assistance they get from the saw-mills, and it will require great patience and good management in the future to improve their condition.

The saw-mills are paying (for the choicest timber) \$7 per thousand feet, and I have asked the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for oxen to be furnished these Indians that they may do logging, and sell the timber instead of burning it, as (I am informed) it has been done heretofore. The timber on both the Tulalip and Madison reservations should furnish a handsome revenue to the Indians, and enable them (with the proceeds) to clear, improve, and cultivate their severalties after the timber is taken off.

IMPROVEMENTS.

I have during the year repaired the employés houses, and built a court-house for the adjudication of Indian offenses, and also made several needed repairs at the school. Among the buildings completed was the construction of a new bakery, and shoe-shop at the school, and also a new kitchen (built by the Indian students with the assistance of the industrial teacher), without cost to the Government.

MISSION WORK.

The missionary work has been ably conducted by the Rev. Father Boulet under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Junger, Bishop of Nisqually.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés consist of a physician, clerk, millwright, sawyer, one farmer, and three additional farmers. The present force is competent and efficient, and I have always found them willing to obey instructions, and try to advance the condition of the Indians.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police consists of one captain and ten privates, six of which are located at Tulalip, two at Lummi, and one on each of the other three reservations. But for the whisky which is occasionally furnished the Indians, the duties of the police at this agency would be comparatively light. I have succeeded in prosecuting and convicting one case of an individual for selling whisky to Indians while off the reservation.

The police are taught to respect themselves as men, and to always act (under all circumstances) consistently with the dignity of their positions.

EDUCATION.

The school is under the management, "according to contract," with the bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and most ably conducted under the direct management of the Sisters of Charity and one priest as principal and head teacher. The labors attached to such an institution are arduous; but, all things considered, the children have been very thoroughly instructed.

The buildings need to be enlarged, and some important repairs made to make them comfortable, and I have applied to the honorable Commissioner for funds for that purpose. I am gratified to state, however, that the children have been made quite comfortable under the circumstances.

The average attendance during the year, $99\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{3}$.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good, the principal ailment being scrofulous diseases. The old practice of medicine men has been squelched, and the directions of the agency physician are faithfully carried out, and the Indians seem anxious to obtain his services when required. The number of cases of all diseases treated during the year, 789.

CONCLUSION.

As a whole, the condition and progress made by the Indians belonging to this agency during the past year have been satisfactory, and with proper encouragement in agricultural pursuits we can safely hope for good results in the future, and I believe the necessity for Government aid will soon cease.

Inclosed I hand you the reports of the school superintendent and missionary priest, which I respectfully submit with my annual report as an appendix thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

W. H. TALBOTT,
U. S. Indian Agent.

TULALIP, WASH. August 4, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, dear sir, to submit to you the following report of Tulalip Mission School for the year 1887.

I took charge as superintendent of said school January 1, 1886, and reported, March 31, an average of 112 pupils. I employed 1 male teacher and 1 industrial teacher for the boys, whilst 8 Sisters took charge of the girls' department. As my quarterly reports state, I had end of June the same average. Vacation was allowed from August 15 till October 1.

Owing to the ignorance and necessary consequences of ignorance, the mismanagement of your predecessor, the school opened with a small number, but thanks to your kind efforts, I could state in report of December 31, attendance of 110, average 62; March 31, attendance 120, average 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; June 30, attendance 120, average 119 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Our school is supported by Government appropriation of \$1.08 per capita for 100 pupils. Thanks to your kindness payment for extra number of 17½ in quarter ending March 31 was allowed by the honorable Commissioner. Besides this Government appropriation, our school is kept in the present good condition by private charity.

Encouraged by your energy and ability to help towards the civilization of the poor Indians—the Indians, especially children, I consider every day more worthy of our faithful work, of our work free from the stain of base self-interest—I at once found that now was the time to improve the school. I immediately engaged an accomplished teacher, Mr. E. Brown, whose work, as you know, speaks for himself, besides I have a former pupil of the school to teach the small class.

A perfect mechanic as carpenter teaches 4 to 6 of the boys that useful trade, and his work of last year will prove that he is a man able to fill his position.

As soon as practicable I hired a shoemaker in the person of Mr. C. Martin, who teaches 4 of the boys to make and repair shoes, a trade I consider the most practical and useful to our Indians, who seem to have so much facility in all work, where activity of the hands, without hard bodily labor, is required.

I must not forget to mention the kindness of Mr. Brown of teaching an evening class for Indians, married men living on the reservation, which course was frequented by 16 for the time of six months.

Eight Sisters have been working with the girls; two Sisters are teaching; the rest to superintend the different branches of house and dairy work. The cleanliness in house, kitchen, and surroundings shows that a girl educated this way will promise to make a good wife and mother.

All statements I made till now are in substance acknowledged and reported to the Department by three inspectors, Colonel Bannister, Colonel Thomas, General Armstrong, who visited the school during my stay here.

This, my dear sir, is a short report of our work, and I hope that the school, the only medium of civilization of Indians, will, with your kind help, keep on to increase as it did increase, according to our last contract, from 100 to 120 pupils. Many of our poor children can not be educated on account of limited space and exhausted funds. We have about 300 children of school age, 180 waiting to have a chance to come to school.

Receive, dear sir, my best thanks for your kind help in my endeavor to educate these poor children to be useful members of human society and to save their souls for eternity. I can only thank you and invoke the blessing of our Divine Creator upon you. May He help you to persevere in your good and noble, but too often hard and arduous, work. This is my only wish, for on the eve, so to say, of my departure to another field of labor, I can not ask Almighty God for anything better than to give my dear Indian children a good and kind father in the person of their agent, and my successor a true friend and help in his work. Believe me, dear sir,

Yours, truly,

J. SIMON,
Superintendent Tulalip School.

Mr. W. H. TALBOTT,
U. S. Indian Agent, Tulalip.

TULALIP RESERVATION, WASHINGTON, August 17, 1887.

SIR: At the request of W. H. Talbott, esq., U. S. Indian agent of the Tulalip (Washington Territory) agency, I beg leave to present the following report of Catholic missionary work among the Indians of Puget Sound.

ORIGIN OF THE WORK.

The first Catholic mission permanently established among the Indians of Puget Sound dates from 1848. For a number of years previous to that date, however, these Indians had been visited at different times by a few Catholic missionaries, residing in the Cowlitz and Willamette valleys in Oregon, chief among whom was the Rev. M. Demers, who died Bishop of Vancouver Island on July 28, 1871; but no permanent establishment was made until 1848, when two Oblate missionary priests, Rev. Fathers Richard and Blanchet, laid the foundation of St. Joseph's Mission near where now stands Olympia, the capital of this Territory.

From Olympia these fathers, together with many others, among whom may be mentioned the Rt. Rev. Bishops D'Herbomez and Durien, and Rev. Fathers Chirouse and Richard, of British Columbia, established other flourishing missions all over Puget Sound, and these prosecuted their apostolic labors until August, 1878, when the two last named fathers, who at that time were the only ones remaining in these missions, were recalled to British Columbia, and the undersigned appointed in their place.

As I do not intend to give a complete history of these missions in this report, I will simply mention what has been done during the nine years of my administration.

SPIRITUAL STATISTICS.

Here follows the number of baptisms, confirmations, first communions, and marriages for the years ending August—

Years.	Baptisms.	Confirma- tions.	First com- munications.	Marriages.
1879.....	149	84	38	50
1880.....	102	97	13	32
1881.....	95	.....	10	22
1882.....	112	53	19	24
1883.....	105	52	17	39
1884.....	132	38	40	47
1885.....	138	.....	17	37
1886.....	106	82	55	26
1887.....	132	.....	50	28
Total	1, 071	406	259	305

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The following churches or chapels were either built or completed during the past nine years:

	Dimensions.	Years.
<i>Churches built.</i>		
Port Gamble.....	20 by 30 feet (frame).....	1876
Muckleshoot.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1880
Green River.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1881
Lummi.....	30 by 60 feet (frame).....	1882
Puyallup.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1884
Port Washington.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1885
Swinomish.....	20 by 40 feet (frame).....	1886
<i>Churches completed.</i>		
Tulalip.....	24 by 50 feet (box).....	1885
Port Madison.....	20 by 40 feet (box).....	1886

The funds required to build these churches were procured in part from the Indians themselves, and partly from white friends, mostly from the Eastern States, who became interested in the Indian missions through the means of a little monthly paper, the *Youth's Companion*, which I published for five years, in order to procure what was needed for that purpose.

I have no salary, nor any other source of revenue than the liberality of my Eastern friends, who so far have been very generous towards me and mine. More means and more laborers, however, are wanted to make these missions a perfect success. The work is arduous and oftentimes thankless, but with perseverance and the divine blessing much may be accomplished towards Christianizing and civilizing these poor Indians.

Hoping these few items may prove satisfactory, I remain,

Yours, most respectfully,

J. B. BOULET,
Roman Catholic Priest.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I profit of this favorable opportunity to request the Department to take away from the United States school property list at this agency our little church, built exclusively by the Indians and their friends, but which, through the mistake of some former United States Indian agent, was included in said list.

J. B. BOULET
Missionary Priest

YAKAMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 20, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 21, 1887, I have the honor to submit an annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, embracing the period from December 6, 1886, when I assumed charge, to the end of the fiscal year.

YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation is about 54 by 36 miles in extent in an irregular shape, and contains about 1,000,000 acres of land, 240,000 of which are arable and the richest in the Territory. The land not arable is mountainous, hilly, and considered fair grazing land, while a portion is well timbered with pine and fir. This arable land, or valley portion of the reserve, is well watered by three streams, the Sattas, Simcoe, and Toppenish, which run lengthwise through the greater portion of the valley, rising in the mountains and flowing easterly, emptying into the Yakima River, which forms a portion of the northeastern boundary. These lands are destitute of timber, and covered with rye, bunch-grass, and sage brush on the bench lands. Good crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, melons, and almost every variety of vegetables and fruit can be raised throughout the entire valley.

NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians belonging to this reservation, as shown by the census of 1880, was 3,400 or more; of this number 1,727 are permanent residents, and are engaged in agricultural pursuits to a greater or less extent. In seasons when the crops are good they manage to subsist by this pursuit, but when the seasons are unusually dry and hot, as it has been this summer, they are compelled to resort to other means of obtaining food upon which to subsist during the winter.

Our chief source of food-supply has been salmon fishing, which, for some two or three years past, has been in part denied them by white men occupying most of the best fishing-grounds, and causing the Indians to take a back seat when visiting them. This has been a matter of serious consideration and much complaint by the Indians, who are thus deprived of a clearly defined "right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory," etc. While at these places they are off their reservation and unprotected, and their appeals to the local officers for assistance are, as I am informed, unheeded. This matter I have reported to the United States district attorney, with request that such measures be adopted as will secure them rights as indicated by treaty.

CONDITION OF AGENCY.

I have no apology to offer for the present condition of this agency. The visible improvements made since I assumed charge amount to but little; still, when the condition of the agency with its low state of finances is taken into consideration, I flatter myself that but few agents or business men could have done better. On the 7th of December, 1886, I took charge of the agency. I was inexperienced, with a clerk in like condition, who was also in very poor health at the time, and with nothing to guide me but the good advice of my predecessor, a little common sense, and such precedents as I could gather from the records and papers of the office. I found that my predecessor had done a large amount of business during the last six months of his administration, and being without a clerk a portion of the time, he had necessarily and inadvertently left many things unsettled. The regular and irregular employes had not been paid for six months. I also found that the funds for payment of the latter had been overdrawn about \$100 in excess of funds applicable for that purpose for the entire year. I was notified by the Department that this labor had been approved, with the understanding that my predecessor had paid part of it in issues, and that I would pay quite a proportion of the balance in the same way. Although I questioned the policy of paying in issues for labor which the Indians supposed would be paid in cash, it can be seen that in this instance it was the only way to do and keep faith with those to whom the Department was indebted.

It has been the custom to run what was and is called a Government farm at this agency. Although I did not think much of this plan, or approve of raising wheat that I believed would cost 100 per cent. more to raise than it would to buy from the Indians, I did not feel justified, without any data to base an estimate upon, in revolutionizing this time-honored custom of all my predecessors without giving it a trial. I tried it, not very extensively, but enough to satisfy myself that it would be better for all concerned that the Government purchase the wheat they require from the Indians, and thus encourage them to raise it, and in a measure provide them a market also.

CIVILIZATION AND MORALS.

A large majority of the Indians on this reservation are practically civilized, and are rapidly adopting the manners and customs of their white neighbors in all ways. One said to me a few days since that he was getting to be the same as a white man and would soon be just like one; that he had "learned to steal a little and lie a good deal." They ape the virtues as well as the vices of white men, and in about equal proportions.

Their morals are at a low ebb, particularly concerning their marriage relations, in which there is a marked improvement during the year. This I attribute to the vigilance of the police, and prompt and effective measures and punishments inflicted by the court of Indian offenses. Drunkenness on the reservation is almost unknown; but two cases have come under my observation, and they were not of an aggravating character.

AGENCY STOCK.

The number of cattle owned by the Government at this agency is about 2,256 head of all ages, which at present are in good condition.

Pursuant to instructions from the Department, I sold to the highest bidder 170 two-year olds at \$24 per head, and 119 three-year olds at \$30 per head—in all 289 head for \$7,650. We have also about 40 head of horses, which, with the exception of two teams, are of but little value, consisting of wild, untamable, small "cayuses" that the Indians will not pay \$5 apiece for in labor. These are being issued to such Indians as need horses and who will do some little labor for the Government in return. One reason the Indians care so little for these horses is that they are very difficult to break to harness, and when broken are too small for plow work and of but little use to wagon. The only expense this stock is to the Government is that of rounding up and counting and branding the colts once a year. They live in the cañons chiefly, and are in good condition the year round.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The Government buildings belonging to this agency (thirty in number) are in fair condition considering the number of years in which they have been in use, some having been erected over thirty years. Many are in need of repairs, which would doubtless have been made during the last few years had not the agency saw-mill been burned and the supply of lumber required for such purposes thus cut off. The only building constructed during my administration has been a jail or agency prison, made from hewn timber and parts of old block-houses found about the agency, and well suited to the purpose. This building has been the source of much comment and speculation on the part of the Indians, and I am pleased to remark has never had an occupant. Its presence, for obvious reasons, I regard as having a good effect in the prevention of crime. Had a saw-mill been in operation during the last three years, I believe that the number of houses built by the Indians for homes would have been doubled, and much more farming done had they been enabled to procure fencing material.

During the very high winds which prevailed this spring all the fences on the reservation that were old or partly rotted (and such was the condition of nearly all of them) were blown down. New posts were required and much labor needed to make such repairs as would enable them to protect their crops against the ravages of the many roving bands of horses and cattle. Some became discouraged, failing to make the necessary repairs, and are in consequence without grain crops.

In this connection I desire to say that if it is proposed to cause these Indians to take their allotment of lands in severalty, the sooner such a step is taken the better for all concerned, and before more and substantial improvements are made in the erection of buildings, fences, etc. These Indians are by no means a unit in their desire to become citizens or receive their allotments, and from the expressions made by their representative men from all parts of the reserve, while in council at this agency last winter, I am convinced that not more than one-fourth of them favor such action. The Indians here may be said to be composed of three classes, viz:

The first and smallest class comprise such as have good houses and occupy and have inclosed but little more, if any, land than they would be entitled to under the allotment act. They are the more advanced and best men on the reserve.

The second class may be said to consist of well-to-do Indians who have large tracts of the best lands on the reservation under fence, and from which they derive much revenue by sales of hay. Others of this class have what little wood land there is on that portion of the Yakima River bordering on the reserve fenced up, and which they sell to their less fortunate neighbors. This class of men oppose the allotment plan for apparent, perhaps selfish, reasons.

The third class are men who care but little about a home and prefer to lead a wandering, aimless life; to live by hunting and fishing; who say the reservation is too small; and they bitterly oppose any survey of their lands and the taking of land in severalty or becoming citizens. I have no doubt but what all these men will within a few years become citizens, but at present but few would care to avail themselves of this privilege.

GOVERNMENT.

The court of Indian offenses and justices of the peace in the several districts in which this reserve is divided I have found of incalculable value in the suppression of crime. These justices have jurisdiction over such offenses as a justice of the Territory would, and have discharged their duties with commendable judgment. The courts of Indian offenses have jurisdiction over such cases as are defined by the regulations, and I have taken the liberty to enlarge their powers to include such cases as are not within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace and not disposed of by myself.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Our missionary labors are chiefly under the guidance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the preacher in charge being paid by that denomination. They have three churches on the reservation, one of which is a very comfortable building, capable of seating about four hundred. The attendance at these places of worship has not increased during the year; neither is there any increase of membership reported. Several Indians are members of the Catholic Church, and having no church edifice on the reserve, they go to Yakima (a town near the reservation) to attend divine service.

CENSUS.

The task of taking the census at this time of year, when the most of the Indians are off the reservation gathering berries, roots, hunting and fishing, is attended

with many drawbacks, and the figures I submit are not entirely correct; and it is impossible for me to complete an accurate census in the time required with the assistance available. A large number of the Indians object to giving their names or those of their children or neighbors. Neither can I obtain an accurate count of the number of births or deaths, and the figures given in statistics (sent herewith) only comprise those actually living on the reserve and do not include all that belong thereto:

Males above eighteen years of age	549
Females above fourteen years of age	623
Children between ages of six and sixteen	328
Total	1,500

The total population is 1,741. The difference between these figures and the 1,500 is accounted for by reason of the children under six years of age and males between sixteen and eighteen not counted in this enumeration.

SCHOOLS.

The buildings used for school purposes are four in number, consisting of one comfortable two-story school-house capable of accommodating about 150 pupils, and supplied with a fair quality of school furniture, books, etc. One two-story dormitory for boys, the lower story of which is divided into three rooms, two used as sitting or study rooms, and one as bath-room; the upper rooms are used as sleeping apartments for the larger boys. One comfortable building, one and one-half stories, now used as a hospital, and well adapted for such purposes; one large boarding-house, two stories high, with dining-room, kitchen, sitting, seamstress, sewing rooms, laundry, etc., on the lower floor, and dormitory for girls on the upper floor.

School has been in session ten months during the year, with an average attendance of 98.

The following-named teachers and school employes have been employed during the year at the compensation here indicated:

Name.	Position.	Yearly salary.	Amount.
Frances J. Reinhard	Superintendent ..	\$1,000	\$661.11
Samuel Enyart	do	1,000	275.00
William R. Newland	Indian teacher ..	720	262.18
Peter Kalama	do	720	371.37
William R. Newland	Principal teacher ..	720	48.91
L. C. C. Newland	do	720	88.04
Lillie Kalama	do	720	418.32
Lillie Kalama	Teacher	600	112.50
Ella Wilson	do	600	300.00
Gertrude Shattuck	Seamstress	500	170.23
Susie Hendricks	do	500	231.94
S. T. Munson	Cook	500	123.64
Celeste Lacy	do	500	255.43
Mary Billy	Laundress	400	200.00
Susan Joseph	Acting laundress ..	(*)	79.00
Susanna	do	(*)	56.00
Amy Conners	do	(*)	12.00
Sally Wattanut	do	(*)	16.00
George Meacham	Disciplinarian ..	120	86.41
Jack Towles	do	120	13.37
Margaret S. Waters	Matron	600	600.00
Amount paid teachers			2,537.43
Amount paid other employes			1,844.02
Total			4,381.45

*\$1 per day.

The pupils have advanced in their studies during the year in a satisfactory manner. Although nearly all of them can speak the English language, they are adverse to doing so, but a strict enforcement of one of our rules prohibiting any other language used in or about the school has worked a desirable change.

Quite a number of the parents of the children who attend the school are anxious to have their children educated, and send them voluntarily, while a larger number only send them because they are almost compelled to do so. The attendance did not fall off during the year until we were invaded with epidemic measles in May, which for a short time reduced it. This epidemic only caused a suspension of the school sessions for ten

days. During this time we treated over 60 cases in our hospital, all of whom recovered within that time.

The branches taught are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, and penmanship. The industries taught are farming, gardening, milking, caring for stock, chopping wood, building fence, and general farm work. The trades taught them are blacksmithing, wagon-making, carpentry, harness, boot and shoe making. The girls are taught to sew, wash, iron, cook, and all kinds of housework. Regular details are made daily among the boys and girls, so that each pupil gets drilled in each branch of industry taught.

If all the children of school age on the reservation were gathered up, there would be about 250 of them that could be spared by their parents to attend school. It is my desire to make provision for and gather these children into the school as fast as practicable; for properly-conducted schools are the only hope and the only avenues through which our Indians can pass from barbarism to our degree of civilization.

The amount of farm work accomplished by the pupils has been far below my expectations and desire, and may be accounted for from the fact that a very small proportion of them were large enough for such labor, and the only farm near the agency was so foul or full of weeds as to necessitate the plowing it up in June, so as to reclaim it and put in condition for a crop next season. For report of crops raised, etc., see statistics forwarded herewith.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is shown by report of the agency physician here attached.

SANITARY.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation:

During the year ending June 30, 1887, I treated 834 cases, 109 of which were measles, and this was the only epidemic we had during the year. By careful management and the active co-operation of the school employes we were very successful in the treatment of these cases, all recovering. Since the close of school I have heard of several deaths, probably due to measles. There were 12 births, all unattended by me, and 31 deaths, of which number 12 were not treated by me, leaving 19 who died having received attention. The following tabular statement shows the cause of death in these cases:

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Bronchitis, capillary.....	1	Iranition.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Paralysis.....	1
Consumption.....	6	Pneumonia.....	4
Dysentery.....	2	Ulcer, scrofulous.....	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....	1		

That these figures show the total number of births and deaths I have serious doubts, for it is exceedingly difficult to get a report of these occurrences.

I have been among these Indians a little more than one year, and while administering to their bodily ailments I have made a careful study of their character, and I assure you it is full of interest. From a sanitary standpoint they are exceedingly primitive in regard to hygiene, as well as in their ideas both concerning disease and its treatment. Without exception they are superstitious, and few indeed are they who are not firm believers in witchcraft. They regard the medicine man as possessing unlimited powers for good and evil, and while they realize and admit that the white doctor is possessed of more knowledge, and is better equipped to treat disease, so far as medicines are concerned, yet they give to their own native medicine men a place second to none, since they attribute to him a power far superior to medicines of any description. Their doctors, like poets, are born, not made, and their power is the gift of the tamanawis, and may be held alike by male and female.

Very few of the Indians on this reserve will submit to scientific treatment if their disease is of much duration; they regard the quiet, undemonstrative methods of the white doctor as far inferior to the noise and parade of their own medicine men, since they consider noise as absolutely necessary to keep off the evil spirits.

Their powers for resisting disease are inferior to any race of whom I have any knowledge, and this is due not only to the fact that they are adynamic from hereditary disease, characterized by struma, but all their habits tend to debilitate and render their recuperating powers almost nil.

A serious obstacle in treating their sick consists in the fact that unless they realize decided benefit from one or two doses of medicine—no matter what the disease—they absolutely refuse to continue it. They always demand something strong, and even a cathartic, unless it has the most drastic effect, and that pushed almost to faintness, they characterize as weak and no good, and to treat any disease without catharsis seems to them utterly futile.

In addition to the strumous diseases that attend them so frequently, they suffer considerably with malarial and ophthalmic troubles. The latter it is almost impossible to cure among those away from school, for the most fruitful source of these eye troubles is the smoke that fills their teepees, and to this they are subjected summer as well as winter.

The hope of the Indian is in his children; and, if they are judiciously managed, the perpetuation and prosperity of the race is assured; otherwise, a few short years will witness their destruction. In the first place, the children should be kept in the school the whole year. The two months' vacation allowed them throws them away from the restraining influence of the whites, and retards their progress very considerably, for they retrograde during the two months more than it is possible for them to advance in four. We had in this school more than one hundred bright children, who, toward the close of the session, would meet one with smiles and some degree of cordiality. Since school closed, however, not more than half a dozen have been at the fort, and already when you meet them out on the

reservation they are sullen and you can get nothing out of them. In order to hasten their civilization and extend their knowledge, the children should be compelled to converse in English, and their own language should be absolutely interdicted. One of the troubles with which I have to contend in treating their sick, even among those who seemingly understand English, is the uncertainty whether they understand me and that they appreciate what they tell me. I can refer you to a family of full-blood Indians who take great pains to prevent their children learning the Indian language, but they are powerless to accomplish it, seeing that they are daily thrown in contact with those who use it.

We have now a nice hospital, with the dispensary in the same building; and if I could be supplied with a competent nurse, who should have no duties aside from that, I am satisfied that the mortality among the children would be materially lessened, and the benefits arising therefrom would be felt all over the reservation, and, as much as any other thing, would establish confidence in the school. The Indian is devoted to his children, and when he is sure that they will receive good attention in sickness he is satisfied, even anxious, to have them in school; for the majority realize and appreciate the value of an education. They simply want to know that they will not have to obtain the education at the expense of their health. We have here a healthy location, and one well adapted to the purposes of an industrial boarding-school, and with little more effort it can be made desirable in every respect.

I am glad to be able to state that venereal diseases are rare in their primary aspect; at any rate few apply for treatment. The secondary and tertiary forms of syphilis are seen in large numbers. These are beyond the hope of successful treatment, for the reason, as stated before, that they will not continue it.

Tubercular disease manifests itself upon the slightest exposure in lung and glandular affections, and is rarely amenable to treatment, since, in addition to other reasons, the majority lack the nourishing food so necessary in these troubles. They are attended with much better results when treated in the school, and it would be fortunate if all such could be placed in the hospital.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM G. COE, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

Capt. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

WANTS OF THE RESERVATION.

The Indians here are greatly in need of a saw-mill to provide lumber for building houses, fences, etc. When they can procure lumber at a low price they will soon provide themselves with comfortable houses.

The old grist-mill, by which all the flour used by the Indians is manufactured, is rotten and can not last another year unless extensive repairs are made thereon. With these needed improvements, which, I doubt not, the Department has considered and will direct, the Indians will soon be in condition to receive their lands in severalty, become good farmers, useful citizens, and capable of taking care of themselves, who, when armed with the ballot, will receive more attention at the hands of their white neighbors.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN,
Keshena, Wis., August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I submit for your consideration my second annual report of the affairs of the Green Bay agency, Wisconsin.

This agency is located at Keshena on the Menomonee reservation, 7 miles from Shawano the nearest railway and telegraph station. It also includes under its jurisdiction the Oneida and Stockbridge reservations.

The Menomonees are the least civilized of the three tribes and require the most attention from the agent. They occupy a reservation containing 231,680 acres of land, the larger portion of which is fertile and susceptible of producing large crops of hay, wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, and other grains and vegetables raised in this latitude. The Menomonees number 1,632 persons, of which number 1,300 have been Christianized principally through the efforts of missionaries of the Catholic Church. The balance are still pagans and practice many of their old-time rites and ceremonies, notwithstanding every effort has been and is still being made by the missionaries to bring them within the pale of the church and civilization. About 300 members of the tribe live off from the reservation.

FARMING.

During the time that I have had charge of this agency I have studiously endeavored to carry out the instructions from the Indian Department and inculcate the idea that by cultivating the soil the same as his white brothers was the only way that an Indian could secure a comfortable living and the necessities and luxuries of life. I am pleased to report that my efforts have produced many good results. During the

past season under the direction of the agency farmer, who has worked faithfully to encourage and to show the Indians how and when to plant their crops, they have devoted more time to agricultural pursuits and a much larger area than ever before has been sown with wheat, rye, and oats and planted with potatoes, corn, and beans. Last spring, under authority of the Department, I purchased and distributed among the Menomonees, and which were carefully planted by them, 500 bushels of oats, 300 bushels wheat, and 550 bushels potatoes. They also put in 100 bushels of oats which they had saved for seed from the previous crop which I had stored for them and returned in the spring. They also furnished their own seed for corn and beans.

Last winter quite a number of the tribe, under the direction of the agency farmer, chopped and cleared from timber considerable land, which was put into crops the past season. Nearly 3,000,000 feet of logs were cut from the land thus cleared, and sold, from which was realized \$20,415.30. No Indian was allowed to cut over more land than he could prepare and get into crops the following season. Nearly all showed a commendable spirit in following the instructions of the farmer. When any one was disposed to cut outside of the limits prescribed by the farmer he was informed that his logs would not be scaled or sold, which at once ended any inclination he might have to cut over more land than he could clear. It has been my policy to induce the Indian to pay less attention to logging and to devote his attention to cultivating the soil, believing that therein was his only hope of a substantial living.

During the spring and early summer, under authority of the Department, I purchased for the use of the tribe, to assist them in their farming operations, twenty-nine yoke of oxen. These oxen were distributed among the industrious members of the tribe, and have been a great help to them in their agricultural operations. Individual Indians purchased for themselves nine yokes of oxen and forty-four cows out of their private funds. Many of the Indians have no teams, and are too poor to purchase one, and without a team it is impossible for them to accomplish much farming in the heavy timber. While it would not be policy for the Government to furnish the Indians all the teams they wanted and by so doing encourage them to depend too much on being thus supplied, when by exercising a little judgment and economy they could supply themselves, yet purchasing and distributing among the industrious portion of the tribe an additional number of oxen and farming tools would be a great encouragement to them and an incentive for the balance of the tribe to be industrious. Those that are able to purchase their own teams and farming tools should be encouraged to do so, as it holds good with an Indian the same as a white man, that what is acquired by individual effort is better appreciated than a gift.

The Indians now have under cultivation 1,224 acres of land, which is nearly double the amount of the previous year, which will be increased by 200 acres sown to winter wheat this fall. I estimate that the Menomonees will raise this year, wheat, 3,130 bushels; oats, 8,250 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; potatoes, 14,200 bushels. Besides the sale of logs cut from clearings, amounting to \$20,415.30; the Indians have realized during the past year from the sale of 400 cords of wood for school and agency purposes, \$800; sale of 6,000 pounds of maple sugar, \$420; sale of blueberries, \$4,000; sale of furs, \$1,500; total, \$27,135.30.

GRIST-MILLS.

As stated in my last annual report, the grist-mill on the reservation is almost entirely useless, and new machinery should at once be placed in the mill. The Indians can see no inducement to raise small grain and then have to travel from 15 to 30 miles with an ox-team to a grist-mill to get a few bags of grain ground, besides having to pay for the grinding. There is a splendid water-power where the grist and saw-mills are located, with a plentiful supply of water the year round. I would most respectfully urge that the grist-mill be put in good order by purchasing new machinery and having it placed in the mill, as by so doing it will materially aid in the efforts being made to make this tribe self-sustaining.

SAW-MILL.

The saw-mill is completed and has a capacity of sawing 25,000 feet of lumber a day. There is connected with it a shingle and lath machine and a planer. The mill is a good improvement, and as the Indians can now by a little effort in getting logs to the mill have plenty of lumber, many of them are building better houses and shelter for their stock. The mill is an indispensable adjunct to the civilization of this tribe of Indians.

SCHOOL.

There are two boarding-schools on the Menomonee reservation, both in successful operation. One was built and is carried on by the Government, and has ample accommodation for 85 pupils, but at times 100 have been in attendance. The pupils

come from the three tribes of the agency, but the Oneidas are the greater number in attendance. This school is in charge of six persons employed as teachers in the various educational and industrial branches, besides five other persons employed as matrons, cooks, seamstress, and laundress. The addition of a carpenter and shoe-maker to the school as industrial teachers is a large saving in the expense, besides teaching many of the pupils trades.

There has been built during the past season a building 30 by 50 feet in size, which is used for carpenter, shoe, and paint shop, besides for a store-house and wood-shed. There is now under construction a barn 40 by 70 feet, with a stone basement, to be used when completed to shelter the stock belonging to the school, and to house the crops raised on the school farm. In addition to these buildings there should be built a good-sized one-story building to be used as a place for the pupils of the school to congregate in during cold and stormy weather. A building of this kind would not only give the pupils a chance for exercise during inclement weather, but would save much wear and tear in the school building.

The larger boys of the school, and the industrial teacher, have during the past season cleared 25 acres of the school farm, and will soon have 333 acres inclosed with a fence. There has been raised on the farm during the past season 18 acres of oats, 8 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of hay, and 2 acres of garden truck. The school now has a team of horses, 6 cows, 10 sheep, and 24 hens. If a large portion of the school farm was improved and cultivated it would nearly sustain the school. But with only the industrial teacher and the larger male pupils to clear the land, while not engaged in school duties, it will be a long time before that result is reached.

The other school was built and is carried on by the Catholic order of Franciscans, and will accommodate 150 pupils, of which number the Government aids 130 at an annual expense of \$108 per pupil. This school is in charge of two priests, five lay brothers, and seven sisters of St. Joseph.

The pupils of the schools are taught the common branches of education, farming, carpentering, shoe-making, blacksmithing, wagon-making, and other industrial branches. The pupils in both schools have shown commendable improvement during the past year.

SANITARY.

Report of physician.

In accordance with your request I herewith furnish a report of the sanitary condition of the Menomonee Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The health of the tribe has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic except whooping cough, and that has terminated. I could attribute but three deaths to this disease, and they were infants. Scrofula is very prevalent, and there has been a number of deaths from consumption during the year; in fact a great majority of the deaths occur from these two diseases. Insufficient food, want of proper clothing in severe weather, and the unsanitary condition of their dwellings aggravate the severity of scrofula and consumption, and in consequence there is a higher death rate than would otherwise exist if these conditions were remedied. The condition of scrofulous children generally improves when admitted into the schools, where they receive proper food and clothing. The health of the children attending school was very good during the past year. The prospect of the Indians harvesting good crops and thereby having plenty of food is good, and I expect to hear less complaint in the future of a lack of sufficient nourishment, and consequently less sickness. If the Indians could be taught to dig wells and keep them in proper condition the sanitary condition of many would be improved. At present the most of the water used by them is taken from lakes, pools, and streams supplied with surface drainage, and in the spring and fall is unfit to use.

A hospital has been established about one year and a half. During the past year 46 patients were received and treated. The capacity of the hospital is ten beds, and last winter there was not room to accommodate all applicants. When the hospital was first established it was quite difficult to persuade patients to go to the hospital for treatment, but lately many are asking to be taken in. In many cases it was the patient's first contact with civilization, as many of the pagan Indians pride themselves in living as Indians and rigidly reject the white man's ways. The hospital is a very effective means of showing the difference between the Indian's medicine-man and the white physician's treatment of disease, and the medicine-men do all in their power to prevent Indians from going to the hospital for treatment. Still, some of the pagans that heretofore placed all confidence in the medicine-men, having seen the benefits that their neighbors have derived from proper care and nursing when sick, have applied for admission to the hospital. The Indian makes a very poor nurse where constant and regular service is required for any length of time; hence the more necessity for hospital treatment in all chronic maladies.

Respectfully,

J. L. CLEARY, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

THOS. JENNINGS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee reservation consists of 18 sections of land adjoining the Menomonee Reservation on the south and west, on which reside the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, now numbering 136 people. The greater portion of this tribe became citizens years ago, and those remaining c

the reservation are as much civilized as they ever will be under present circumstances. All of them can read and write, and all speak the English language. According to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, they are electors, which prerogative they freely exercise at all general elections. The tribe receives an annuity of about \$3,500, derived from the interest allowed them by the Government from the sale of a portion of their reservation in 1871.

These Indians should become citizens by having their land allotted to them, their money divided among them, and then thrown upon their own resources for support. In their present condition they do but little work. They are largely immoral and licentious, spending the most of the money received as annuities for liquors, which under existing circumstances it is impossible to prevent. If thrown upon their own resources and become amenable to the laws of this State, undoubtedly after a time the most of them would become respectable and industrious citizens the same as that portion of the tribe who are now citizens.

There is one day-school on the reservation, but it is poorly and irregularly attended, and unless some radical change is effected the youth now growing up will not have as much education as their fathers had before them.

The tribe annually elect their own officers, and practically govern themselves, requiring but little attention from the agent except paying them their annuities.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation, consisting of 65,540 acres of land, is located in Brown county, Wisconsin, 46 miles from the agency. The tribe numbers at present nearly 1,700 persons, as by a vote of the tribe, recently taken, all of that portion, about 200, known as the "Homeless" have been adopted. They support themselves by farming, cutting stave-bolts, hoop-poles, cord-wood, etc. Many of them have large and well-tilled farms and as well off as the average farmers among their white neighbors. The tribe receives an annuity of \$1,000 from the Government.

Recently by an almost unanimous vote they have decided to allot their lands in severalty, and become citizens, for which they are well prepared. A commissioner is now taking a census of the tribe preparatory to the allotment.

Church and schools.

There are two churches on this reservation under the control of the Episcopal and Methodist denominations, and every child born in the tribe is baptized in one or the other of the churches.

There are six day-schools on the reservation, and the Government is preparing to build a large boarding-school for their use, which will be of immense benefit to them.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say that if the present policy of endeavoring to train the Indians to be self-supporting is vigorously enforced for 10 years, they will show more progress than they have shown for the past 50 years. The statistics for the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the Department for the liberal manner in which they have treated me and the Indians under my charge,

THOS. JENNINGS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the condition of affairs at La Pointe agency, Wisconsin:

This agency comprises the following reservations:

Red Cliff reservation, situated in Bayfield county, Wis., covering 13,993 acres of land.

Bad River reservation, situated in Ashland county, Wis., covering 124,333 acres of land.

Lac Court d'Oreilles reservation, situated in Sawyer county, Wis., covering 66,136 acres of land.

Lac du Flambeau reservation, situated in Oneida county, Wis., covering 63,824 acres of land.

Fond du Lac reservation, situated in Carlton county, Minn., covering 100,121 acres of land.

Grand Portage reservation, situated in Cook county, Minn., covering 51,840 acres of land.

Bois Fort (or Net Lake) reservation, situated in St. Louis and Itasca counties, covering 107,509 acres of land.

The progress of the Indians under my charge has been uniform with that of the preceding year, not marked but steady—those living near well-settled towns doing better than those at a distance.

On examination of the census submitted you will notice that the population has slightly increased. This is due to the fact that many are moving on to the reservations to get pine land, who have never lived there before. I shall look for a greater increase next year, if the law recently passed by Congress, relating to the allotment of Indian lands, is held to apply to this agency. I was unable to take the census of the Bois Fort and Lac du Flambeau bands, and have been compelled to take last year's figures, which I consider as very nearly correct. The following is the census of the different bands of Chippewas under my charge.

Name of band.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Persons not other- wise enumera- ted.	Total.
Red Cliff	67	76	69	44	256
Bad River	210	195	131	76	612
Lac Court d'Oreilles	357	324	293	156	1,130
Lac du Flambeau	137	131	138	62	468
Fond du Lac	159	173	166	105	603
Grand Portage	80	74	67	50	271
Bois Fort	205	210	150	137	702
Total	1,215	1,183	1,014	630	4,042

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements made by these Indians this year will compare favorably with those of last.

On the Lac Court d'Oreilles reservation 43 new houses have been erected. The members of this band have now over 1,000 acres of land cleared and nearly all of it under cultivation. They also own 173 horses, 78 cattle, and 67 swine—a large increase over last year.

The Indians on the Bad River reservation own 106 horses, 125 cattle, and 40 swine. They also raised 9,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,500 bushels of turnips, and 300 tons of hay, the bulk of which they sold to dealers in Ashland.

On the other reservations, while they cannot show such results as these, nevertheless they are doing well. They all show some improvement and I may say are self-sustaining except the Bois Fort and Grand Portage bands, who, by reason of the sterility of the soil of their reservations, are unable to make a living by farming.

LOGGING.

Logging was carried on more extensively during the season of 1886-'87 than ever before. In fact it is very hard to restrain it within proper bounds when once authority is given to commence. If one Indian sells his pine and receives the money for it, they all naturally want to do the same and can not be made to understand why some of them will have to wait until the next season.

The total cut from the several reservations and the amount of money received for the logs is as follows:

	Feet.	Value.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	78,069,770	\$452,669.75
Fond du Lac	17,866,130	89,518.65
Bad River	23,202,972	135,753.72
Lac du Flambeau	9,627,885	48,472.45

This has resulted greatly to the benefit of the Indians, for they have not only received stumpage for all pine cut, but have also furnished nearly all the labor required to put it in.

Some of the Indians save their money and acquire the habit of accumulating property, while others squander it; but unquestionably their general condition is greatly improved. It is probable, and I hope for that result, that while their lands are being cleared of timber, from which they derive so much immediate benefit, they will acquire a habit of industry and desire to accumulate property, so that those who now save nothing for securing future wants, will learn that by labor and industry they can always secure a good living and comfortable homes.

It will be a good many years before lumbering operations will cease on these reservations, but the time will come, as it does to all lumbering districts, when they will be much less than now, and there will be a corresponding decrease of the distribution of money amongst them. Not only allottees, but all who work, share in the distribution, and good times now exist with them. If the history of other lumber districts is repeated on these reservations much of the land will become agricultural, especially for raising hay.

I followed the same general plan as last year of putting money in the bank for persons whom I judged were either too old or otherwise incompetent to take care of it. Of the \$30,000 placed by me in the bank for these Indians a large share still remains, and I am careful to see that they use it for a good purpose. It has increased their business talent wonderfully, for they have their own accounts at the bank, and every check passes through their hands after it is drawn. The old people are especially grateful, and say that it has saved them one-half of their money.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this agency during the past year have been under the charge of efficient instructors, and their success has been deserved.

The Indians all evince a greater interest in educational work than ever before, and seem to understand that only through punctuality and diligence can any excellence be attained.

Two schools, one at Bad River reservation and one at Lac Court d'Oreilles reservation, conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, had contracts whereby they were paid at the rate of \$7.50 cents per quarter for each pupil instructed. They have accomplished good work, and their average attendance has been good.

Last winter I was authorized to purchase at a price of \$600, from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the mission house owned by them on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. This has been used for a school, and is a great improvement on the old one, which was very poor.

Below I give a statement of the schools connected with this agency, together with the average attendance, names of teachers, with salary per annum:

Name of school.	Reservation.	Attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary paid per annum.
Lac du Flambeau.....	Lac du Flambeau ..	12	Clara Allen	\$800
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	22	Philomen Lafave	600
Vermillion Lake.....	Vermillion Lake....	30	{ N. Nelson	800
St. Mary's Catholic.....	Bad River	22	{ Belle Nelson	250
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	7	Sister Thaddea .....	.....
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Lac Court d'Oreilles.	10	Dominic Ducharme.....	480
Pah-quah-wong.....	do	12	S. J. Currie.....	600
Catholic Mission	do	45	James Dobie.....	600
Round Lake Mission	do	12	{ Sister Concepta.....	.....
Catholic Mission	Red Cliff.....	17	{ Sister Aloysia .....	.....
Parochial and Boarding	Bayfield, Wis	*46	{ S. A. Dougherty .....	.....
		†19	{ C. H. Dougherty .....	.....
			Sister Bonaventura Collping..	.....
			{ Sister Vincent Hunk .....	.....
			{ Sister Eugenia Dillon .....	.....

* Day.

† Boarding.

NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION.

Last spring the Northwest Indian Commission visited the Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, and Grand Portage bands of Chippewas to see if they could not be induced to abandon their reservations and move to the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. In every case they refused the generous offers made by the commission and preferred to remain in their old homes. I was surprised at this, especially in the case of the Grand Portage Indians, who have always lived in a state of abject poverty and in danger of starving every winter.

One reason for their being so obstinate, I think, is that a great deal of exploring for mineral is going on in that region which furnishes them with a great deal of work as packers. They also believe that there is a great quantity of mineral on their reservation, and are loth in consequence to give it up. The commission labored ably to convince them that it was for their best interests to remove, but they were deaf to all argument.

POTTAWATOMIES.

I was ordered last November to look into and report upon the condition of a small band of Pottawatomie Indians, who were said to be trespassing in Lincoln county, Wis. I found upon investigation that the band, numbering about 100, lived near Marshfield, Wis., and that they had no settled home, having no reservation upon which to move. They were, however, very friendly with the Lac du Flambeau Indians, with whom they had intermarried somewhat. I at once entered into negotiations with the Flambeaus to allow them to settle upon their reservation. After some delay these negotiations were brought to a successful termination, the Flambeaus evincing their willingness to allow them to take up their residence upon their reservation. This will be by far the best disposition to make of these Indians, and will cause all complaints to cease with regard to their being trespassers and guilty of burning valuable timber. Some money, however, will be necessary, and if this can be furnished the question of the disposition of these Indians will soon be at rest.

RAILROADS.

During the year the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railroad applied for right of way through the Bad River reservation. On May 25, 1887, I held a council of the Bad River band of Chippewas to determine the compensation due them from the railroad company. At the council the Indians demanded \$25 per acre for all lands used by the company in going through their reservation. The company refused to pay this on the ground that it was exorbitant; and the Indians refusing to take less the negotiations have, up to this time, been at a stand still. I am of the opinion that the demands of the Indians are out of all proportion, and would respectfully recommend \$10 per acre as a fair price.

I would state in conclusion that the moral tone of the Chippewa Indians is considerably higher than last year. I have had less trouble from whisky than ever before. The Indians are beginning to have better control of themselves and to learn the true value of property.

Missionary work has not been neglected, and I can see its beneficial effect wherever I go.

Very respectfully,

J. T. GREGORY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING,
July, 25, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as agent of the Shoshones and Northern Arapahoes, and am glad to say that I am able to give a more gratifying report than the former one.

My Indians have had regular issues of beef and flour every week in the year, a thing which during the past several years has been unknown to them, as by some mistake the flour was out in the spring, and at a time they most needed it to enable them to work at their crops. I succeeded in hauling all the flour during the summer, and when the winter set in as early as the 19th October, it was a great comfort to me to know that their food was safely housed in a convenient place, a thing which even the citizens of this valley did not provide for, and flour sold as high as \$6 a hundred, and could not even be procured at this figure. At one time a flour famine was seriously feared.

FARMING.

The provisions being on hand, the Indians had a fair chance at preparing their crops and fences, and, I am glad to say, went at it with more energy and system than I expected; and more of them than ever before have good crops of oats and vegetables and wheat, and larger and finer crops of hay, the latter now being cut and delivered to the U. S. quartermaster's department at Fort Washakie.

Both tribes have displayed great energy in fencing in their places, and have, during the year, inclosed large fields of hay and placed good fences about their crops. They have also built themselves a great many houses, and for the first time have shown in earnest that they wished to abandon tepees and live more like civilized man, and to encourage them I have issued cooking stoves to those who built houses, as far as I had them to give. Had I the doors and windows also to give them, it would encourage them to a great extent, and it would be economy to the Government in saving the purchase of duck for tepees.

DRUNKENNESS.

For over a year after the arrest of Axe for selling liquor to Indians a case of drunkenness was not seen on the reservation, but on the refusal of the jury to convict him on Indian testimony, others have entered into the traffic, and some cases have been discovered who have been arrested and kept at hard labor. The citizens in the neighborhood are, however, interesting themselves in discovering these liquor-traffickers, and I hope an example or two will soon put an end to their disgraceful pursuits.

SHELTERS.

We are in want of shelters for tools and implements, and temporary ones were authorized to be built, but before I could accomplish it the money had to be returned to the Treasury in filing a new bond. As soon as it is again given me I will build them and at least save the tools from the damage by exposure to the weather.

HOUSES.

The buildings at the agency have at a slight cost been kept in fair repair, but the stables and slaughter-house are nearly rotted down, and I hope soon to be furnished with the estimated funds to build new ones. The school barn, a very nice building, accidentally caught on fire at night and was destroyed, with two horses and its contents of hay, etc. The Episcopal church has procured a number of good logs and hauled them from the mountains to help build a school-room, much needed, and when the estimate made to enable me to procure other material for its erection is granted I will at once build it.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The carelessness in regard to the care of property, mentioned in my last year's report as having been noticed, has disappeared, and the conviction and sentence of Kongress for three years in the penitentiary for stealing has effectually put an end to thieving, which has for years been carried on at a greater or less degree.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

But little resort has been necessary in this respect, and what few cases of drunkenness and other offenses by Indians have been met by me by confinement in guard-house and hard labor.

There has been one case arrested by the civil authorities for larceny of a horse, and sentence of twelve months in the penitentiary given. I am convinced the wrong Indian has been punished in this case; in fact I am sure an Indian is punished when, in fact, a white man is the guilty party. And I am sorry to say that in this vicinity the act of Congress giving jurisdiction in certain cases to the county court is calculated to do the Indians a great deal of harm. A class of white men forming the juries in this county are such as are completely prejudiced against the race, and any Indian brought before them, whether guilty or innocent, is going to be convicted, as no Indian testimony will be considered, and the white testimony is all embittered and rendered inimical by remembrances of former wars and outrages they state the Indians have been guilty of. Could the Indians have a fair and impartial trial before men more enlightened and having more of Christian charity in their nature, the thieves alone would be punished, and this would work out very great good, as was intended by the act.

CIVILIZATION.

It is of slow progress, but I notice a decided change for the better. A disposition to live in houses, to plant and reap, and to encourage the schools, and to wear clothing to a greater extent than ever, are sure indications of a step forward.

FREIGHTING

has been carried on to a satisfactory extent, as is shown by the delivery of the flour used during the year, and the Indians have just delivered 100,000 pounds flour, making the return trip to Rawlins and back in the short time of thirteen days with over fifty wagons.

SANITARY CONDITION

appears to have been good, only a small appearance of measles happening during the year, which caused a cessation of school for two weeks. For further particulars I refer you to the physician's report.

STOCK RAISING.

This is carried on to a considerable degree in horses. Not so with cattle, but many of them have fine lots of good cows and young cattle. They derive considerable money from the sale of their ponies.

GRAZING.

The attempt to move citizens' cattle from the reservation was tried, but as soon as being removed they returned, and I am now at work obtaining evidence to prosecute owners of stock before the United States courts, but am not encouraged very much in the success of this plan, as the district attorney tells me that after all the expense is incurred by the Government, the findings of the juries will probably only be to the extent of one cent's damages in each case.

POLICE.

I am glad to say I have a well-regulated police force, which, considering its size, is as effective as I could desire it. Its members are energetic and obedient, and completely alive to the necessity of arresting and punishing the vicious.

SCHOOL.

The building of the agency school has just been repaired; the gable end having bulged out, had to be taken down and rebuilt. The school began the year in a prosperous and flourishing condition, but by a change made in the superintendent, in November, for a while continued its prosperity, and I had hoped it would even improve on its commencement prospects; but in a short time it turns out that the superintendent neglected his duties, his school was not kept up to the proper standard of discipline and morality, and he persevered in meddling more in agency matters than attending to his school duties; hence the school for a while was a failure until it fell into new hands by the removal of the discordant elements, and I am glad to report during the latter part of the session a return to its previous satisfactory condition.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The St. Stephen's School, about 30 miles from the agency, has constructed a very large building at great expense, but through neglect of contractors and a treacherous soil, after reaching the fourth story towards completion, the building is found insecure and useless for the purposes, and has been rejected and will be torn down, and when they begin to rebuild, as no proper site can be had on the land assigned, I shall have to select another outside of this assignment. The energy, pluck, and money which this church is using is bound in the end to lead to most satisfactory results, and with 400 Arapaho and 200 Shoshone children of school age, there is ample room for even more schools than we now have established, and I could take in 100 more scholars than now attend the agency school if the buildings estimated for could be granted.

The industrial teacher has displayed such knowledge and experience in farming and in inducing the Indian boys to work that we have had more vegetables than could be consumed by the school, and 15,000 pounds of potatoes were issued to the tribes for seed which had been raised in this way, and which had been bought with moneys furnished by your office heretofore.

In giving no overwrought account of the condition of my Indians, I can safely say that their improvement and advancement has been marked and is observed by all, and those who discouraged me when I arrived here by saying I had an impossible work before me now encourage me by saying they believe the work can be done.

I take pleasure in saying that the present agency and school employes give entire satisfaction and have co-operated with me in my work.

The relations between the military authorities and the agency continue to be most pleasant, each sustaining and aiding the other in their respective duties without clashing in any way.

Thanking you and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the confidence and support you have extended to me, which during the past six months was especially needed and effectually rendered, and requesting you to continue this assistance,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JONES,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL,
Sitka, Alaska, August 2, 1887.

Quiet, steady progress has characterized our school work this year. The number of pupils seeking admission has increased until more than 100 names are upon the roll. You know the contract calls for 75 only. We have not exerted ourselves to gather children from the different tribes, but rather await their coming. We have children from eight different tribes.

Slowly some of the Indians are beginning to feel that it is a privilege to be permitted to place their children in school for gratuitous care and instruction. Still, there are many benighted parents who think they ought to be paid for giving their children a chance to be taught the white man's way of living and learning. Their crude ideas are so vague that they think they are doing us a great favor and placing us under lasting obligations by giving us a child to support and educate. A compulsory school law is the only salvation for thousands of helpless heathen children in Alaska, who in their primitive state are as the beasts of the forest. Congress can easily open the way for their ransom and amelioration.

Both naval and civil officers stationed here now are in harmony with us, and encourage the natives to school their children. These officers have shown us favors and rendered the school assistance, which we would gladly reciprocate. The grand jury inspected the school and reported our work in the most favorable terms, which is gratifying to the faithful teachers, all of whom have toiled incessantly and with unabated rigor.

Indeed, all our teachers have labored with devoted missionary zeal, forgetting self, remembering only their labor of love to a heathen race. No pains have been spared to give each child personal care and practical instruction in the most needful branches of Christian and secular knowledge. What a happy sanitary change for these children of the forest, to be regularly washed, bathed, clothed, and taught the ways of civilized life. An inspection of the household management, dormitories, kitchen, sewing-room, domestic order, cleanliness, neatness, cheerfulness, the healthful, moral, and religious tone and teachings which characterizes the work of the school and pervades the life of each child, will convince the most skeptical that a good work is being done, and that a great reformation has already been achieved.

To the tourist who has but an hour in which to take in the scope of the work, the full fruition of the educational efforts in behalf of these waifs of mountain and sea can not be fully grasped, yet many have been the expressions of surprise, mingled with gratification, to find that the Indian is really teachable, that he has capacity for training, and is susceptible of culture.

The natives of Alaska are not Indians in the habitual sense of the word. While they live in tribes, and have chiefs, Indian customs and laws, yet they receive no Government rations, have no reservations, and can not be considered wards of the Government. They are and always have been self-sustaining. However, they greatly need the fostering care of the Government, the maintenance of schools, free and industrial. Industrial schools and kindred industries are not only essential and important auxiliaries to their speedy civilization, but the most potent factors in lifting them from the depths of degradation, transforming their manner of life, and giving them the power to earn a livelihood, to live by the fruits of their own industry, and soon enjoy the blessings of American citizenship.

Our school work is so arranged that half the day of each pupil is devoted to learning from books and half the day to learning how to do the world's work. We find our Indian pupils are earnest and sedulous in their desire to learn to speak and write English, and they are persistently eager to learn trades and helpful industries.

Two of our boys and girls having completed their course in the school, have since married. We are assisting them to build cottage houses on the mission grounds, away from the contaminating influence of tribal relations. Here American ideas will continue to grow, Christian graces will be fostered and encouraged, Christian hands will grasp theirs, and loving hearts will ever open to them. They will continue to receive advice and counsel from the teachers of the school, and we hope to see them keep model homes, which will not only bring happiness to their own households, but will serve to emulate their Indian friends.

We are gradually enlarging our facilities for instruction in industrial trades and kindred pursuits. A boat-house and carpenter-shop, the two combined, 24 by 60, is now in process of erection. A shoe-shop is also being made ready and a skillful shoemaker can find employment immediately. A printing press and outfit has just been received,

and it is our purpose to edit a small monthly paper in the interest of schools and missionary work among the natives of Alaska.

Another very pressing need is a hospital for the proper care and treatment of the woefully diseased. This humane need has been so urgently pressed upon the woman's executive committee of the Board of Home Missions that we have just received official notice to begin the erection of a hospital without delay. I beg leave to urgently request that the sum of \$3,000 annually be appropriated through your Department toward the support of the hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. KELLY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

KEAM'S CAÑON INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZONA,
September 5, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report. I arrived in Holbrook on May 26, took charge of the supplies at that place, and then proceeded to Keam's Cañon.

On my arrival I took charge of buildings and grounds rented by the Government. I found the buildings in good condition, but some changes are necessary in some of the rooms to fit them for school purposes, such as putting in more windows, doors, and partitions. Inclosed by stone fences I find about 27 acres of good ground, all of which can be tilled and irrigated. The supply of water is abundant and good; in fact, the best I have found in the Territory. On account of the excessive drought the Indian horses were so poor that I could not get them to do any freighting, which made it necessary for me to go to Holbrook to secure freighters.

After my return from Holbrook I visited the Moquis villages, held a consultation with the chiefs and principal men to ascertain how many children could be obtained for school. The next day I visited, with an interpreter, every house in the three villages on the first mesa, and was promised 56 children, about 40 from the second mesa, and probably a few from the exclusive Oraibis.

Since the arrival of my supplies I have put the desks and bedsteads together and put them in their places, made tables for office and store rooms out of boxes, examined invoices and compared them with goods, made shelves in store-rooms, and arranged the goods on them. I have not had lumber to do as I wished in making the necessary changes. The matron has been employed with the sewing-machine in making dresses for the girls, sheets, shirts, chemises, aprons, towels, etc.

I think that the prospect for a school is good, as the Moquis seem anxious to learn the language and ways of the whites. Several of the Navajos seem to want their children to attend this school. I have been to Albuquerque to purchase provisions, as I found I could not get them at Holbrook. By the last of this month I hope to be able to open the school, and will try my best to make it a success.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GALLAHER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, DAKOTA,
August 30, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this school.

The highest enrollment during any one quarter has been 86. The greatest number in school at any one time has been 81. The average attendance for the year has been 67. Over 100 different pupils have been enrolled during the year. Quite a number of those who went home last July and August on the annual vacation did not return to school. One of the chief reasons for the leaving school at that time was a promise made by a former agent that three years comprised the length of school life. Some were retained at the agency on the groundless plea of being required to aid in the farm work. The hands of the superintendent were tied. He possessed no power to compel attendance at school.

Whenever sickness occurred among the children the Indians withdrew them, cut-

ting down the actual daily attendance. Under proper instructions the Indians could have been compelled to have allowed their children to remain in school more regularly. The same instructions would have maintained a school at this place of over a hundred pupils.

FARMING.

The crops on the farm have been a partial failure this year. The unbroken drought that prevailed through the months of May and June retarded the growth of all cereals and injured garden vegetation. One hundred and ten acres have been cultivated the past year. Forty acres were sowed to oats, 30 acres to wheat, 4 acres to barley, 6 acres to corn, 4 acres to beans, 18 acres to potatoes, and the balance to garden. The late rains have caused a bountiful supply of potatoes and corn. The barley and wheat have been a complete failure. Oats about a third of a crop.

The garden has been a great source of profit to the school. The children have had a bountiful supply of peas, beans, squash, onions, etc. The marked contrast in the appearance of the pupils and the decrease in sickness this summer over last summer is wholly attributable to a wholesome supply of garden vegetables. A good garden connected with the school is of untold value.

STOCK.

In June there was delivered at the school 30 head of Cotswold sheep and 35 head of yearling and two-year-old heifers. This stock is well graded and is the finest-looking herd in the surrounding country. The unlimited grazing lands lying to the north and west of the school renders stock-raising an important factor at this school. An immense body of hay land is adjacent to the school and would furnish hay enough to winter 400 head of cattle. The country was intended for a cattle country. To winter the stock the coming winter there is cut and stacked at the barn 150 tons of hay.

TINSMITHING.

The tin-shop has employed 5 boys the past year in learning the trade. A miscellaneous assortment of 2,891 pieces of tinware have been made. The shop has been closed several times during the year and the tinner and boys detailed to do other work, important and more necessary. The work in this department has been highly satisfactory as to the character of the work.

CARPENTERING.

More valuable work has been secured from this department than any other. The carpenter, with three boys, has overhauled all the school buildings, barns, sheds, and shops the past year. This department is one of most essential and vital interest connected with the school. Pupils in this branch of industry have made rapid progress.

HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP.

This shop has been hindered in its work. During vacation the employé had to be detailed to assist in other work. October 1 he was relieved by orders of an inspector. He was reinstated November 24 and 10 boys placed under his charge. Nine sets of double harness were made and the repairing of shoes kept up with the needs of the school. January 21 the shop was consumed by fire. Another room was fitted up for a shop and work again commenced. April 1 the resignation of the mechanic in charge was accepted and an Indian graduate of Hampton, Va., was placed in charge of the shoe-shop. The work of this young man is good and he is very successful in imparting his instruction. He is trustworthy, a thorough mechanic, a credit to the school that trained him, and a faithful employé of this school.

BLACKSMITHING.

This industry was closed down October 1 by orders of an inspector.

SEWING ROOM.

The sewing room has turned off very valuable work the past year. The girls have improved in their work, and engage in their daily labors with cheer and alacrity.

During the year there has been made 226 aprons, 30 pillow-cases, 114 chemises, 117 dresses, 157 pairs drawers, 14 pairs overalls, 36 pairs pants, 41 sheets, 23 shirts, 5 suits, 35 towels, 48 undershirts, besides a bountiful supply of mending done, which is the bulk of the work.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry has been presided over by an Indian girl of this school at a salary of \$240 per annum. She has faithfully performed her duties. Under the wise guidance of the matron she has developed into an employé worthy of her hire.

KITCHEN.

The kitchen has been in charge of Mrs. Mary Bissell, who has used her utmost endeavors to train those under her charge in the arts of cookery. The healthful appearance of the pupils, the scrupulously clean dining room and kitchen, are fitting reflections upon her work. Several of the girls have advanced far enough to be intrusted with the care of the kitchen.

DORMITORIES.

During the forepart of the year the boys' dormitories had been thoroughly repaired and painted. They were large and airy, and arranged with advantage. In January they were destroyed by fire. Other buildings have been utilized for dormitory purposes since. The origin of the fire was of mysterious occurrence. Only through strong efforts put forth were the warehouse and other buildings saved.

CLASS-ROOM WORK.

The work of the class room for the past year has been very encouraging. The teachers of the former year continued throughout the past year. The marked progress of the pupils, the intense rivalry manifested between different sections of the school in friendly contest, were marks of progress. The Indian boy or girl will study the same as the white child; in some studies they are as apt. Their deportment in the school room is better than of the average white school. I have seen whites in the school room whose parents boasted of their high grade of intellectuality, yet, when contrasted with the general demeanor of these Indian children, an impartial critic would reverse the title of barbarism.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of this school is good. But little sickness has occurred the past year, and that which did occur was on account of the impurities of the water. During the latter part of the year several cases of poisoning from contact with the poison-ivy vine occurred, but were of little consequence. The Indians always make a break for the school upon the first report of sickness, no matter how trivial. If they can steal away the child, he is carried to the camp. The brother of the agency interpreter was stolen from the dormitory during the night and carried out on the plains to camp all night, and died from the effects of exposure the following day. The physician of the school reports to me that this procedure is the serious drawback in the practice of his profession. An Indian girl ran away from school in December and was badly frozen. Another case in January resulted in death to a young girl sixteen years of age. An Indian child will run away whenever the roving disposition seizes it. The facilities for escaping from school here could not be excelled. Three rods from the school begins an interminable swamp, and when once they reach that all hope is lost in catching them until they arrive at the agency. Nothing but a wall surrounding the school, with iron gates, sentinels posted, could prevent escape.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The actual attendance at this school has been below what it should be. There have been more children at Fort Berthold. The writer has urged that rations be stopped until the school was filled. The agent believed in the opposite policy. There should be a compulsory educational law, and the Indians made to place their children in school. Dakota has a large foreign population. Her legislators believe in education. They have a compulsory educational law and enforce it. Her schools to-day are her

pride. Her population is rapidly becoming assimilated. The Indian should be educated for the same reason. He should be subject to the same law. He has demonstrated that he can be educated. This everlasting begging and importuning an Indian to avail himself of the advantages offered by a beneficent government is all foolishness. They should be compelled to educate. The old Indian, steeped in centuries of ignorance, is not capable of thinking for his progeny. The compulsory power should be given an agent, and if he refuses to enforce it he should be removed from a position which he disgraces.

The superintendent should be allowed a contingent fund to defray necessary expenses that are constantly arising. There is not always time to ask for authority to make the expenditures. Often the mere power to purchase necessary articles would result in a saving and be a benefit to the school. His official bond is guarantee enough that he will not prostitute the privilege given.

A more speedy examination of quarterly accounts would have a tendency to improve the service. Were accounts examined in time to allow corrections to be made in the following quarter, it would have a good effect upon the status of accounts.

The cost of maintaining this school the past year has been greater than in former years. It has been a different school; from a mere boarding-school it has been developed into an industrial school. Heretofore there has been no expense in maintaining shops. The past year it has had industrial pursuits taught. The winter was extremely severe and likewise added to the cost for apparent reasons.

The pupils that have finished school have gone back to the reservation. If any have fallen back, it is not the fault of their training nor the fault wholly of the Indian. The Government has provided no home for him, furnished him no chance to work. No inducement is held out to him; no stimulating example is set for him to follow. He is cast back upon the reservation among his people. If he falls, no matter; if he succeeds, it is merely an example of the survival of the fittest.

The missionary influence at the school has been under the direction of C. L. Hall and A. J. Garry, missionaries. Both have visited the school alternate Sundays, and have used their best endeavors to impart and inculcate the cardinal principles of Christianity. To their zealous and indefatigable labors they have conscious pride of knowing that their labors have not been amiss.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 21, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report for Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. As I did not have charge of the institute until January 1, 1887, my report will be confined chiefly to the work of the last half of the year. For the efficient labors of my predecessors, and the condition of the school previous to July 1, 1886, I will refer to the very able reports of Dr. Marvin and Colonel Grabowski, already published.

Pupils in attendance January 1, 1887, numbered 250, from 27 tribes, namely, Cheyenne, Apache, Arapaho, Chippewa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, Iowa, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Kaw, Muncie, Miami, New York, Omaha, Ottawa, Osage, Peoria, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Quapaw, Sac and Fox, Seminole, Shawnee, Sioux, Wyandotte.

The first question presented for solution, on assuming charge, was that of rations. For some time my predecessors had issued 10 per cent. in excess of Government rations, as authorized by the regulations, and still complaint was made by the pupils that they had not enough to eat. Orders were given to reduce the rations to the regulation standard at once, and to institute a search for thieves. After a time leakages were stopped, some changes in employes made, and complaint of short rations ceased. But rations in an Indian training school are like liberty in a government, and require eternal vigilance for their preservation.

Next came the work of filling up the school to its full capacity. Applications were made to Indian agents for pupils from their respective agencies only to be met by unfavorable responses. The following from Agent Williams, of the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, is a sample:

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
January 21, 1887.

C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Haskell Institute:

DEAR SIR: Your communication relative to Indian children is received. I had secured nine children and intended to have started for your school Friday last, but every one refused to go, and the parents withdrew their consent. There is a deep-rooted prejudice in the minds of the Indians against Haskell Institute, caused in part by the death of some of their children there, but I think

more particularly on account of the rigid discipline of the school, as the pupils from this agency are continually writing to their people of the severe rules, etc., of the school.

Superintendent Grabowski visited the agency recently for the purpose of procuring pupils, but, after ten days or more work, with all the assistance I could render him, he succeeded in obtaining but one pupil.

Under these circumstances, and with the advice of the Commissioner, I visited the Indian Territory to procure pupils for the school. The visit was delayed, however, until new methods of discipline had time to bear fruit. These methods were court-martials by the pupils for serious offenses like drunkenness or theft, and the absence of corporal punishment and abusive language in all cases of correction. No employé was to correct a pupil in anger, or was to show anger in any case, although obedience to rules must be strictly enforced. After a fair trial of such a course, and after the pupils had written to their parents their approval of the new dispensation, the visit was made, with the authority from the Commissioner to procure pupils from the Indian Territory with certain limitations.

Among the limitations was one that no pupil could be taken from the reservation schools unless the children consented, and the superintendents, agents, and parents were willing and anxious for them to attend Haskell Institute. This condition made it exceedingly difficult to procure pupils from these schools. When children could be found desirous of attending at Haskell often the parents would object, and when parents and children both were willing the superintendent or agent would object. Especially would the latter refuse their assent for the better class of pupils to leave the reservation schools. With perhaps one exception superintendents were only willing that what are termed bad and unruly children should leave their school and go to Haskell.

The regulations provide that where practicable a regular transfer of scholars should be made once a year from the agency schools to those known as industrial training schools, or to schools in the States, the pupils transferred to be in good health, and recommended for transfer by the officers of the schools and agents as a reward for meritorious conduct. This is a most wise provision. If all the children of the reservation could be put into reservation schools till twelve or fifteen years of age, and then be sent to an industrial training school till taught some industry, the Indian question would be solved in one generation.

Turning from the reservation schools to the camps, it is found to be no easy task to procure children. If they could not be induced to attend a school nearer their homes, how could they be made willing to go a long distance from home to the States, of which they were ignorant?

Under these discouraging circumstances, only 102 pupils have been procured for Haskell between January 1 and July 1, not counting the 36 pupils from the Iowa schools, who left that State for this school the last of June. These additions would have exceeded the capacity of the buildings had it not been for the vacation and expiration of the three-years' term of many pupils. The indications are that the places of such as have finished their term and left will be more than filled by new accessions, and more room will be needed at the beginning of the school year.

For a history of the school work I would refer to the report of the principal teacher, inclosed herewith. The work done in the school-room under the direction of the principal, J. P. Gorman, who is most efficient, has been most thorough and satisfactory. No school can show a better-qualified corps of teachers than Haskell at the present time or more conscientious devotion to duty.

The industrial feature of the institute has received its full share of attention. The farm has been enlarged by the purchase of 210 acres, including fields, orchards, and meadows, making in all 490 acres, all of which is utilized. The work of the farm and garden has all been done by the pupils, with the exception of the use of a self-binder and thrasher in harvesting the wheat and oats. Besides the farm and garden work, pupils have been engaged in well-digging, stone-quarrying, hauling, excavating for buildings, draining, making mortar, attending masons, etc. All the carpenter work on the place, with the exception of a few days' work on the ice-house, has been done by the pupils, under the supervision of one man, Mr. Putt.

Shoemaking, wagon-making, blacksmithing, painting, engineering, tailoring, and dressmaking, are carried on under the directions of competent instructors. The facilities for most of these industries have been limited, but a building has been erected, and is nearly completed, in a most substantial manner, for the accommodation of the various trades. This building, 60 by 40 feet, three stories, will accommodate blacksmithing, wagon-making, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, printing, painting and tin shop. The building will be warmed by steam, and have every comfort needed.

A new building also is being erected over the boilers, which will afford ample facilities for all work connected with a laundry. Two new boilers and a smoke-stack of brick are under way, and will be completed before cold weather. A new foundation has been put in for an enlarged carpenter's shop, which will comfortably accommodate all pupils desirous of learning that trade. The new ice-house, 30 feet square

and 20 feet in height, is a substantial structure, and will be ample for the institute. This statement, with tree-setting, walk-building, draining, etc., will indicate some of the changes since the last annual report. For the details and results in the different industries reference is made to the statistical report herewith submitted.

While there is great diversity among the pupils in regard to character, disposition, ability, and industry, on the whole the results are most satisfactory. When three hundred and fifty children of any tribe or nation demonstrate by actual experiment that they can do all the work, under proper supervision, required for their daily subsistence, from kitchen and dining-room to dormitory; when they can do all the work required to farm 490 acres of land, perform all the labor required, with trifling exceptions; to erect several substantial buildings of stone and wood, and manufacture a great variety of articles in a neat and substantial manner, besides attending school one half of each day, such children demonstrate that they are worth saving, and that the time and money expended in their behalf are not wasted.

For religious and moral character no school of equal number can show a better record. To receive religious instruction, the pupils are permitted to attend the churches in the town of Lawrence, each pupil attending the church of its preference. So far they have been as free from restraint while in attendance at church as any citizen child, and no breach of decorum or propriety has been reported or detected. On each Sunday afternoon all attend Sunday-school in the chapel, and take a lively interest in the lessons. On these occasions several citizens in the neighborhood act as teachers, and render most welcome assistance. On two or three evenings of each week the pupils hold prayer or religious meetings, which are well attended.

As no private intercourse is permitted between the sexes, two evenings in the week are devoted to music or literary exercises and social intercourse. On these occasions the employes participate, and the influence is most salutary.

All Indian children are fond of singing, and it is the purpose to teach them not only to sing by rote or the ear, but by note as well. Their musical education is not limited to vocal music. The citizens of Lawrence very generously contributed the funds necessary to purchase a full set of instruments for a band, which has been organized, and which has made remarkable progress under the instruction of our wagon-maker and excellent musician, Mr. Buch.

The pupils manifested a desire for newspapers, and in response to a note in the Lawrence papers, some fifty editors contribute their issues for the students' reading-room, which has been fitted up by them with a suitable desk and other conveniences. Also, they made a very neat and beautiful book-case, which, thanks to the friends of the Indians far and near, is being well filled with choice books and pamphlets.

The discipline, except during vacation, is thorough, systematic, and largely self-enforced. The male pupils are organized into companies, and the various movements from place to place are made with military precision and order. Each commissioned officer is disciplinarian to a certain degree for his company, while serious offenses are punished by a court-martial of pupils. The punishments, while not corporeal, are always equal to the offense, and are never resisted or complained of by the offenders. So far as practicable pupils of character and influence are selected as drill officers and disciplinarians, and none can excel them. Over these, however, are the principal teacher for the school work and the industrial teacher for outside affairs. These men are well fitted for this duty, as they maintain their dignity and self-respect as well as the respect of the pupils.

The sanitary condition of the institute has been usually good. With the exception of measles, no epidemic has prevailed. Six have died within the year, and several have been sent home with chronic diseases. Very many children bring with them latent and incurable diseases which must sooner or later develop. Aside from such cases and the measles, the school has been highly favored.

The sanitary condition in general would be greatly improved with a sufficient supply of good water easily obtained. The season has been exceptionally dry, the driest known for many years, and a general scarcity has prevailed. Haskell has suffered accordingly. To obtain water for ordinary purposes about the buildings, it has been necessary to haul it a considerable distance, and pump much of it by hand. Even when water in the wells is abundant it is difficult to obtain. Either water should be procured from the city water-works, or an elevated reservoir should be provided from which it could be drawn, not pumped, for culinary and sanitary purposes at all times.

Additional room is needed for the accommodation of the school. The appropriation is for 450 pupils, and there are teachers and employes sufficient to care for that number. To properly grade and instruct those pupils at least two additional school-rooms should be provided. As it is now, two teachers will be compelled to occupy the chapel for a school-room. The dining-room can not well accommodate more than 350, neither can the chapel. Also, that number is all that should be put in the dormitories, unless some of the employes procure rooms elsewhere. A large building should be erected, with a dining-room of sufficient capacity to accommodate 500 pupils,

and dormitories for 350. By extending the chapel, which is nearly in a square form, some 40 feet to the rear, sufficient room could be had to accommodate all the pupils in the chapel, and two additional rooms could be provided underneath for school purposes. Just what particular plan shall be adopted is not so important as it is to have the room required. The present appropriation is believed to be sufficient to cover the cost of such buildings as are named above, but if any better plan can be suggested it should be adopted.

These are some of the present wants, but there are prospective requirements which should be taken into consideration. Haskell Institute is most favorably situated for a training school for Indians, being convenient to all the tribes, whether on the north or south. The climate is similar to that of the reservations, and is as healthy as exists anywhere in the States. The site is most beautiful, and the plant ample for the accommodation of 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. It requires but few more employes to care for this number than for 500, while better facilities can be afforded for a large school than a small one. If I rightly interpret the policy of the Government, it is that every Indian child shall be given a common-school and industrial education at the earliest day possible, after which they will have homes of their own and all the privileges of citizenship. This will call for compulsory action on the part of the Government in placing children in school, and the erection of more school buildings, especially for industrial instruction.

In closing this report I desire to commend the employes for their efficient assistance and good will, and express my gratitude to the Department for its uniform courtesy and for the lively interest it has taken in the welfare of this school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following are some of the productions and articles made or repaired from January 1 up to and including June 30, 1887:

Products of the farm.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat.....bushels..	156	Peas.....bushels..	12
Corn (estimated).....do....	300	Radishes.....do....	10
Oats.....do....	1,100	Currants.....do....	10
Potatoes.....do....	1,000	Tomatoes.....do....	50
Turnips.....do....	5	Cucumbers.....do....	2½
Onions.....do....	10	Parsnips.....do....	10
Beans.....do....	20	Squashes.....do....	25
Fruit, various.....do....	1,000	Eggs.....dozen..	51½
Hay.....tons..	75	Milk.....gallons..	1,130
Beets.....bushels..	30	Butter.....pounds..	221

Mending department.

Total number of garments repaired from February 11, date on which the mending room was made a regular feature of the industrial work, up to and including June 30, 1887, 4,521.

Shoemaking department.

Pairs shoes made from April 20 to June 30, 1887.....	146
Pieces harness repaired from April 20 to June 30, 1887.....	20

Tailoring department.

Uniform coats made.....	128
Uniform pants made.....	33
Pants (children's) made.....	13
Waists (children's) made.....	20
Hickory shirts made.....	108
Towels made.....	25

Sewing department.

[Total number of various goods manufactured from January 1 to June 30, 1887.]

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	197	Ruffles	40
Bed-spreads	49	Handkerchiefs	48
Clothes bags	30	Towels	87
Caps (knit)	7	Gowns (night)	6
Table-spreads	56	Dresses (skirts ruffled)	113
Desk covers	5	Towels (roller)	52

Carpenter's department.

Articles manufactured, repairs, etc.	Number.	Value of time.	Total value.
Ladder 14 feet long	1	\$1. 00	\$2. 00
Ladder 20 feet long	1	1. 25	2. 50
Revolving desks	2	15. 00	30. 00
Provision bins	2	6. 00	10. 00
Cupboard	1	9. 00	20. 00
Do	1	3. 00	5. 00
Ice house	1	250. 00	900. 00
Carpenter's tool-chest	1	2. 00	4. 00
Carpenter's trestles	4	1. 00	2. 00
Book-case	1	40. 00	60. 00
Do	1	2. 00	3. 00
Easel	1	2. 00	3. 00
Table 30 by 60 inches	1	3. 00	6. 00
Trestles building	3	1. 00	2. 00
Grain-bin	1	3. 00	4. 00
Meat-safe	1	2. 50	5. 00
Window-screens	99	25. 00	45. 00
Door	1	12. 00	17. 00
Wooden guns	200	10. 00	20. 00
Work on shop building		100. 00	.....
Labor in repairs on hospital		5. 00	6. 00
Repairs on boys' building		200. 00	400. 00
Repairs on girls' building		25. 00	75. 00
Miscellaneous repairs		50. 00	150. 00
Total		768. 75	1, 772. 50

Wagon-maker's department.

Articles manufactured, repairs, etc.	Number.	Value.	Value labor on wood.
Repairing dump-cart		\$2. 50	\$1. 50
Repairing haul-cart		3. 00	2. 00
Repairing lumber-wagon		4. 25	3. 00
Repairing truck		2. 00	1. 00
Repairing work-bench		5. 60	2. 00
Repairing spring wagon		3. 50	2. 25
New work-bench	1	9. 00	6. 00
Caru-marker	1	7. 30	2. 00
Wagon doubletrees, at 75 cents	2	1. 50	60
Plow doubletrees	1	75	30
Shafts in truck wagon	2	3. 00	2. 00
Thimble skein	1	.....	30
Bottom in wagon-bed	1	.....	2. 50
Felloes in wagon-wheel	2	60	.....
Repairing wheelbarrow .....		.....	2. 00
Stone-boat .....		.....	.....
New farm-wagon		160. 00	50. 00
Shaft in cultivator	1	.....	70
Repairing wheelbarrow .....		.....	1. 00
Repairing cultivator .....		.....	1. 75
Repairing hay-rake .....		.....	2. 00
Repairing stone-barrow .....		.....	1. 00
Shaft in hay-rake .....		.....	1. 25
Sundries .....		.....	5. 00

In addition to the above the wagon maker assisted the carpenter in building the ice-house and in various other ways.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 15, 1887.

SIR: With the termination of another fiscal year, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this school.

The period thus far passed presents, in one sense, quite an important factor in the school's history, being, as it is, the end of the first prescribed term, and therefore a test of the benefits or rather proof of the results of the three years' labor.

The quota carried for the past year has been greater than in any previous one, running, as it did, over 170. In fact, our buildings have been overcrowded, carrying, as we did for some weeks, as many as 215 children. The total number thus far enrolled in the school since its commencement, February 20, 1884, climbs up to 383, of which number we have at this date 190 in attendance, being 20 more than the appropriation requirement. In order to form a better as well as a more succinct statement of the arrival, departure, and average attendance, the following tabular form may prove of some use:

Tribes.	Present during the year.		Arrived in the year.		Returned in the year.		Died in the year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sioux:								
Yankton.....	9	3	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	72	22	3	1	55	15	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	14	8	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omahas.....	5	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	14	8	5	11	2	2	1	.....
Poncas.....	9	2	4	1	1	2	.....	.....
Arickarees.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandans.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes.....	25	1	25	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Santees.....	4	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	146	59	53	27	64	24	2	.....

A review of the above, as well as a comparison with it, of the one furnished last year, will readily show the various changes in the school. It will be seen that our average attendance is greater, and that the number of tribes represented is increased. Another fact may be noticed—the large number returned home. This is due to the term of many having expired. In regard to their conduct after their return home, views will be presented under the head of general remarks. In the mean time I will take up the several subjects of our school and industrial interests.

FARM.

No particular change during the year has been made in the farm, except such as naturally comes in the planting and raising of the various crops. The several yields have been good, and in many cases above the average. The wheat crop, of which nearly 800 bushels were raised, proved a vast saving in living expense, the same being given in exchange for flour. The corn and oats yield were equally good. In this connection it may be added with truth that no more productive, satisfactory, beneficial, or pleasing industry was ever offered to the Indian. Our boys, almost without exception, preferred farm work.

GARDENING.

This has been made a very important factor in the industrial branch. It has not been without its results in more instances than one. The variety in vegetables, as well as the abundant quantity of all, has made our table fare quite an easy problem. The children by degrees formed a taste for the garden products, and seemed to crave less the meat diet. Perhaps the greatest satisfaction in this respect experienced is the fact that another step, and that, too, an important one, has been made by them towards adopting a better way of living. The orchard, planted under my predecessor, although not yet bearing fruit, is in a flourishing condition, and gives evidence of becoming one of the finest in the country. In each of the two matters above referred to, the entire labor part has been performed by the boys in the school, the farmer only supervising the work.

BUILDINGS.

The school buildings remain about the same, although considerable labor and money has been expended in putting them in proper and suitable repair. The improved appearance, as well as conveniences thus added, make the total outlay for repairs a sure and satisfactory investment. Every private room, dormitory, and hallway, besides school-rooms, kitchen, assembly rooms, wash-rooms and dining-room have been painted; thus rendering the building clean, habitable, and healthy. Of new buildings erected, the most substantial is the carpenter-shop, which is 40 by 20, and being two stories and a half high, lined and ceiled throughout, is sufficiently commodious. A barn, cow-shed, hog-shed, ice-house, granary and corn-crib have also been erected. The granary and ice-house are built of brick, and very well adapted for the purpose intended. Underneath the former is a large root-cellar the same size as the building, and capable of holding many hundred bushels of vegetables. But little skilled labor was employed in the erection of any of the above. The boys took to the work with a will and spirit, displaying a very great interest, as they beheld, day by day, each structure approaching completion. Another fact to be noticed in reference to the granary is that it is absolutely mouse and rat tight, and thereby free from the serious objection urged against such buildings when of wood.

Still another important feature to be mentioned is the erection of a 60-foot wind-mill tower with a 12-foot power wheel, and a 300-barrel tank, elevated sufficiently to carry water to the attic story. About 500 feet of water-main has been laid, thus bringing water into the girls' and boys' wash-room and kitchen. A large cesspool has been dug and walled with brick, and connected with the building by some 300 feet of 6-inch tile. The old laundry building has been repaired, with a view to using same for a shop of some kind, when the contemplated laundry is completed.

A careful estimate of the value added to the Government property by the above buildings, on a basis of what they would cost were they built with skilled labor would not fall far short of \$8,000.

TRADES.

The following industries, in addition to farming and gardening, have been opened to the benefit of the boys, viz: Carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, harness-making, shoe-making, and printing. The first and second of these trades are found on the premises. In these ample and steady work was provided for the boys; cold or bad weather was the only thing preventing. The detail in each has been of six to eight boys each half day. With few exceptions they have improved.

As to the other trades, places were found in the village for a detail. They have regularly gone to their work and very seldom came back any complaint. At times, however, some unsatisfactory reports were returned, but they were not frequent, in comparison with the same number of white apprentices. This plan, however, does not seem to be attended with as much satisfaction as shops upon the premises. In these instances it is possible to maintain entire control over the pupils, while in the other, for a time, they pass away, and are, at least to some extent, under the evil temptations, which all shops in a small place are apt to be cursed with, being, as they oftentimes are, the resort of idlers rather than workers. This objection will very soon be overcome, as we are looking forward and hope soon to have all these trades introduced upon the Government premises, and so have shops of our own. In fact, plans already have been prepared, and contracts for the delivery of material are already under consideration.

SCHOOL STOCK.

This consists chiefly of cattle, horses, and hogs. The herd of the first has greatly increased, and the purchase of four milch cows considerably added to the supply of milk. With this the children's tables have been well provided, and this fact has proved an extreme source of delight to them. The hogs did fairly well. Cholera was very prevalent in the county, and the school herd sustained some losses. However, many were not affected, and the farmer and boys butchered a large number for winter's use. Some of the meat was served fresh, but the greater part, hams and shoulders particularly, was salted down and served later on in the year, thus affording the children a winter's change of meat diet, a fact which they greatly relished.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

This forms a very important part in the training of the children. Here the industries are put aside, and the mental faculties of the children are tested. The solution of the Indian question can not be worked out in a single day or year. It must be tested by a regular, earnest, and faithful application of the combined influence and

strength of study and labor. Let this be lost sight of, and the work will flag or be improperly performed. Continuous and systematic work has been, therefore, given to this department. Study and its features were inculcated more with a view to the practical than the scholastic. The idea of learning by rote and observation, apart from reasoning and inquiry, has been steadily discountenanced. The theory has proved a successful one, and in consequence a sure and very perceptible advancement has been noticeable. More interest in studies has been manifested, accompanied by a greater zeal and determination to push forward, the united power of which has produced a bolder expansion of thought, and that openly in the English tongue. It was the closing of a three years' course to many, and the hope is strong—may the belief be stronger and the realization surer—that the school-room work will not be lost.

GROUNDS.

Vast changes in this respect have been made. Two years ago nothing had been done. To-day the grounds in front and around the buildings are seeded down with blue grass, and a very pretty lawn greets the eye. Numerous trees of various kinds, as well as much shrubbery, have been planted. Flower beds also have been laid out, and an open drive-way to the main entrance. A neat and tasty picket fence divides and subdivides the girls', boys', and officers' grounds.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Taking everything into consideration, the general health of the children has been good. Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and anything tending to create or harbor disease far removed. It must be expected that some sickness will occur where so many children are together. Our hospitals, both for girls and boys, are in the main school building. Their locality, as well as their arrangement, renders them illy fit for the purpose intended. Thus we are deprived of any proper and judicious means to prevent the spread of contagious disease. This serious difficulty will be met as soon as the new hospital is completed.

Our death-rate has been two—one a Winnebago and the other an Arapaho. The latter can hardly be credited to the school, inasmuch as he was a man grown, came here sick, and in fact was beyond the reach of care and treatment at the time of his arrival.

In this connection it must be stated that the want of proper bathing facilities occasions much annoyance. Not only would there be less trouble in keeping the children clean and healthy, but the proportion of sickness would be materially lessened. As was the case last year, so this, our bathing has to be done in common wooden wash-tubs. The process of heating the water is crude and unsatisfactory. It may appear an easy task, but the practical work of washing over 170 children with our present arrangements almost discourages the bravest.

HOUSE-WORK.

This belongs almost exclusively to the girls, and falls under the management of the matron and cook. Each month the girls have been changed in their work. It is true the variety of labor to which they may be assigned is not so great as falls to the lot of the boys; they are apt, though, in their several departments and show evidences of industry. They are easier managed and give less trouble than the boys; they more readily take up with the duties assigned them, are more careful of their dress, and seem better disposed to adopt a new way of living. Owing to the very poor laundry facilities, as well as a smaller number of the quota being girls, the washing and ironing has to be done by the boys. This deprives the girls of a very important and certainly necessary part of housekeeping. Perhaps the most noticeable evidence of the girls' advancement was shown in the kitchen. During the vacation of the regular cook that department was under the care and charge of one of the larger Indian girls; she did remarkably well, not only in regard to her control over her assistants, but in the well-prepared meals furnished the children's table. Such an instance explodes the idea that the Indian is incapable of household management. Regarding the needs in our household work, we await with hope and patience the erection of our new building with proper appliances.

NEEDS.

It seems an oft-repeated story to speak of what is here needed. What we have, every effort is made to make the most of and secure the best results. Certain is it, though, that many and serious difficulties attend the accomplishment of what is actually

performed. Expectations spread out, but realizations seem at each year's end to narrow and diminish. The force is sufficient, but so poor and limited the means, so confined and prescribed the bounds, that the work, and therefore the results, are hampered.

With very little building accommodation the number of pupils could be increased, and thereby the work quite as easily doubled. New buildings, therefore, should be given the school. The girls and boys should occupy quarters under separate roofs. More industries should be introduced, thus affording more opportunities for a greater number. Some proper system of heating, either by steam or hot air, should be adopted. Increased water supply should also be arranged for. Some means should be adopted to afford protection against fire, in which respect we are now utterly helpless. These matters ought to receive a very careful consideration and be acted upon at a very early day. Heedless and unnecessary delay may be the cause of a serious loss which prompt action could have averted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Touching more particularly one of the most important departments of the work here, and somewhat in detail, will be found added a special report from the year's examination of the school physician.

A few statements now as to the outcome of a course of study and industrial training. The wisdom of the present course pursued by the Government is no longer a question purely theoretical, based upon some visionary idea of the philanthropist, but a practical application of the best means for attaining the best ends. The question is beyond any fanciful reasoning. It must be argued from a common-sense view, and the Indian made to realize the changes time and progress have made. It is frequently a query of the secular press, as well as the doubting public, whether education, or industrial training serves any good purpose. The difficulty lies not so much in the school children as in their parents and homes. At present the children are in the minority. Struggle as they may they find the battle at home overwhelming and themselves almost helpless. Very few of them can withstand the surroundings. They must either return to school or drop down to the parents' level. This theory of the question is being now daily tested by the return of children to the reservations from the various schools. Some of the pupils who left here last spring are doing well; others have failed to do all they would and hoped to do, and in consequence have taken the only course open. So true is this that one of the larger girls writes back that she "is not going to try anymore after this, for they (parents) have disappointed me now." Another instance, though, should be mentioned. Among those who returned to one of the Dakota agencies was a girl thirteen years of age. She spent one night at home, when, seeing the escort who accompanied her to the reservation, ran to him and refused to leave him. It is needless to add she was permitted to return to school, and is now entered for another term. Her life here made her resist the vicious surroundings of camp life. Not willing to accept them, young as she was, she selected of her own free will the place which had been her home for the last three years. Such cases are not frequent, but when brought to one's notice they throw at least a grain of comfort into the work and give much hope of still greater encouragement for the future. I mention one more case to show the parent's influence. A girl sixteen years of age writes, "I want to come back, but my mother don't want me to come again. She don't want me to go to school any more." These several instances are sufficient to show what the children have to contend with.

Another feature of this question is the farm industry. It strongly impresses me that agricultural pursuits and the care of stock should be made a special study. Its importance can not be urged too much nor too emphatically. Trades are a benefit, but after all the more interest shown in the tilling of the soil the sooner tepees will give way to houses and the camping-ground for a night to a well-cultivated farm. Of land there is abundance, of tools and implements there are plenty; its value and their uses must be taught. No more fertile field for such purpose than the heart, brains, and strength of the young men sent from the reservations to school. On their return home well fitted and prepared are they to take up and follow the vocations taught them. Let, then, more interest be shown on the part of the schools in farm work and the benefits therefrom to be derived will sooner be realized.

There is yet another matter deserving of more than passing notice. I refer to the use of the Indian tongue. There can not be any question about the wisdom of teaching English exclusively. Experience proves that progress is greater, quicker, more reliable, and more beneficial when the language is common. The control of the children is much easier and their willingness to adopt our ways more perceptible. They are deprived of nothing; they lose nothing. The quicker they are made to understand that they must acquire not only our ways but our language the more readily will our purpose be accomplished.

Closely allied with the foregoing is that of the mode and manner of collecting and filling the schools removed from the reserves. Those only who have made attempts to secure children can know the difficulties attending every step. It is a mere matter of physical endurance and moral patience. No compulsions or threats can be exercised toward parents or children. The agent, no matter how willing and ready to help, is powerless. Let the parent refuse or child be unwilling, and any further attempt only wastes time and causes more discouragement. This fact is particularly true on reservations where boarding-schools are established. One can not have a choice, and oftentimes takes children who ought not to be received. It furthermore results in the selection of children from camp life; in other words, those who never have been at school, or whom the day or boarding schools can not secure. The effect of this is to throw into the school a lot of non-English-speaking Indian children. The regular routine of school duties is interrupted and the standard of the school lowered. Many times they are quite young, and by the time they become capable their term is ended.

Another view of this question is crowding itself to the front. One generally hears, "What becomes of the young men after their return home?" Is not the question, "What becomes of the girls," equally or more pertinent? Doubly do they need care and protection. Their early teaching and home influence is so different in its tendency from the lessons taught them at school. They may endeavor their best to do right at home, but their chances are few. The boys have the land to cultivate or their trades to follow, or can obtain employment oftentimes in and around the agency; the girls have nothing. Were they inclined, as they often are, to do for themselves, the opportunity not offering itself they are helpless to bring it about. For their improvement and the inculcating of a home idea, I should recommend the doing away, as far as possible and practicable, the cooking, washing, etc., on a large scale. Better have a number of small stoves, kitchens, and kitchen utensils, and let the girls be taught to care and cook for a certain number, as the housekeeper would for her small home. Such a course would give them some idea of looking after and caring for a home. For the lack of this as well as disregard for home is one of the most serious obstacles. Their wandering nature and roving disposition gives them no such desire. This let them once cling to and hold, and a long stride has been made in the right direction.

For a still further protection of the schools the idea of the black-list should be carried out. I would therefore recommend that not only should each superintendent send the names of pupils placed on that list to the Department, but also to each school off the reserve and the agency to which such child belongs.

There is yet another question often asked, "Has the Indian child capacity?" Of this there is and can be no doubt. The Indian has brains and mental powers, but the chief difficulty seems to be, "Will he use them?" If he only can be induced to shake off the influence of the old traditions, stand out for some sort of independence, and show an ambitious spirit to go ahead, he will then astonish many a doubting mind. In every instance where a boy or girl has displayed a free, determined will, something has been done. However, they seem to fall far short of a full realization of their own powers, and how really noble they can make their own man and womanhood. Herein, then, lies the whole difficulty. The Indian in common parlance represents the meaner and baser instincts of humanity. This results from their early history. In their endeavors they have this prejudice to overcome, and yet by deed and will accomplish all that is expected. The child feels this more keenly than we are apt to imagine. The surest and safest way, then, is to keep the children from this early prejudice. The more frequently they come within its baleful influence the harder becomes the task to stir or move their will power. This course must be adopted. They must be taught their own capacity and made to feel their own mental strength. This done and they will help in a marked degree, not only to further the present policy of the Department, but to revolutionize the present condition of Indian life.

In closing, I desire to state that the work for the past year here has moved on most satisfactorily and harmoniously. I desire to express my appreciation for the universal confidence shown me by my employés.

For the hearty and unqualified support as well as thoughtful consideration shown for the work here by the Department I tender sincere thanks, and beg to remain, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE R. CHASE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
August 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of the Government Indian school at this place, for the year ending August 31, 1887.

Prior to my arrival here on the 2d of October, 1886, on which date I assumed control, the institution had been under the management of Superintendent R. W. D. Bryan, an appointee of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The Government had previously turned over the school farm and buildings that had been erected thereon to the use of this religious society, and had entered into a contract with them to establish and keep up a school with all the educational facilities and a few of the more important industrial features of the larger Indian schools in the East and elsewhere. The new buildings were erected in 1884, and the school therefore had been operated by the Presbyterian board for a little more than two years. As the society claimed to own the furniture and all other interior appliances, and as no arrangement had been made by the Government for the purchase of this property, the buildings were found on my arrival destitute of everything. The situation of affairs was far from encouraging.

The first three months were devoted chiefly to the work of estimating for supplies and collecting the children from the different pueblos. The latter task was by no means an easy one. To one having no acquaintance with the Indian as he is, and only such meager knowledge of his ways and habits as are found in the imperfect accounts furnished in the ordinary histories, the labor incident to the successful organization of such a school as the Government designs can not well be calculated. Obstacles arising from this source, as well as from want of experience in the rather complicated routine of Government business, presented themselves at the very beginning. What to do, and how, were puzzling questions. The school, although it had been in operation for several years, was under so different régime in many respects as to render it necessary to begin its organization at the foundation. So many influences directly at variance with one another had been brought to bear upon the Indian to secure his patronage that he was found hardened against the more usual arguments in favor of education and civilization, and in a state of chronic doubt and disbelief.

Several pueblos were visited by Agent Williams and myself in which opposition to schools of the most violent and obstinate kind had taken deep root. Their principal men could not be reached by the arts of persuasion, reason, or tact. Much of this state of things, I am forced to believe, is due to the questionable, not to say reprehensible, devices that have been for years systematically resorted to to secure children. They were suspicious of everything and everybody, and complained that they had been so often deceived that they could not put faith in the promises we made them. Such was the case especially with the pueblos Santa Domingo and Jemes, from neither of which, although two of the largest in the Territory, were we able to secure any children. Up to the time of the arrival of Superintendent Riley, about the 1st of January, considerable effort had been made in the northern pueblos, but not with such results as was anticipated. The best that could be said, was, that a trial had been made and a score of children were within the walls of the institution as the consequence. From this date onward the school rapidly filled until by February 1 an attendance of upwards of 130 was reached. I have to gratefully acknowledge that the collecting of so large a number of children in so short a time was due to the presence and able service of Superintendent Riley and Agent Williams, both of whom visited with me all the more important pueblos. I am conscious of, and fully appreciate, the aid which these gentlemen rendered me at a time when the outlook was anything but hopeful.

ATTENDANCE.

The maximum attendance attained during the year was reached in the quarter ending June 30, when 170 children were enrolled. In this number, five distinct tribes were represented, viz: The Pueblos, Navajos, Mescalero Apache, Pima, and Papago. Of the Pueblo Indians, San Felipe furnished 39, Isleta 36, Laguna 18, Santa Anna 10, Cia 8, Acoma 8, Cochita 5, and San Dia 5, making a total of 129 from the Pueblos. There were 8 Navajos from Canonicito Cojo, 1 Mescalero Apache, 7 Papagos, and 23 Pimas. The highest average attendance was 182.

PRESENT CAPACITY, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The present capacity of the main building, in the two most essential features of dormitories and dining-room, can not fairly be placed at more than 175. With the two unfinished buildings completed there will be added larger dormitory facilities, two store-rooms, and many other rooms intended to serve for workshops and a variety of other purposes. Through the liberality of the Department extensive improvements

in building and repairing are expected to be undertaken early this fall. When the improvements now under contemplation are completed it is believed that the institution will afford comfortable accommodations for 250 pupils.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial education naturally divides itself into two general classes, farming and the trades. In the former occupation may be embodied, besides the ordinary duties pertaining to the care and cultivation of crops and a knowledge of the proper use of agricultural implements, much labor of a general character, the necessity for which every thrifty and intelligent farmer recognizes. The Indian has a natural aversion to manual labor of whatever kind. This aversion is hereditary. He interests himself only in what has been an object of interest to his father. Idleness suits him much better than work. To overcome this natural tendency to laziness is the first and most important step to take, and this object can be best secured by ascertaining as far as possible to what occupation his mind inclines, and then creating within him a deep interest to learn how to do his work well. A common fault, I apprehend, in training the Indian industrially lies in the lack of interest in the teachers themselves. They appear to reason that because the Government appoints them to these positions manual labor is beneath their dignity; that they are merely engaged to look on and perform all their teaching with the tongue, and leave *hand* training entirely out of the question. Of the trades, without doubt, the three most practical and useful for the Indian are those that teach how to work in wood, leather, and iron.

THE FARM.

The farm may be truthfully said to be in an embryo state. Of the 66 acres composing it not more than 5 or 6 had been put under cultivation. This small portion had been seeded to alfalfa, but owing to its partial failure the annual crop has been a scanty one. Until this year no attempt had been made to raise vegetables and other garden supplies. Though 2 or 3 acres were plowed, leveled, manured, and put in fair tillable condition in the spring and planted with the more necessary kind of vegetable seeds, the crop product from present indications will be so small as to be hardly worth considering. The farm in great part is, like most of the land adjoining it, of a cold and strongly alkali nature. It is in its rough, wild state, and can only be brought out of its almost hopeless condition of sterility piece by piece, and by great labor of the plow and thorough enriching. From eight to twelve of the larger boys were regularly detailed to assist the farmer, and, while the showing at the end of the season will be far from satisfactory, the failure is properly chargeable to the cause above stated, as commendable energy and judgment were shown by him from the beginning. An effort will be made to fit for irrigation and tillage the coming fall and winter 4 or 5 acres of unbroken land, which, in addition to that worked the past year, will furnish ample opportunity for practical lessons in farming for the boys during next year.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROUNDS.

Another industry whereby much outside manual labor has been performed is that connected with the building of stone and gravel walks and grading of the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings. Reference has already been made in former letters to the low situation of the buildings, and the difficulty, because of this, of securing good drainage and keeping the ground about dry and clean during the wet season. To wholly remedy the natural defects of location is impossible, but to so change the nature of the soil approaching it as to free it from cesspools and water-basins in which to collect filth, whence arises deadly miasm to poison the air and render life unsafe, is entirely possible. The old, worthless, disgraceful out-buildings were torn down and replaced by new and more commodious ones, built at a safe distance from the main building. Broad, hard walks constructed of stone and gravel now lead to them. Fully 4,000 loads of dirt were hauled to fill the low places, and this was covered for a considerable distance around with gravel drawn from the foothills nearly 2 miles away. It is estimated that a thousand loads of gravel have been drawn during the past season for this purpose. This work was done under the direction of the industrial teacher; it was greatly needed, and while much still remains undone in this direction, yet enough has been accomplished to put the yards and grounds in a clean, dry, and healthy condition.

CARPENTRY.

During the past year instruction was given in this trade. A carpenter was employed irregularly up to the 1st of March. Tables for the dining-room, an office case,

and many other articles needed for use in the school were manufactured. A large amount of repairing was also done on the buildings from time to time.

On the 1st of April twenty-six boys and four girls from the Pima agency in Arizona arrived at the school. These boys, with three or four exceptions, are large in stature and quite well advanced in the knowledge of general work. Their good behavior and the industry displayed by them, both in the school-room and elsewhere, reflects credit upon the training they have received at the agency school, and the evident capacity of their race for advancement in civilization.

The regular school carpenter arrived the second week in April. Several of the Pima boys, with two who had worked at the trade at Carlisle, and one from the Mes-calero agency, were immediately placed under his instruction. Since this time a marked degree of progress has been made in this department and much work accomplished. All have shown remarkable interest in learning the names of the different tools and how to sharpen, care for, and to use them, and a few have exhibited exceptional mechanical talent. The extensive building and repairing soon to be commenced will present an excellent field for practical instruction in all the important details of house architecture, and, as a result, it is expected, judging from the order, activity, and earnestness that have hitherto prevailed, that by the close of next year some of the boys will have gained sufficient knowledge of carpentry to be called, if not skilled, at least progressive workmen. From the carpenter's report to me I will quote: "We have constructed, in new work, fence to girls' yard, new water-closets, one coal shed, two carriage sheds, a large number of tables, three large cupboards, two refrigerators, several door and window screens, clothes-presses, and numerous other articles for use in the different departments. We have also finished up second story of carpenter shop, and put shingled roof on store-room adjoining, and have kept all the buildings, fences, gates, and farming implements in thorough repair; and aside from this work have painted fence to girls' yard, windmill, and tank, carpenter's shop, all the tin roof (except unfinished buildings), water-closets, and the exterior wood and brick work of the school building. We have already quite a quantity of the finished material out for the larger unfinished building."

THE SEWING ROOM.

With a small force of girls employed, and these only a part of the time, have manufactured since December last 1,471 garments. Of these, 398 were sheets, 339 pillow-cases, 214 towels, 119 dresses, 30 girls' skirts, 207 pieces girls' underwear, 40 boys' pants, besides a number of other articles needed for use in the dining-room, kitchen, laundry, dormitories, etc. In addition to the work above described the weekly repairing of the boys' clothing was attended to, and this formed no inconsiderable portion of the labor of this room. A half-dozen of the girls learned how to run the machine, sewing dresses and other garments with much skill and dispatch.

DOMESTIC TRAINING.

Owing to the small number of girls in the institution during the greater part of the year, very little attention could be paid to household work, such as cooking, making bread, washing, ironing, etc. For a time all the labor of the laundry, dining-room, dormitories, etc., was done by details of boys.

As there were not girls enough to perform all the work in any one of these departments it was not thought prudent to make up details of both sexes, but was deemed best to avoid the danger incident to their commingling. This placed all such labor upon the boys. Later on the making of the beds, sweeping, and cleaning both the boys' and girls' sleeping apartments were turned over to the girls, to be done by them under the supervision of the matron and assistant matron. A few of the girls have also recently been put in charge of the laundress to assist her at the washing and ironing. Watchful supervision on her part has made the experiment a success and good results are reported.

ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES.

A shoe and harness maker and tailoress are to be employed the ensuing year, and as these industries form an essential factor in industrial training, a sufficient number of pupils will be selected as apprentices, and no pains spared to make the instruction in these useful employments thorough and practical. It is hoped that blacksmithing and wagon-making may before long be added to the industries already approved, thus giving all the advantages of the more necessary occupations, which, in my opinion, are peculiarly needful in Indian education.

BAKERY.

The bakery has had two Indian boys since April 1 learning the business. In the absence of the head baker recently while on his vacation, one of the boys performed

all the work, supplying the school with bread for about a week. While this is not as important as other departments of labor, it gives variety of employment and furnishes to a few the pursuit to which they are best adapted.

SCHOOL WORK.

The school can hardly be said to have made a beginning. The work done has been of the most elementary character. Several causes have operated to obstruct and retard the literary progress of the pupils. Among these may be mentioned the inadequate teaching force, two teachers having to instruct, deal, and care for 130 children of all ages and degrees of advancement during at least half the year. Another prominent cause is found in the lack of sufficient education on the part of some of the teachers to properly instruct classes in the rudiments of an English education. Indian teaching is peculiar business and requires certainly as much knowledge, patience, tact, originality, invention, and energy as are required to teach American youth. No teacher should enter a school-room who is not prepared by education for the work, and if all the employes of an Indian school were possessed of a fair English education, average general intelligence, and the ability to speak the English language correctly, many of the hinderances would be removed. The Indian child is imitative, and therefore what he hears spoken brokenly he learns to speak brokenly. He is also singularly sensitive, and readily discerns the difference between refinement and vulgarity. Example is no less a factor in his education than in the education of other races. It is a noticeable fact that the Indian child will read readily and intelligibly from a book or write sentences dictated to him on the board or slate, and still be unable to give replies to questions of the simplest and most familiar character in English. This may be due to his natural reticence; it certainly can not be charged to his inability to use language, as he converses freely in his own tongue.

No systematic grading by written examination has yet been attempted, nor would such a step have been practical in view of the general fundamental character of the work required. More than one-half of the scholars had never attended school or had attended so little in the day school in the pueblo that the improvement was scarcely perceptible. Such classification as could be made by oral inspection has answered up to the present. The progress of the present year will, it is hoped, be such as to render grading based upon carefully conducted written examinations necessary.

While the facts herein stated have somewhat hindered the successful operation of the school as a whole, still the work in some of the departments has been very efficient and deserves special commendation. Pupils, on their arrival, have been examined and placed in classes according to their advancement. The method of teaching by objects and pictures has been suggested and attempted in all primary work; the word method was adopted for use in primary reading classes, and charts, written words on the board, and exercises for blackboard and slate were daily brought into requisition. Natural actions, such as sitting, standing, walking, talking, and the like, have been frequently resorted to to call forth short, familiar expressions, and thus, by frequent practice, pupils have been encouraged to employ the more common and necessary language forms of everyday life. Special effort has been made throughout the year to induce all pupils to speak the English language. A daily record has been kept and every instance of Indian or English speaking noted.

DISCIPLINE.

The Indian is taught to be obedient to his superiors. The governor or chief and principal officers of a tribe require unquestioned obedience to his commands. Respect for his authority is inculcated from earliest youth, and its effects seldom disappear in manhood. The Indian child is therefore tractable and easily managed. This is the rule, and few exceptions have been noted during the past year. Kindness and firmness, except in rare instances, are the only weapons needed; mild means have generally been found sufficient. In a few instances offenders were punished by depriving them of their meals or imposing upon them extra labor. Corporeal punishment has not been resorted to except in its mildest form, and in the case of the smaller boys. The Indian is very sensitive to ridicule and resents an injury, real or fancied, as quickly as any race upon the earth. He is suspicious of strangers, but when once his confidence is gained and friendship proven he is steadfast in his attachments.

MORALS AND MANNERS.

These have formed the subjects of numerous practical discourses during the year. To inculcate the principles of right, truth, justice, polite behavior, and considerate treatment of one another, has been considered equally important as religious instruction. The latter teaching has been left to the ministers and teachers of the several

churches which their parents desired them to attend. The former formed a part of the instruction at the school. Continual watchfulness over their actions on the playground, in the school, or at their work, has been enjoined upon employés in charge. The use of slang, profanity, or vulgar expressions is not permitted among employés, or by them in the presence of pupils.

Every effort has been made to protect the morals of pupils, and keep the school free from the vices and immoralities so often associated with large boarding institutions. I am gratified to be able to say I sincerely believe there has been no failure in this respect, and that upon the year's record rests no blot to mar or stain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

During the year there were treated 112 patients (89 males, 23 females); of this 112 there were 20 cases of measles and 32 of conjunctivitis (inflamed eyelids). The remaining 60 cases were comprised under 23 diseases ordinary and incident to childhood and school life.

The mortality has been 2, 1 from measles and 1 from bilious remittent passing into typhoid. The last case, while not dying at the school, should properly be charged against the disease as contracted here. This will give an average of mortality of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a small percentage of cases attacked, and an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when compared with population of school.

One word is necessary regarding the epidemic of measles. The epidemic originated from a recently arrived employé, who had probably contracted it while traveling. From this case the disease gradually increased until quarantine became unnecessary and was dispensed with.

In view of the fact that nearly 50 per cent. of the cases during the year were comprised under two diseases (measles and conjunctivitis), the urgent necessity of a separate hospital building is now, as already shown during the measles epidemic, painfully apparent. At present there is no room in the main or other buildings for a hospital, and in time of need it becomes necessary to dispose of the patients as best able, increasing the labors of the nurses, and absolutely shutting off any hope of isolation of the sick from the well, owing to the meager number of employés.

In conclusion, my grateful acknowledgments are due to the officers in charge of the Indian Bureau for their timely support and encouragement, and the uniform courtesy extended me during the year just closed.

Very respectfully,

P. F. BURKE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SALEM INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oregon, September 5, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with official instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report:

There have been enrolled in this school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 202 pupils, the average attendance for the year being 187.8. The great majority of these pupils have advanced rapidly in their studies and trades. The year has been a prosperous one for the school. A great amount of work has been done, and many improvements made in the workshops, on the farm, and on new buildings, and in the general improvement and betterment of our condition.

Since my last annual report there has been erected and completed by contract the office building, containing thirteen rooms, one hall and stairway, one porch, and one portico, making a very neat and substantial building. This building was partly erected by the school carpenter and the pupils under his charge, and was completed by Mr. C. A. Robert, contractor, who also has built one bath-house, 30 by 36 feet, with seven bathing rooms for the boys, two clothing rooms, hall, and stairway, and six sleeping rooms for the boys. Mr. Robert has built a laundry also, 36 by 30 feet, with washing, ironing, and drying rooms, hall, stairway, etc. He also has built one brick building, 30 by 38 feet, for bakery and flour-room. In addition to these buildings the school carpenter and Indian carpenter boys have built and nearly completed three other substantial buildings, one for cabinet-maker and carpenter shop, one for boot and shoe shop, and tailor shop, and the other for blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop. The architecture of these buildings is the same style used in the other buildings on the school grounds, and adds very much to the neatness and general appearance of our premises.

In addition to the houses and shops built by the Indian pupils, they have fenced our new home with a nice picket fence, transforming it from one of the roughest and most unsightly places to one as handsome as can be found in the State of Oregon.

Besides the work done at home, the pupils last September went out and picked hops, earning about \$1,500. One-half of this was paid to themselves in cash, the rest being applied as a payment on the tract of land, consisting of 85 acres, purchased last year. It is adjoining the school-grounds, and has been deeded to the United States for the use and benefit of the school. The children are now in the hop-field,

and will earn enough during this month to make the last payment on the land and have left for themselves a nice sum of money.

Aside from picking hops I have permitted some of the larger boys to work for the farmers near us in their harvest work. Our boys have done as good work as the white boys, received the same wages, and generally were commended for their industry and gentlemanly conduct. Over and above all these earnings the boys have received from the Government \$600 in cash for work done on the farm and in the shops, etc. This money has been deposited in a savings bank to their credit (each individual owner). By this method, each boy having his own bank-book, will learn to keep his accounts, and at the end of his term of school-life, if he is saving, will have quite a sum to his credit. The boys are well pleased with this new arrangement, and will do better work, each one trying to have his book show the largest bank credit.

Since my last report I have visited the Siletz, the Warm Springs, and the Umatilla reservations in Oregon, the Yakama and the Puyallup in Washington Territory, and the Hoopa Valley in the State of California, for the purpose of receiving pupils for this school. Since my last report there have been received from the Siletz agency 6, the Warm Springs agency 13, the Yakima agency 9, the Puyallup agency 6, the Hoopa Valley 12. These children all seem well disposed, and take quite readily to their work in the school.

This year's work in this school has been very satisfactory, and has fully demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of the Government's establishing and maintaining "industrial training schools" at convenient distances from the reservations, whereby the pupils are removed from the bad influences, crude ideas, and superstitions of the old Indians. This school is now better prepared to do efficient work than ever before, but we still need additional buildings, more improved land, and better drainage. A hospital is especially needed. Our drainage is insufficient, and we have not enough cleared land to supply pasturage and hay and oats for our stock. We are slashing and clearing as fast as we can, but the labor required to clear this land is immense. Two years ago, when I took charge of the school, we had but about 5 acres of cleared land; we now have about 60 acres, including the school campus and the orchard we have just planted.

The school is now well organized for practical work in the school-room, the shops, on the farm, in the laundry, the sewing-room, kitchen, dining-room, and dormitories; in short, the Indian can be, and is being, educated in all the practical duties of life. In my recent visits to the several tribes I found that the scholars who have been educated at this school were generally taking a leading part and exerting a good influence among their people. At the Klamath reservation I found one of the girls, who had graduated from this school, acting as principal teacher; and one of the boys, who had graduated and gone home, was their farmer. At the Umatilla reservation one of our graduates is a teacher, and their blacksmith learned his trade here. I went out among their people and found one of our carpenter boys building a house, and saw several other buildings, including a nice church-house, that had been built by our boys. I went on to an Indian farm and found one of our boys riding on a sulkey-plow, doing as good and as nice breaking as any white boy could do. I found another herding a nice band of cattle and horses belonging to himself; another had settled on his land and started out in real earnest to make himself a home. He had built himself a good house, fenced and broken quite a large field, planted an orchard, raised a crop of oats, and meantime had worked out at his trade (carpenter) and earned and saved \$100. These are a few instances of the boys I have kept track of since they left the school. This school, if properly managed and sustained, will do a good and lasting work for the Indian race on this coast. It now has pupils from thirty different tribes, extending from California to Alaska.

The condition of the various departments are set forth more at length in the sub-joined reports.

PRINCIPAL TEACHER (C. A. Woody).

The principal teacher reports as follows:

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year..... 202

Average attendance :

During the year.....	187½
During quarter ending September 30, 1886.....	193
During quarter ending December 31, 1886.....	180
During quarter ending March 31, 1887.....	184½
During quarter ending June 30, 1887.....	192

The work done by the teachers under my charge has been satisfactory and thorough in the highest degree. Cases of discipline have been rare, showing that the pupils are acquiring that habitual self-control and regard for right-doing which marks the highest civilization.

During the year the pupils have been working in five grades, the first being primary. The number enrolled in each grade during the year has been approximated as follows:

First grade.....	63
Second grade.....	40
Third grade.....	29
Fourth grade.....	39
Fifth grade.....	31
	202

Examinations held upon the work done during the year entitled pupils to promotions from the various grades, as follows:

First to second grade.....	40
Second to third grade.....	25
Third to fourth grade.....	24
Fourth to fifth grade.....	30
The fifth grade.....	24

During the year it has been decided to add one new grade to the course of study heretofore pursued, and so the fifth grade has been promoted to the sixth grade instead of being graduated as usual. The course for the sixth grade will include practical arithmetic, physiology, elementary book-keeping, natural history, and language work.

Those who are graduated and who go to their homes as teachers have felt the need of a further acquaintance with books, and the studies taught by them. For the benefit of such, there should be provided at an early day, in addition to the advantages now afforded by the school, a course of instruction in "normal methods." This might well be made one year at the beginning. If our graduates are to be teachers, they, as well as other teachers, need to know something of the best methods now in use.

REPORT OF THE MATRON (Letitia M. Lee).

This report shows that 83 girls have been under charge during the year, and that they have been assigned to work in the various departments, so that the sewing, washing, and ironing and cooking, together with the care of the rooms of the girls' dormitory, have been attended to by the girls under competent supervision. The department has been excellent, the cases requiring serious punishment being rare.

REPORT OF THE TAILOR (W. H. Utter).

The tailor reports that he has had on an average 4 girls and 2 boys in his department, each working a half day, and that there has been manufactured during the year 193 coats, 368 pairs pants, 473 shirts, and 371 pairs drawers, making a total of 1,405 garments. New blue uniforms complete have been manufactured for all the boys of the school. The boys and girls under my charge have worked faithfully, and take readily to the work in hand.

THE SEAMSTRESS (Mrs. Minnie G. Walker).

In this department there have been manufactured 2,323 articles; the greater part of these were articles of clothing for the girls. In this department all the general sewing for the school has been done, such as the making of bed-ticks, sheets, pillow-cases, aprons for the various trades, etc. The average number of girls in this department has been 4. They have made splendid progress, and have taken great pains and interest in their work.

THE COOK (Lizzie S. Goodin).

The cook reports that in the kitchen and dining-room the work is done with an average of 7 girls. In the kitchen the cooking for the entire school is done. The girls also do all the scrubbing and cleaning necessary to keep the kitchen tidy. Since last May they have made 113 pounds of butter and 5 gallons of vinegar. The dining-room girls do all the dish-washing, setting the tables, and cleaning up in the dining-room. In both places the work is done neatly and very quickly.

Talking and laughing during working hours have been strictly forbidden. The result has been a saving of much time, and securing perfect order and quiet throughout the department.

THE LAUNDRESS (Elizabeth Hudson).

In this department there has been an average of 12 girls. All the laundry work of the school is done by the school-girls. It is very hard work, but the girls do it cheerfully and well. Since the new laundry building has been made ready for use we have been able to do the work much more conveniently. The girls now can starch and iron shirts equal to any one.

THE CARPENTER (John Gray).

The carpenter has had 10 boys under his charge during the year. They have finished the office building except the plastering and building of stairs and doors; this was done by the contractor, Mr. C. A. Robert. They have built three shops and painted them, and as soon as lumber is obtained the shops will have the inside work finished and made ready for use. These buildings are each 2 stories in height. One is 36 by 50 feet, and the others are each 30 by 36 feet. The boys have also built about 85 rods of picket fence, and painted it, and about 200 rods of capped board fence. In addition to these permanent improvements they have done much repairing and similar work as has been needed during the year. The value of buildings erected and other work done in this department is not less than \$3,500. The boys have as a rule been attentive to their duty, and made satisfactory progress.

THE SHOEMAKER (Samuel A. Walker).

During the year 708 pairs of shoes have been made and 414 pairs repaired, and 77 pieces of repairing on the school harness have also been done in the shop. The whole number of boys who have worked in the shop during the year is 22. Of these about three-fourths were beginners who have made good progress, better, I think, than previous years. The average number of workmen during the year is about 8½. The value of work done in the shop is about \$1,500.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP (W. S. Hudson).

The work done in the blacksmith shop has been confined for the most part to the repairing of the farm and garden property. Quite a number of manufactured articles are under way, and will be completed when we can make use of the facilities to be afforded by our new shop. Four boys have worked with me during the year.

THE FARM (William L. Bright, farmer).

This is one of the most important branches of the school work. The past year has shown that Indian boys can be taught to clear and cultivate land, and also to properly handle and care for stock. We now have of cleared and grubbed land about 60 acres, and about 80 slashed and sowed in grass seed. It is hard to estimate in dollars and cents the value of this labor; it has simply been immense. We have set apart 10 acres for an orchard, and have now planted in it 500 apple-trees, 35 pear-trees, 125 plum-trees, and 33 cherry-trees, most of which are growing and looking quite thrifty. We have 8 acres of potatoes that will yield 800 bushels, and 10 acres of garden, consisting of corn, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, beets, onions, etc., all of which have been well cultivated, and are producing as well as the gardens of this vicinity. The quantity of each can not yet be given. We have on the farm 4 good work horses and 2 brood-mares, 14 milch-cows, 19 head of calves and stock cattle, and 33 head of hogs, all of which have been properly cared for and are in good condition. The boys under my charge have uniformly worked well, and have been good and obedient.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

This department is under the charge of Miss Leona Willis, one of the assistant teachers, who works very earnestly and effectively to inspire the Indian girls with the spirit of music. They exhibit a talent and an aptitude for music that reflects great credit on them as representatives of their race. This branch of study in the school should receive every encouragement, since music exerts a wonderful influence for good upon our pupils and the Indian race generally. The piano now in use is old; the ivory on the keys in many places is worn through to the wood. We very much need a new and better instrument.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The printing department is under the exclusive care of Indian boys. They publish a bright little paper called *The Indian Citizen*. It is a four-page monthly. Different pupils write for its columns or select "short bits" from their papers. Its editor, Henry Steeve, is a wide-awake Indian boy, and makes his paper very acceptable to the pupils and friends of the school, who appreciate this department of the school quite as much as any other. The press now being used is a small hand-press, and not

in good repair. I hope some arrangement can be made by which a larger and better press and newer and more suitable type and fixtures can be secured for the office. Much work could be done and the trade thoroughly learned. For the Indian as well as for the white man the printing-press is in the fore front of the forces of civilization.

SANITARY.

The general health of the scholars has been good, aside from the tendency to consumption and scrofula, diseases so prevalent among the Indians of this coast. I think a majority of the children have the germs of one or the other, or both, lurking in their system, and generally it is fatal before they reach the meridian of life usually allotted to man. These diseases have produced more deaths during the past year in the school than all others combined.

The school has had a pretty severe scourge of scarlet fever. More than one-half of the scholars had the disease, and as many as 60 at one time, but it yielded to the good and skillful treatment of Dr. A. W. Hutchison, the then school physician, who carried them all safely through, without the fatal termination of a single case. There have been one or two deaths resulting from malarial fever. There have been about 500 cases treated during the year, of which 9 died at the school. The health of the school is now good.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa., September 7, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The following table gives the population for the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apache.....	45	4	69	38	156	2	.....	3	.....	109	42	151
Arapaho.....	10	5	13	4	32	5	3	.....	.....	18	6	24
Arickaree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Caddo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cheyenne.....	14	5	13	11	43	4	5	1	1	22	10	32
Chippewa.....	6	3	2	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Comanche.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Creek.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	7	4	1	.....	12	.....	2	1	.....	7	2	9
Gros Ventre.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Iowa.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kaw.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Keechie.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kiowa.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Lipan.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Menominee.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Miami.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Modoc.....	2	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Navajo.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Nez Percé.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	5
Omaha.....	14	2	.....	.....	16	8	1	.....	.....	6	1	7
Oneida.....	20	20	.....	.....	40	1	3	.....	.....	19	17	36
Onondaga.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Ottawa.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Pawnee.....	13	6	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Peoria.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Piute.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ponca.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pueblo.....	58	41	14	15	128	7	2	.....	1	65	53	118
Quapaw.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Sac and Fox.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seminole.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Seneca.....	3	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Shoshone	2				2					2		2
Sioux, Rosebud	29	14		1	44	11	8			18	7	25
Sioux, Pine Ridge	20	6	12	6	44	12	8			20	4	24
Sioux, Sisseton	1	2			3					1	2	3
Stockbridge		1			1		1					
Tuscarora			1		1					1		1
Wichita	2				2	1				1		1
Winnebago	5	6			11		1			5	5	10
Wyandotte	2	5			7					2	5	7
Total	289	147	125	81	642	69	37	5	2	340	189	529

Tribes.	Learning trades, boys.										Girls' occupations.			Out in families and on farms.	
	Carpentering.	Wagon-making.	Harness-making.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Tinning.	Painting.	Printing.	Baking.	Farming.	Sewing.	Laundry.	House work.	Male.	Female.
Apache	4		5	5	3	1			2	36	30	14	3	36	2
Arapaho	1		4	3	4	3		2		7	5	5	5	7	3
Arickaree											1	1			
Caddo										1				1	
Cheyenne	1	2	2	4	5	1		2		12	15	15	4	12	4
Chippewa			1			1		1		1	3	3	2	1	2
Comanche				2	1					5				5	
Creek															
Crow	1		1		2					4	2	2	2	4	2
Gros Ventre	1							1							
Iowa										1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaw			1							2				2	
Keechic										1				1	
Kiowa					1					1	3	3	1	1	1
Lipan										1			1	1	1
Menominee				1					1	1	1	1		1	
Miami			1							1	1	1	1	1	2
Modoc											1	1	1	1	1
Navajo										5				5	
Nez Percé						1				2	1	1		2	
Omaha			4		4		2			8	1	1	2	8	1
Oneida	3	2	3	1	3			2	1	13	15	15	15	13	15
Onondaga										1	1	1	1	1	1
Ottawa										1	1	4	1	1	1
Pawnee	2	1	3	3	1			1		9	6	6	3	9	3
Peoria												1	1		1
Piute												1	1		
Ponca												2			
Pueblo	3	2	3	3	3	2		4		46	53	37	28	46	28
Quapaw										1	1	1		1	1
Sac and Fox											1	1			
Seminole											2	2	1		1
Seneca					2					3	2	2		3	1
Shoshone										2				2	
Sioux, Rosebud	1	1	1	4	7	1	2		1	18	15	15	8	18	8
Sioux, Pine Ridge	1	4	1		1	4				10	10	10	5	10	5
Sioux, Sisseton											2		2		2
Stockbridge															
Tuscarora								1							
Wichita					1					2				2	
Winnebago	2			1	1			1		4	6	6	4	4	4
Wyandotte		1								2	5	5	4	2	4
Total	20	14	30	27	39	16	4	15	5	202	186	159	98	202	97

By the above it will be seen that we have had during the year 170 boys learning trades, while all the girls have been instructed in sewing, laundry, or house work, and 202 boys and 97 girls have been out from the school in families and on farms, a very considerable proportion of whom were from the Apache and other less advanced tribes.

During the history of the school we have had 836 separate outings of this character for the boys and 308 for the girls, but a number of the pupils were out two or three or four times each. I still count this the most important feature of our work; bringing, as it does, our students into actual relations with the people of the country. The desire of the students for these privileges increases from year to year, and applications for them by good farmers and others have been greater this year than we could supply. The percentage of failures has been about 1 in 13; but failure is nearly as often to be attributed to the patron as to the student, from a want of tact in management.

From this large experience in the Government's work of settling the difficulties surrounding its Indian policy, and adjusting and equalizing race differences, I think it safe to assume that we can now change the old and unsuccessful system of segregating and isolating our Indian wards to a system, or systems, which will bring about commingling and competition with us.

So far as I know, all who have critically observed our planting-out system, as well as those who have participated in it, approve of it without qualification. Greater value has been placed upon the labor of our students than ever before; quite a large number of them receiving the highest wages paid for labor of the sort they perform. Their earnings, by this means, amount to more than \$8,000 during the year.

SHOPS.

The industrial departments of the school have been continued on the plan pursued in former years. We have been greatly cramped in taking care of so many students requiring industrial training, by not having more shop room. This hinderance will be overcome by improvements making this year. The system of manual training in connection with school work is undoubtedly the proper one for our Indian peoples, and I believe the plan of half-day work and half-day school, which we have steadily pursued almost from the beginning, to be the best.

The only weakness I feel called upon to report in connection with it, is that of giving too short a time, and this applies with equal force to the literary training. It takes eight years to graduate an English-born pupil from the grammar grade in the town of Carlisle, giving ten months' continuous schooling each year. After that from three to five years are required to make competent mechanics of such graduates, giving all the time to the trade. The expectation, therefore, that an Indian boy or girl can be graduated with any considerable knowledge from this school, or from any Indian school, by a three or five years' course, is a false one, and the presumption that such pupils can become competent mechanics in the same time, giving half the time only to the trade, is equally absurd. We have discovered no magical road to knowledge. We are simply following the old beaten path, using the most approved and modern helps, and if we can have the same time, we shall travel nearly or quite as far with our Indian pupils, and arrive at nearly or quite as high attainments, as are reached by other races with the same means.

We have endeavored to give agricultural knowledge to every pupil by our system of outing. To that end the apprentices in the different shops have been largely allowed to go out on farms. An Indian boy under the tutelage of a competent farmer, and surrounded by all the push and go of our best agricultural communities, takes on a knowledge of agriculture and the English language much more rapidly than he possibly can in any Indian school or system of mass training.

It is urged against our trade instruction that we teach trades which can not be utilized. This is a mistake. Mechanical ideas, important to successful life, are a part of almost all trades, and the manual training to regular habits of labor alone would more than warrant all we do. There are those who claim that the only road out of savagery to civilization begins with herding and agriculture, and that, therefore, the teaching of trades is useless. But even though herding and agriculture form, as is claimed, the universal beginning, yet there is scarcely a mechanical pursuit which does not directly minister to agricultural success. Our trade instruction falls mostly in the winter, when agricultural instruction is impossible.

PAYMENTS TO APPRENTICES.

The system of small payments to apprentices, instituted by the Department, works out admirably the difficult problem of teaching the value of money and some knowledge of business. Three hundred and ten of our students have had bank accounts during the year, a large number having \$50, or more, and thus, while learning to

earn money, they have also learned something of that equally important quality, how to save.

PARKER FARM.

The purchase of the "Parker farm," for which Congress gave us \$18,000 last spring, on your recommendation and that of the honorable Secretary, increases our resources for agricultural training, and forms one of the most important additions ever made to the school.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The failure to get the appropriation required to improve the boys' dormitories and enlarge our shops was a great disappointment at first; but on a statement of the situation being made to the large boys, who then had upwards of \$2,000 in bank, they pledged themselves for over \$1,900, provided I would undertake to rebuild their quarters. Having the approval of the Department, and this beginning from the boys, I went to the friends of the school and secured money enough to rebuild, by using the material from the old building, and we now have a comfortable dormitory for the large boys, 292 feet long by 36 feet wide, 3 stories, divided into 86 sleeping rooms, 14 by 14 feet, and provided with ample assembly, reading, clothing, and bath rooms. Having some means left, and finding I could in this way best accomplish the enlargement of our shop facilities, I have gone forward to erect a gymnasium of brick, 150 by 60 feet and 20 feet walls. This leaves resting upon me an obligation of about \$5,000, over and above what I have been able to raise among the friends of the school; but it vacates at once for shops the old gymnasium, in what were formerly the cavalry stables, and gives us ample room for our present wants in that direction.

The partial destruction of the small boys' quarters by a cyclone brought about the aid of the Department to rebuild that building, and before winter sets in we shall be provided with all we had hoped to secure through an appropriation by Congress.

These extensive building operations, carried on in the presence of the school, and largely with the aid of its students, have been a great object lesson. No boys anywhere ever performed drudging labor more willingly than our boys have performed their part of the labor in connection with these buildings.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very greatly improved during the year, and to this and to the attention given our sick are we indebted for the good health enjoyed by the students. Scarlet fever was introduced by the arrival of a new pupil, but by great care and complete isolation only four cases occurred, and these all recovered without complications. We had one case of measles. The season being favorable an opportunity was given for the disease to spread, but no other case occurred. We have had a less proportion of scrofulous cases and eye trouble than formerly, and these have been mostly confined to incoming pupils.

As our new Apaches had not sufficient English to make outing a success, and not being able to keep them all employed, I placed them and some others, about 100 in all, in camp in the mountains, where they gathered large quantities of berries, with which they supplied the school and had enough to trade for good supplies of milk and butter for themselves. They returned very greatly improved in health.

I here repeat what I have said in former reports, that the best health results are obtained among the children we place out on farms and in families. I count our half-day work and half-day school plan also a great advantage in this respect.

Seven deaths have occurred, all from the same disease, consumption.

During the month of February last, with your permission, about 140 of our students and employes were taken to Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, and illustrations of our school work, both industrial and literary, were given before large audiences of influential people in the academies of music of those cities. These exhibitions attracted very wide attention and most favorable and extensive notice. Our many friends were gratified and renewed their indorsement of us. Most of the important tribes of the country were represented among the children giving these illustrations.

SELECTION OF PUPILS.

With our greatly superior facilities and location in the midst of a rich agricultural, civilized community we ought to have the best of Indian youth to work upon. The plans for securing pupils inaugurated are calculated to throw upon us the poorest material and prevent the best from coming to us. Of the 642 pupils connected with the school during the year, 331 had never been in school before coming to us, and of the

remainder 194 were only in first-reader grade, 72 in the second-reader grade, 36 in the third-reader grade, 5 in the fourth-reader grade, and 4 in the fifth-reader grade, respectively, when they came to Carlisle. I submit that my former recommendations to the Department to have the selection of the best material from the agency schools, made at the close of each school year by the agents and school superintendents at the agencies, and sent to us, would be more in keeping with the good of the school service and of the Indians. We have kept up our supply of students, notwithstanding, and begin our new school year with 576 pupils enrolled.

The clause in the Indian appropriation bill of 1885-'86, and renewed in that of 1886-'87, virtually prohibiting any pressure upon Indian parents to send their children to school, is directly at war with the several school clauses in the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux, Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Navajo, and other large nomadic tribes. These treaty clauses emphatically provide for compulsory education, and so far as these particular tribes are concerned consistency would seem to require that the clause in the appropriation bill antagonizing the treaties should be omitted. Indian parents are not by any means as competent judges of what is best for their children as the lowest classes of white parents. The State determines that white parents must educate their children, and provides the ways and means. If Indian education is to be accomplished at all, why should the State take any weaker position with reference to them?

RETURNED PUPILS.

I have this year been at some pains to discover the condition of our returned pupils, and while I can find much to commend, I find very much more to deplore. Many returned students are doing well under circumstances and surroundings that would swamp Anglo-Saxon youth of the same ages and of far greater attainments and experience. The prominence of our school has made our returned pupils conspicuous. It would be well that equal range of observation and criticism reached all systems of Indian schools. The Government is not attempting by means of its schools to prepare Indian youth to live in the midst of barbarism. Attempts in that direction have never been a success, and probably never will be. The various recent enactments of Congress in reference to Indians, together with the course of Department management, indicate an intention to close out barbarism in this country and substitute civilization; therefore, the direction of all Indian educational work should be towards preparing Indians to live in civilization. To this end an apprenticeship to civilization is absolutely requisite, and only a full and thorough apprenticeship will bring success.

The action of Congress in giving lands in severalty to Indians has occupied the attention of our older students not a little, and gives them encouragement to hope for the fruits of independent life and labor in the near future. Many inquiries have been made directly and some letters written by them to the Department on the subject.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

The literary work of the school has met with its usual gratifying success. Young Indians beginning without a knowledge of English may be taught to speak and think, read, write, and cipher in this language almost as readily as white children, and there is no good reason why the innumerable Indian languages should be much longer continued, not to say elaborated.

APACHES.

A notable addition to the school was the 106 children of the Apache prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla. They are quick, bright, and promising. Seven married couples were in the party.

DONATIONS.

The charitable gifts in cash to the school during the year amount to \$14,720.68, which sum was almost all invested in the new buildings. Five of the gifts were of \$1,000 each. The donors numbered 334. Mr. William C. Allison, of Philadelphia, was kind enough to give us steam pipe and fittings sufficient for the large boys' quarters, together with sash, glass, and other articles, which would have cost us near or quite \$800. These liberal helps plainly show the deep interest taken by the public in this feature of the Government's Indian work, and ought to encourage the most abundant school appropriations by Congress.

Our relations with the religious and educational influences around us have continued to be of the same friendly character as heretofore reported. An average of

just about 100 of our students attended the public schools in different parts of this and adjoining States during the winter, and no unfriendly relations were reported.

In conclusion I may add that the improvements under way and made during the year through Government and charitable aid afford us excellent accommodations for 500 pupils in all our dormitory and industrial needs, but a commodious and well equipped school-room building is still necessary to make our establishment complete.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., August 15, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my report for the past year, premising that it is, as usual, based upon the special reports made by the various heads of departments.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

(Miss J. E. Richards, principal.)

The number of Indian students enrolled on our lists was largest in the early winter, when it stood at 146. Support for 120 only is received from Government. There are now 125, 40 girls and 85 boys, including one graduate acting as teacher and assistant, and one girl in Massachusetts; 37 have left since the 1st of December, and 1 has died. The average number of deaths for the past two years has been $3\frac{1}{2}$. We have 5 married couples.

The following tribes are represented:

Sionx	67
Omaha	19
Winnebago	9
Arickaree	1
Mandan	1
Sac and Fox	7
Pawnee	5
Wichita	1
Comanche	1
Absentee Shawnee	4
Delaware	1
Pottawatomie	4
Pima	1
Oneida	2
Onondaga	1
Chippewa	1

125

Average age, 17.

In August a party of 20 arrived from Standing Rock agency, Dakota, selected by Major McLaughlin, and escorted by Mr. McDowell, the head of the Indian training shops. Many of these, though fresh from camp life, with little or no English or book knowledge, have proved excellent material, eager to learn, quiet, and faithful.

During the fall two of our pupils, who had spent the vacation at home, one in Nebraska, the other in Indian Territory, brought back with them two small parties of 4 boys each, Omahas and Pawnees.

Later, 9 boys and girls accompanied Mr. Talbot on his return from the Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, where he had gone in response to an urgent appeal. He found matters much improved since his visit there a year previous; a school superintendent full of real interest in the children under his care, and the old chief, Keokuk, whose grandson, a bright, promising boy, came with the party to Hampton, in full sympathy with education and progress. Several of the pupils thus brought had already been at an eastern school, White's Institute in Indiana. A few years of normal training should fit them to be efficient teachers or helpers at the West.

The last of November the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, who had left Hampton in October, taking back 16 pupils to their homes, returned with the 21 Dakotas gathered during his trip from Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Yankton, and Flandrean agencies, and also Edwin Phelps and his family from Standing Rock; the latter a

native helper of Rev. T. L. Riggs, came to spend a year at the East, to better fit himself for his work there, to assist in the oversight of the boys here, and to give instruction to our Dakota scholars in their own Bible, a knowledge of which is very necessary to them in teaching the old Indians when they return. Mr. Gravatt brought cheering news in the main, as will be seen from his report, not only of the Hampton students whom he visited, but of the kindly feeling on the part of agents and missionaries towards the work here. Instead of begging for recruits, he quietly waited at the agencies for applicants, after due notice had been given of his presence and object. Of the many refused, some failed to pass a satisfactory medical examination, and others to secure the free consent of their parents, less progressive than the children.

On June 21 a party under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Frissell returned west. They numbered 21, including a child under five years, and were replaced at Hampton by a party of 17, 10 Omahas and 7 Winnebagoes, 2 of them young children. A number of those thus brought had been bright and shining lights in the mission and agency schools, and were able at once to enter the normal department, or the advanced class in the Indian school, and by their scholarship and behavior testify to the careful training they have received.

How these new pupils have been inducted into their school life here, and what the influences are by which we strive to transform the untutored brave into the intelligent, earnest Christian man, will be seen from Miss Folsom's sketch of Indian life at Hampton, as also how study and intercourse with English-speaking companions help and stimulate those already started on the white man's road.

The endeavor to promote harmony and oneness in aim and method throughout the school has been more marked this year than ever in the Indian classes. The teachers of the advanced class, in taking up the junior text-books, have had careful conference with the normal-school teachers, and hope to have some very good Indian juniors ready for next year. In the lower language classes the teachers have begun to compile a little note-book of the words and phrases to be given, that hereafter all classes may have the same foundation, and when scholars are promoted the teacher can know just what ground they have been over. I think the study hours have never been more earnest and helpful than the past year, and that much thorough painstaking work has been accomplished in the classes.

One of the hardest things we have to do for our scholars is to teach them how to study. Give them copying to do or mechanical work in arithmetic for the long, quiet evening study hour, and the task will be performed with marked neatness and accuracy, but assign them a page of history or geography, even after carefully explaining the difficult words, and trying to make all clear and plain, and too often it seems to be to them only a mass of words, over which they pore in a dazed sort of way, but from which they fail to extricate any connected ideas which they can express when called upon to recite. To start them in this the teacher sometimes herself cracks the hard shell of the paragraph, takes out the kernel of its thought, and gives it to them to digest in written questions and answers on the board, to be copied and memorized. Of course it is largely the using of a foreign tongue that makes it so difficult for them thus to express themselves, and this, with their inborn shyness and proud sensitiveness and dread of ridicule, places them at a disadvantage beside their colored classmates even when their natural powers of reasoning and memory may be quite equal.

To teach our Indians to be *on time* at work and at school is not easy. Coming from a life where the clock, that pivot of a civilized community, is well-nigh unknown, no wonder that it is hard work for them to learn the meaning of promptness. To stand on the instant, to answer quickly and distinctly, this, too, is quite foreign to their habit of due deliberation, and of that camp etiquette of which we have heard, which required that an answer to a question should not be given till the next day. Patience and perseverance, however, have accomplished much in this direction.

Habits of cleanliness seem more readily acquired, though here, too, there is need of patience to see that bath-tubs, scrubbing-brushes, and brooms are kept in proper requisition. The well-scrubbed floors and attractive rooms of the girls at Winona, however, and the order and neatness of the boys' quarters at the Sunday morning inspection of the wigwam, are very encouraging. The boys themselves, as they rise to salute the inspector and stand erect in their trig dark-blue uniforms, would be a revelation to the Westerner accustomed only to the Indian of the tipi or log cabin, with long matted locks and dirty blanket.

The industries of the boys are elsewhere reported on, also the cooking classes, technical shop and garden, in the benefits of which the Indian girls share. Now that eighteen of our more advanced girls go to school all day except on their work day, the force of workers in the sewing school has been somewhat crippled; nevertheless the busy fingers of the rest, some working in the morning, some in the afternoon, seem to turn off all the necessary garments and bedding. As commencement draws near the sewing room is gay with pink and blue prints, softened here and there with subdued browns and grays, as each girl makes the new dress to be worn on that august

occasion. The young seamstresses are proud to have sent one of their number to take charge of the sewing department in the new Montana school for Crows. Two of our returned Lower Brulé girls are said to be the fashionable Indian dressmakers at that agency, while another at Cheyenne River writes: "Tell the girls to learn how to cut and make dresses, because the Indians will surely come and ask them to make dresses for them. I don't know how many I've made this winter."

Friday evening clothes inspection testifies to faithful work in the laundry on the part of teacher and taught. A circle of dusky maidens may then be seen in the girls' parlor, from the tall daughter of No Ears to our chubby little Indian Topsy. They bring small piles of snowy garments, surmounted by nicely starched collars or ruffles, their week's wash. Some of the stockings display darning that is really artistic.

To keep so large a building as Winona Lodge, the pleasant home of the Indian girls, in good order affords ample scope for learning the details of housework, and the opportunity is well improved. Their summers in Massachusetts also give much valuable training in this respect.

Life in the Omaha cottages has flowed smoothly on. A beautiful, bright-eyed baby in one of these has been a strong attraction. In our last finished cottage has just been installed one of our old Crow Creek boys, who returned to us this winter, bringing his wife, a very promising girl, anxious to learn the ways of her white sisters. At first they took their meals at Virginia Hall, but an urgent request from the young housewife, "Please, I want to cook myself," did not pass unheeded, and the couple were made very happy by a simple outfit of dishes and cooking utensils and permission to prepare their own breakfasts and suppers.

Our Indian emancipation day, as we called it, when the school celebrated the passage of the Dawes bill, deeply interested our Indian pupils. Many of the older and more thoughtful ones enter into the spirit of the times, and seem to realize that the new avenues to usefulness and manhood which are opening before them only deepen their own responsibility. As one of the boys said, "All the people in this world might help, but if we fail to do our part we are lost." To the Indians, as to their friends, the call to work seemed never so imperative, never more inspiring, than now.

The different industries in which our Indians are employed are as follows:

INDIAN TRAINING SHOPS.

(Mr. F. H. McDowell, manager.)

This department now includes 8 shops, giving instruction in as many trades. The latest addition is the technical shop, erected this year, for the accommodation of classes learning the trades of the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the painter, and the carpenter. Classes of 4 to 6 will be taught each of the above trades in rotation, the object being to give the Indian boys some training in the mechanical arts which may be usefully applied when they return to the West.

The wood-working room is under the supervision of Miss Parke, with a colored student as assistant instructor. Lessons in the primary branches of carpentry have been given to both girls and boys. A practical turn has been given to the work done by the girls of the senior class by the construction of apparatus for simple experiments in physics. A number of orders for carved work, fancy and plain tables, desks, etc., have also been filled.

The wood carving has been done by a colored boy, who learned his art last year in the class taught by Miss Baker. He has found it profitable as well as pretty, having earned considerable money while at home during vacation in carving storks on panels for doors. No better proof of his skill need be given.

The carpenter shop has 14 Indian and 5 colored apprentices under an instructor. They have built the new farm cottage, the technical shop, the lumber shed, and have made 20 school-desks, besides doing the necessary repairs and alterations on the school buildings and furniture.

The harness shop has filled a contract with the Indian Office for 325 sets of double plow harness and 15 sets of buggy and carriage harness. This and a considerable amount of repairing has been done, under direction of a foreman, by 3 Indian apprentices, who have worked half of every day, 1 colored apprentice, working full time, and 1 student, a skillful laborer, working two days a week. The foreman, who learned his trade here, reports that a student who completed his apprenticeship last year is about to open a shop in Lynchburgh. He has been teaching the past year to earn money to buy tools. We wish him all success in his enterprise. An Indian boy has also had a set of tools forwarded to him in Dakota. The artisans take pride in good work. They like to see a handsome harness growing under their hands. A proud young span of colts, raised on the place, that I saw the other day wearing their beautiful outfit for the first time, seemed to share the feeling.

The shoe shop has made, since July 1, 1886, 605 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 1,289 pairs of old ones. It gives employment to 1 journeyman instructor, 9 Indian

and 2 colored apprentices, with occasional assistance from 2 inmates of the Soldiers' Home. A lame man, who has been given a chance in the shop, said patiently: "They keep us a long time on coarse work, but that's best."

The tin shop employs 1 journeyman as instructor, 5 Indian, and 2 colored apprentices. They have during the year filled a contract with the Indian Office for over 2,000 pieces of tinware, made and repaired all tinware required by the school, and put on about 1,000 square feet of tin roofing. One small Indian, twelve years old, does rapid work in making six dozen tin cups a day.

The paint shop.—One journeyman as instructor, with another employed during vacation, assisted by 1 Indian and 2 colored apprentices, have painted the walls and kalsomined the ceilings of thirty-two rooms in Virginia Hall, painted the buildings erected this year, varnished all desks, shelves, etc., made in the carpenter shop, and have done all necessary repairing and glazing.

Mr. McDowell says of the shop under his charge: "The character of the work done has been, I think, in advance of that of any previous year. This is due to more careful and systematic instruction. The spirit of the work on the part of both Indian and colored has been decidedly better than ever before."

Wheelwright and blacksmith shop (Mr. A. Howe, manager).—There has been little change in these shops the past year. The usual number of apprentices have been employed and the average amount of work done. Under a foreman in each shop, 6 Indian and 6 colored boys are learning their trades and are doing remarkably well. Horseshoeing, all kinds of blacksmithing, manufacturing of carts and wagons, and repair work are done in a satisfactory manner.

The cooking class, taught by Miss Bessie Morgan, has given instruction to 80 girls, in classes of about 8 each; a class of Indians in the morning and a class of colored girls in the afternoon, each lesson occupying two hours. The lessons are in plain practical cooking which will be useful in their own homes. Sometimes an order from outside affords an opportunity for a lesson in some unusual dish. The bread and soup and stew find a ready market with the ever-hungry school-girl, and sometimes, as a reward and a stimulus, a class is invited to sit down and partake of the fruits of their toil. With few exceptions the lessons are fully enjoyed and appreciated, the two races showing equal skill in the culinary art.

Tailoring.—Three Indian and 4 colored boys are also learning tailoring. The Indians work half of every day and attend school the other half. They do satisfactory work.

The farm.—There are now 26 Indian boys on the farm, under the superintendence of Mr. George Davis, a colored graduate of the school. The largest number this year at any one time has been 32. During the winter months the work is largely about the barn, where the boys are taught the care of cattle, pigs, etc., but in the spring and summer the work is more varied. They then do nearly every form of farm work, from plowing and seed-sowing to the gathering of vegetables and grain. This year they have learned to grow beets, cabbages, squashes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, asparagus, radishes, fodder, corn, and Irish and sweet potatoes, preparing some for market. Oats, wheat, rye, clover, and grass they have helped about to considerable extent. The hot-beds and silo also come in for a share of their time at the proper seasons. The majority work well, some very well, showing a genuine interest very encouraging.

MEDICAL REPORT.

(M. M. Waldron, M. D.)

But two deaths have occurred in the school year. One, that of an Indian boy, from meningitis, the other an Indian boy, from phthisis, with intercurrent pneumonia.

The new King's Chapel Hospital for boys, with its comforts and conveniences, has proved of the greatest value in promoting the safe conduct of disease and recovery of health. Being under the immediate care of an efficient trained nurse, Miss Ada Porter, it has also, by its regular discipline and healthy tone, converted the convalescent life of the student from a period of retrogression inevitable in the isolation and loneliness of his own room into one of sound moral growth. One hundred and eighty-three cases have been attended in the hospital. Of these 73 were Indians, 110 colored. But three cases of serious illness have occurred among the girls, and the number of important cases under treatment has not exceeded fifty.

Pulmonary diseases have predominated. As usual among the Indians, the pure bloods have suffered most from tubercular and scrofulous disease, while among the colored students the reverse is true, the mixed bloods seeming much more vulnerable than the pure blacks.

The statistical report shows a marked difference between the health of the boys and that of the girls, the excess of serious sickness among the boys being largely disproportionate to their numbers. The principal reason to be assigned for this is the fact that the girls are under more immediate observation and control. With the Indian

girls disease is no doubt often averted by the prompt care afforded through the many vigilant guardians of their "Winona" home and by the constant presence of a trained nurse, whose especial duty it is to prevent sickness from cold and exposure.

The sanitary condition of the place has been good throughout the year. Increased attention to the ventilation of all rooms occupied by students for work or study has resulted in a diminution of colds, sore throats, and slight ailments. Much improvement has been made in the diet of the entire school, and that of the Indians has been arranged with special reference to the exclusion of food which might increase their natural tendency to scrofulous diseases. The number of cases of a purely scrofulous nature has been noticeably less this year than in previous years. Continued care in the matter of diet will prove whether this is a coincidence or a result.

DEPARTMENT OF DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

(Geo. L. Curtis, commandant.)

The discipline of the institution has been in marked and pleasing contrast to that of one year ago; in this respect the year has been both satisfactory and encouraging. Not over half as many have left us under discipline as in 1885-'86. There have been few cases demanding summary punishment, and fewer of any kind than was then true. No vicious colored student has brought disgrace upon his race by serious misconduct during the year, while, with few exceptions, the Indian boys have exhibited a better spirit and greater improvement, and, taken together, are the best and most promising material we have yet received from the Territories. The students have not only shown themselves well disposed, which they too often expect to cover a multitude of sins, but well behaved. In spite of past deficiencies and existing ignorance, they have proved more amenable to discipline than an equal number of average white boys, and in striking contrast to Caucasians of similar birth and early environment.

The means of discipline employed have been few. Penalties have been inflicted upon offenders in the shape of fines (which have been placed to the credit of the library), reprimands, marks in promptness or deportment, confinement to school grounds, or extra hours of work upon holidays. Occasionally an insubordinate youth has been confined in the guard-house, or sent into temporary exile at the Hemenway farm, to return to his companions only after giving satisfactory proof of changed demeanor and altered disposition. A few severe punishments have prevented the commission of a score of petty crimes. But no student has been suffered to remain here after the discovery of a lack of proper purpose or moral earnestness, his place being filled by one who would make better use of his opportunities.

Test cases have been referred to an officers' court, where the offender has been tried by a court-martial composed of cadets' officers. The sentences have been sent to the commandant for approval, and have been marked by discrimination and justice. A similar court of five members has recently been chosen by the Indian cadets to look after the discipline of their dormitory, the Wigwam. Their penalties have been fully as severe as would be inflicted by school authorities, and inasmuch as they have taken up the matter heartily, it is hoped that much good in the line of self-government will result.

It but remains to speak of the relations existing between the two races associated here as cadets. They have marched in the same company; met in the same class room; sat upon the same court-martial; labored at the same bench. No difficulty of any kind has arisen between them during the year, nor has the slightest evidence of hostility or race jealousy been manifested. The fact is certainly creditable to both.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

In the religious work of the school the Rev. Mr. Frissell, chaplain and vice-principal, and the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Church, Hampton, most efficiently and harmoniously assist each other. The former says:

Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Church, Hampton, has had charge of the Indian Sunday-school, besides holding an evening meeting in the place during the week. His frequent trips to the West have given him most valuable knowledge of the homes of the Indians, and his earnest devoted work among them is having an important influence upon their lives. During the absence of the chaplain in the summer he has for several seasons staid upon the school grounds and filled the pulpit in the school church. It is a cause for thankfulness to the school as well as to the community that the causes which threatened to remove him from us no longer exist and he is allowed to remain.

The care which Rev. Mr. Gravatt showed in the selection of Indian pupils in the West has helped elevate the moral tone of the Indian department. Instead of bringing them from the camp, many of them were taken from missionary schools in the West, in order that they might have better advantages here and go out to their people as trained teachers. Some of those who came to us last year have been very helpful in the meetings and in the temperance and missionary organizations. There has been throughout the year a strong sentiment in the Indian school in favor of what is right and true. During the week of prayer a number who had before been thoughtful came out into open allegiance to Christ and afterwards publicly confessed him, some of them being confirmed in St. John's Church at Hampton, and some of them joining the school church.

Mr. Gravatt's special report is as follows :

Religious work with the Indians has gone on as usual. In addition to regular services in St. John's Church and the school church, they have special services at "Winona" Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings. The voluntary attendance upon the exercises has never been so good as during the past year. While there have been some cases demanding discipline, yet there never was a time when so many of the students were committed to the right. This is but the light and shadow in any work. Five were confirmed by Bishop Randolph in St. John's Church March 23, and a like number about the same time united with the school church. Five of the boys are doing good service in the choir of St. John's Church, where it is said the first Indian child baptized in the county was brought to that sacrament.

In regard to returned pupils whom I saw during a visit to Dakota, I learned of three only who had done very badly. Some had done fairly well, and a large number had done very well. Some of those who did badly at first had improved. Greatly increased facilities for work are needed at the agencies. The demand, however, must be created to bring the supply. The sentiment in favor of eastern schools I thought most favorable. There were about twenty-five more applicants for Hampton than I had authority to bring.

Just here let me explain my appreciation of the sympathy and help of the missionaries and workers in the field. I greatly honor them for their well directed and faithful efforts. It is here we see the good points.

In closing this brief report I desire to thank sincerely the teachers for their efficient help during the year and to pray for God's continued presence and blessing in our work.

J. J. GRAVATT,
Rector St. John's Church.

REVIEW OF INDIAN SCHOOL.

(Miss Cora M. Folsom.)

To get a clear idea of the workings of any great machine, there is no easier way than to follow some one through its intricacies; and as it is a clear idea in the fewest words that I want to give, I am going to depart from the usual report routine and ask you to accompany an average Indian through his course here at school.

The question often asked by visitors is, "How do you capture them?" To answer this we must go back to the beginning of things and explain that every year, or oftener, some one connected with the school goes West to escort to their homes a party of returning Indians. His first duty is to see that they are provided with employment and in good homes; the next to visit those previously returned, to encourage those who are engaged in good works and help up those who may have fallen. During these few days he is "capturing" his Indians. Of the large number who apply to come East with him he selects those who seem most promising, after a consultation with the agent, physician, and missionary. The captor and captives then start toward the rising sun.

The arrival at Hampton is an event for all concerned, marked by joy over the meeting of old friends, and disappointment that some longed-for one is not in the band. After the inner man has been sufficiently refreshed, the outer man is consigned to the civilizing influences of soap and hot water and the cruel shears, which represent the first step in the white man's road. Into this and further mysteries of wardrobe, bed-room, dining-room, office, work, and school he is faithfully initiated by his Indian friends, who are indeed true friends in this time of need. Never in his life has he known anything like discipline, as we understand the word. He has slept when he felt like it, dined when he pleased—though perhaps not *on* what he pleased—and within certain limits followed the dictates of his own sweet will. He knew he was coming to a land of laws, but his imagination could never conceive of such a multiplicity of rules as he now finds thrown about him; bells seem to be ringing all the time, and the best he can do is to follow his friendly leader.

He is to room with this friend and be under his guidance; with him he goes to meals, to prayers in the chapel, and later to the boys' own evening prayers, conducted by themselves just before retiring. Prayers are hardly over before a bell rings, and all scatter to their rooms; he is tired and so throws himself on the bed, but there is no rest there yet; his friend makes him get up, makes a change of garments, that seems a great waste of time, and get *into* the bed. There is no doubt in his mind about this last performance. Trying to sleep with the blankets over his feet and lying so loosely along the edges that air can come under, and, worse than all, with his head uncovered, is too much; he will submit to a great deal that he can not understand, but this is glaringly an imposition. He takes his blanket, wraps it, envelope fashion, about his head and body, and lies down in comfort, and the friend, remembering how he felt himself about such things once upon a time, leaves him in peace. He has hardly fallen asleep, he thinks, when a bell rings, and his friend plunges out of bed in the darkness and tells him that it is half-past five and he must get up. Now comes the proof of the utter folly of taking off clothes at night and having all the bother of putting them on again in the morning, as well as of having so much clothing on a bed to pull off and put on again. He is hardly ready before the cry of "fall in" resounds through the building, and eighty pairs of heavy shoes go tearing down stairs and out into the chilly air, to bring their wearers into line before marching over to

breakfast hall. If it happens to be one of the "bean mornings" of the week, the Indian dining room sees few vacant chairs, and the hot corn-bread and beans are duly appreciated. Thus fortified for another day's work, our friend is escorted back to the Wigwam and instructed in the art of making beds, sweeping, dusting, blacking shoes, and whatever is necessary to make him pass with credit the inspection of room and person to follow; for this is a military school, and, like a good soldier, he must be on time and in order. He is soon assigned to some company and with it must appear at morning inspection, march to meals, drill once a week, take his part in the weekly battalion drill, perform in his turn the general guard and police duty of the place, besides subjecting himself to military discipline in general with its punishments and its rewards.

A few days are given him to get his bearings, then school life begins in earnest. He must take some trade, and according to his taste or necessities the choice is made, and he must work half of every day as carpenter, shoemaker, tinsmith, harness-maker, wheelwright, blacksmith, engineer, or farmer. On going into school he finds himself, if he knows no English, in the lowest of the seven classes. He assembles with the others at the opening of school, rises with them and struggles to answer "present" when his name is called, tries to join in the full chorus of voices that sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," or repeat the Twenty-third Psalm and the Lord's Prayer. A few helpful and encouraging words are said to him through an interpreter, and then he, with others of his class, passes on to a recitation room. For this class the most experienced teacher is chosen, for he of all others needs the most instruction. His mind is a garden full of weeds and requires a skillful hand to bring order out of its chaos.

His struggle with English is hard both for himself and his teacher, but he is earnest and she is patient, and in a few months he has learned the daily salutation, the days of the week, names of buildings and trades on the place, of articles of table use and food, of clothing and furniture, parts of the body, and place and action words. These he puts together to form short sentences, either in conversation or in little letters to his teachers or the friends at home. Conversation cards, on which questions are asked and answered, are used to vary the drill and add a little spice. At the end of a year he has quite a little vocabulary, and if he had a little more confidence would do very nicely, but he is so afraid of making a mistake that he will not use what he really knows. In the reading class he gets very much the same drill that he does in the English class, only that he finds it far easier to read and spell than to talk. He is so imitative that his writing is little more than play, but not so with the arithmetic. He can count in his own language, but English numbers are hard to pronounce and remember; one and two are easy enough to say, so is *slee*, but three is too much to expect of a tongue that knows no *th*. Nature has given him ten ever-present helpers; with these he will add, subtract, and multiply with ease when allowed to use them as he pleases. He makes figures quickly and neatly, and does mental work well in his way. To encourage him to do this, thinking in English as much as possible, as well as to enlarge his store of knowledge, all sorts of things are brought into requisition, such as bright cards, shells, beads, pictures, and fruits.

After all it is outside the school-room that he must get the most of his education. At first the social relations of the boys and girls strike him as very odd. He sits at the table with girls, and instead of being helped first, he finds that he must see that every girl is supplied with food before he dares think of himself. If a girl happens to be without a chair, he must rise and give her his. This is a strange fashion, he thinks, but other boys do it and he must follow suit. On Saturday he is invited to Winona to "games." He finds the large hall sprinkled with little tables at which boys and girls sit together playing games of various kinds, or are standing in little groups chatting together. Away off in one corner stands a group of girls, new ones who came with him; they do not join in the general merriment, though a few are being dragged about by zealous friends. He and his companions standing near the door will bolt before they will allow themselves to mingle with this lively throng. Some teachers come up and try to tempt him beyond, but he does not quite know what they want, and so smilingly holds his ground. Presently some one or two commence clapping hands and singing a lively song, and others join in until half the school is playing a frisky game called "stealing partners." This is the funniest thing yet. His smile broadens, his eye brightens, and he unconsciously draws nearer to watch, but nothing would tempt him into it. As soon as it is over he slinks back to his door, and is as stolid as ever. A few notes on a piano are struck, a boy offers his arm to a girl, and together they march around the room, while another and another follow until the procession includes nearly the whole school. He likes this and thinks he could almost do it himself. Some one urges him to take a girl and start forth, but this is too much; he draws back nearer the door. After awhile a boy friend comes along, and hooking his arm around the straightened one of his protégé drags him in among the others, and as it is easier to stay than to retreat, he finds him-

self getting quite into the thing, and, in spite of himself, has a good time. As soon as all is over he leaves without, if possible, saying good night.

Another Saturday evening finds him a little more at ease. He comes to Winona to a literary, a temperance, or lend-a-hand club meeting. He sees boys and girls who, only one or two or three years ago were as ignorant and bashful as he, stand up before a room full of students and teachers and make speeches and recite verses so acceptably that the room resounds with applause. Music, too, they have, and good music, in solos, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses. He likes that, as he does also the occasional violin, cornet, or flute solo. Sometimes there is singing, recitations, or dialogue in costume, and that, too, is interesting as well as instructive. After a few months his company manners begin to improve, and he becomes very much interested in the various plans for his social improvement. In every way he is growing, and it is a curious process to watch, when one has learned to see through the thick veil of stolidity which nature has thrown over his inner and more interesting self.

Sunday now comes with further revelations of moral discipline and instruction. The later breakfast, the general prayer-meeting, the room inspection by the principal and officers, and the morning service fill up the time before dinner, so that Satan finds it hard work to get hold of the hands which, if idle, might be only too ready in his service. The afternoon brings him to the Indian Sunday-school, and this he enjoys. He sees every eye turn lovingly to the man who stands before them, and who shows, even before he speaks, that he understands and loves them in return. After singing and earnest words of prayer, which he feels though he can not understand, he is assigned to a class in another room, with twenty or thirty others, who, like himself, must be taught in the mother tongue. By nature he is religious; he readily believes in the love of a great and holy God so like the Great Spirit of his fathers, gladly accepts the teachings of His Word, and earnestly endeavors to live up to them. Unlike most people who accept a new faith readily, he instinctively feels that his life must speak more loudly than words, and here lies our greatest hope for these people. In this class the teacher endeavors to put into these almost empty minds the simplest, and at the same time the most strengthening, truths of God's Word. She speaks to them in the simplest English, that some may understand a part of what she says, and each sentence is then interpreted into the native language. Our friend finds that he is expected to learn the few words in English which have been explained to him in Indian, and very willingly does his best. In time, after he has learned the principal lessons from the life and teachings of Christ, he is taught others from the Old Testament. There is no book that comes so near an Indian's heart as a little book, used very generally this year in the school, called the Story of the Bible. As soon as an Indian understands enough English to follow the simple stories, he can never get enough of them. Some of the friskiest boys will sit like graven images through a whole evening, listening to them. In this class, where there is so much to learn of details, pictures are the greatest help and leave a stronger impression often than words. After this lesson is over, our friend returns with the others to the assembly room, where there is further explanation in English and more singing. An Indian boy presides at the organ, and the songs are started by a clear-voiced Indian girl, while there are in the chorus some who can only fulfill the Lord's requirement and make a joyful noise unto Him. Our friend is apt to belong to the latter class at first. If he can see the organist's hand he can sing bass, he thinks, by striking a low note when the left hand goes down and a higher one when it moves up. Of course he does not hit the right note, but it is some fun to try.

The Sunday-school is hardly dismissed when another bell summons all boys to "fall in" for church again. This seems a little hard, but must be borne. There is a great deal of rising through the first part of the service, but with the sermon comes relief. The foreign words flow smoothly from the preacher's lips and are wonderfully soothing to a tired Indian, who has learned to sleep in almost any position, and, in spite of the nudges of his friend, he is sound asleep. The closing of the service brings him back to the stern realities of his position. His friend has rushed off in a great hurry, and like scores of others is very slowly walking toward home with some lady friend, a weekly privilege which he does not yet appreciate, and so is left to his own devices for the half hour that remains before supper. Soon after this comes another service. It, too, is long, and he cannot understand a word of it, but the moral effect is good, and he has been kept from things worse than going to sleep in meeting. Another short meeting for prayers in the wigwam with the boys, and his first Sabbath at Hampton is past. It has been a hard day in some ways, but he feels better for it, and gradually, as his English improves, new meanings creep into the services and he learns to really enjoy them.

During the first year he has taken in by absorption more than he has gained in any other way. It does not make much show, but it is there deep down, and is the foundation on which his future work must rest. He has been getting together the things he needs to work with, and this next year calls them all into service. He has learned short sentences; now he must learn how, where, and when to use them to the best ad-

vantage, how to describe what he sees and hears, how to punctuate, and how to write letters and notes of different kinds. He reads slowly, but has made fair headway with the stubborn *th* and *r*. In arithmetic he does simple work in the first three rules, and very simple problems in analysis.

His first summer vacation was spent in working eight hours and going to school two hours each day. Indians are fond of music, whether they can make it or not; and, though some eight or ten are given lessons on the organ and all are taught to read music at the opening of school during the year, the summer is the time when the largest number can enjoy the privilege, for only then do they have the time to practice. They learn quickly, and many can, without instruction, sit down at an organ and pick out any familiar tune and carry all the parts in harmony, showing that they have an "ear for music," however untutored it may be. This instruction in music is of the greatest value on their return home, for "music hath charms to sooth the savage breast," and every school and church has some sort of an instrument with a musical name, if not a musical nature.

Drawing, too, is taught in vacation, and in this the Indians are very skillful. A well-known German artist, looking over some of these drawings, complimented them highly, though he thought it a pity that the Indians, like the Japanese, should be allowed to lose their own race individuality in taking up European methods and style of work. Indian drawing and painting know no perspective, and to the uncultured eye might be a copy from the Egyptian.

At the beginning of the last vacation, six or seven girls and eight or ten boys went to Massachusetts, to live among the farmers there and learn house and farm work from practical experience. They came back with strong bodies, and heads and hearts enriched with many a gem of practical common sense. Their stories about "my Massachusetts home" have fired an Indian, now in his second year, to go and try his luck there also. If he has done well through the winter, and in other ways it seems best, he is granted his request and has his first experience, seldom a pleasant one, on the ocean wave. Passing through New York, he is taken on the elevated road to see the animals in the park, the Brooklyn bridge, and as many other places of interest as it is possible to get into the few hours' stay. In the farmer's home he is thrown upon his own resources in regard to English and improves remarkably. All the members of the family are energetic, hard workers, and unconsciously he is swept along with them, and learns a lesson very important to him. He, like many another boy of lighter complexion, does not love work for work's sake, and needs a constant spur to keep him at it, if it is at all monotonous, as work is apt to be. He comes back with a few expressions that sound oddly coming from him, but is improved and much better fitted for another year of hard work.

This year may be his last, so he must get all he can. His English teacher now puts into his hands a language primer from which he learns the parts of speech and rudiments of grammar, especially the form and uses of common verbs. He has taken up a new study, which interests him very much. He has been told early in his course that the world is round; that the stars are larger than this whole earth, and many other things more wonderful than any legend of his father's; but the geography, which must necessarily be very simple, has many other things to unfold. He learns the natural divisions of land and water, their names, and how to represent them on paper, blackboard, or molding-board. Beginning with the geography of Hampton, he takes up the different countries, in a general way, with their climates, peoples, animals, and vegetation. He does very fair work in arithmetic, and likes it for the same reason that makes checkers his favorite game, and objects to an example too easy in the same spirit in which he refuses to compete with a poor player. To prepare him as far as possible for the home work, he uses the Story of the Bible as his class reading book instead of the regulation reader, usually filled with children's stories, and not well adapted to his age or condition. After reading a story from his book he tells it before the class or writes it out for his teacher, thereby getting just the thought and the practice that he needs. Psalms, selections from the Gospels, Epistles, and other parts of the Bible are committed to memory, little by little, at the opening exercises and Sabbath mornings, so that a bright girl or boy can have quite a store of good things with a little faithful work.

The end of the third year brings our friend to a critical time. If he came for three years, the time usually set by the Government, he is to decide whether he is to go home or remain longer at school. In this he generally follows the advice of his teachers. Often it is best that girls or boys who came away from home young should return for a time in order to fully appreciate the needs of their people and prepare more intelligently for work among them. It is always best to allow this, if the case justifies the expense, and a good, faithful three years' worker is advised to return for the summer, or for a year, if he is prepared to do good work at home for that time. During this vacation, if it can be so called, he sees with enlightened eyes the degradation of his people, their needs, and his position in regard to them, and comes back much better prepared to take up another two or three years' course.

This fourth year in school is really a preparation for the regular normal classes of the colored school. Instead of working half of every day, he goes to school four whole days and works the other two. He takes up the elements of grammar on an enlarged scale, deepens and broadens his work in geography by using the larger textbook, and making a special study of the people, products, and occupations of different countries. Pictures and the solar camera are used with great interest and success. The text of geography is very hard and makes the progress slow; the same is true of the United States histories; but here the teacher has a new task before her, for she has the sins of her fathers to answer for before her class. She wants to encourage her pupils to be *civilized* like the white man, to embrace his religion, and follow his example, and yet has to put into his hands a history of broken promises and of a civilization as far from Christianity as the Indian himself is. In reading, they still continue the Story of the Bible, writing and explaining as they go, sometimes writing sketches of the lives of different Bible characters, and showing great familiarity with Bible stories of both Old and New Testaments. Each week some hymn, from a little collection, called the Hampton Hymnal, is memorized and then written from memory. In this class, too, is used a little pamphlet arranged by the New Britain Normal School. It is full of bright, interesting stories, which the class reproduce from memory or dictation. In arithmetic he reviews the first four rules, and is drilled over and over on the analyses and explanation of practical work. He takes up fractions as far as time will permit, going slowly and understandingly. In a simple way natural history is taken up, and he learns enough to help him through his next year in this study. Everything is done to prepare him for future work, whether it be at school or at home.

The next years are spent in the regular normal department with the colored students, studying four and working two days of each week. Being in classes where only English is understood, though it puts the Indian to a disadvantage in some ways, is good discipline for him, and he learns more English than he would in Indian classes.

His religious work has kept pace with, or rather has outrun, his academic work, and he is in a position to help others below him in a great many ways. Sometimes he has a class of children to teach on Sunday, is captain of a band of the Lend-a-hand Club, an officer of the battalion, or has some other position of responsibility that will prepare him for better work at home.

An Indian coming from another school would of course enter the class for which his previous training had fitted him, and one with a fair knowledge of the English language would go through the course in a much shorter time. Every year an increasing number come to us from the Western schools, and we hope in time to make this a finishing school for those who have stood the mental and physical test of school life in the West.

Though I may have, in taking up the Indian boy, seemed to ignore the Indian girl, it is not done willingly. In her way she keeps fair pace with the boy. She is in the same classes with him and has just as many chances of self-improvement, and appreciates them just as well. Her whole home training has been to keep down anything that her male relatives might consider ambitious, and consequently she has very little self-respect. This makes her slow and diffident in class and not a social success at first. She is a better worker often than the boy, doing faithfully and well the work assigned her. She has the entire charge of her room, the washing, ironing, and mending of her own clothes, as well as the making of them as soon as she is able. The Indian girls' building, as well as most of the teachers' rooms, is cared for by Indian girls only, and their work is neat and satisfactory.

RETURNED INDIANS.

Of the Indians who have returned to their homes since 1879, or since Indians first came to Hampton, a very careful record has been kept. For this record only direct and authenticated reports from missionaries, agents, and reliable friends have been considered. The semi-annual visit of some one connected with the school to the agencies and homes of the children has been the means of following, encouraging, and helping them. At Christmas time some little token of remembrance is sent to every returned Indian, and an effort is made by one of the teachers to keep in correspondence with all. This is, of course, almost impossible, but has been in the main successful. In these eight years 284 have returned; 149 after a three years' course, and 119 before that time for delicate health, and 12 for general worthlessness. Of the 119 returned for ill health the majority were diseased when they came. Some of these were sent back as soon as possible. Others were kept under instruction for a year or so and given the chance of improvement in health also. Of the 284, 51 have died, many after years of faithful work; a large proportion of this number consists of the

above-mentioned sickly ones who were sent home. Of those now living, we have the following record for this year up to date :

Record.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Excellent	15	11	26
Good.....	41	30	71
Fair.....	20	9	29
Poor.....	9	4	13
Bad.....	1	0	1
Sick or disabled.....	40	16	56
Returned to Hampton.	8	5	13
At other schools.....	10	3	13
Not heard from.....	11	0	11
Total.....	155	78	233

By "excellent," we mean those who are doing exceptionally good work, holding positions of responsibility, and exerting a wide influence for good; by "good," those whose work and influence have been uniformly good, though perhaps not brilliant; by "fair," those who have done neither well nor poorly, or who have been changeable, perhaps.

I do not feel that there is any need for me to supplement the above exhaustive reports by any observations of my own, and only desire, in closing, to reiterate my conviction that true progress is from within out. Its inspiration is chiefly from individuals stronger and better than the rest, made so through special effort by and for them, who act as leaven for the whole lump; they are object lessons, lights shining in a dark place, holding their own against terrible odds and obstacles, the "survivals of the fittest" out of many who have gone down about them. Such are, I believe, a few in many reservations to which educated Indians have gone from Eastern and Western schools. I could give the names of and the supporting testimony about many from Hampton; every year they are re-enforced; we are making better selections of material. The loss or "waste" so far has been great, considering the deaths, the relapses, and the indifferent quality of many who have returned from this school; indifferent now because they were at the outset poorly selected material. But in nine years of Indian work we have learned much; our appliances for practical instruction have constantly improved; knowledge of the facts and needs of Indian life has been gathered by frequent visitation of reservations, constant correspondence, and the help of good agents and missionaries. I repudiate the idea that things are wholly bad on the reservations. With very much to discourage, there are good people, red and white, some good influences, and some shining examples of respectable Indian living, enough to justify the "Dawes bill" and to inspire harder work than ever.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INT 87 V 2—23

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Jan. 17, 1887. CHAP. 26.—An act to grant the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona the right of way through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

[Vol. 24, p. 361.]

Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company authorized to build railway, etc., line through Gila River Indian Reservation.

Location.

Right of way.

Provisos.
Stations.
Land to be used only for railway, etc., purposes.

Consent of Indians to be obtained.

Damages.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso.
Rights of Indians to be regarded.

Employees to reside on right of way.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian reservation situated in the Territory of Arizona known as the Gila River reservation, occupied by the Pima and Maricopa Indians, beginning at a point on the southerly line of said reservation where the track of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway (said track being from a point at or near the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad at or near Maricopa Station to the city of Phoenix via Tempe) would strike said line, running thence in a northeasterly direction by the most practicable route to the northerly line of said reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian reservation is hereby granted to the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to said right of way, is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portions shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way upon the

lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act. Survey may begin immediately.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall build its entire line through said reservation within two years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and that said railway company shall fence, and keep fenced, all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same. To be completed within two years.
Fences, bridges, etc.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall prohibit the riding by Indians belonging to said reservation upon any of its trains, unless specially provided with passes signed by the indian agent, or by some one duly authorized to act in his behalf. Indians prohibited from riding.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Pima and Maricopa tribes of Indians, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes, or either of them, or of their live stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Arizona having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Bond to be executed and filed conditioned for payment of damages.
Litigation.
Proviso.
Moneys recovered to be paid out under direction of Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. That the said Maricopa and Phoenix Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act. Condition of acceptance.
Proviso.
Violation to work a forfeiture.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act. Right to amend, etc., reserved.

SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, January 17, 1887. To take effect immediately.

CHAP. 47.—An act to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Jan. 26, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 367.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That if any member of said Sac and Fox or Iowa tribe of Indians, properly enrolled at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, shall elect to remain upon the reservation of his respective tribe, he shall be allowed to select an allotment of land in quantity as follows: If he be the head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres; if a single person over eighteen years of age, or orphan child under eight- Sale of Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations.
Vol. 23, p. 352, amended.
Enrolled Indians allowed to select allotment of land.
Head of family.
Single person.

Minor child. een years of age, eighty acres; and if a minor child under eighteen years of age, forty acres; heads of families selecting the land for themselves and minor children, and the United States Indian agent for orphan children. The lands so selected shall be held from sale as provided for herein, and shall be accepted at their fair valuation, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in part satisfaction of his interest in and to said reservation, and of the moneys or fund realized from the sale thereof: *Provided*, That his right to share in the other funds and credits of the tribe shall not be impaired thereby; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to each of the allottees, under the provisions of this act, and the act to which this act is an amendment, for the lands selected by or for such allottee, which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State in which said land is situated, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; and such lands, during such time, shall not be subject to taxation, alienation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise."

Proviso.
Distributive share not impaired.
Patent to issue.

Lands to be held in trust for 25 years.

Fee then conveyed free of incumbrances.

Exempt from taxation.

Approved, January 26, 1887.

Feb. 8, 1887. CHAP. 119.—An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes.
[Vol. 24, p. 388.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows:

Distribution. To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section;
To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section;
To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and
To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: *Provided*, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act:

Provisos.
Allotment pro rata if lands insufficient.

Allotment by treaty or act not reduced.

Additional allotment of lands fit for grazing only.

And provided further, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides for the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: *And provided further*, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.

Selection of allotments.

Improvements.

SEC. 2. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have

been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner.

Proviso.

On failure to select in four years, Secretary of the Interior may direct selection.

SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Allotments to be made by special agents and Indian agents.

Certificates.

SEC. 4. That where any Indian not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order, shall make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations; and when such settlement is made upon unsurveyed lands, the grant to such Indians shall be adjusted upon the survey of the lands so as to conform thereto; and patents shall be issued to them for such lands in the manner and with the restrictions as herein provided. And the fees to which the officers of such local land office would have been entitled had such land been entered under the general laws for the disposition of the public lands shall be paid to them, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon a statement of an account in their behalf for such fees by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a certification of such account to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indians not on reservations, etc., may make selection of public lands.

Fees to be paid from the Treasury.

SEC. 5. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patent shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case in his discretion extend the period. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided; and the laws of the State of Kansas regulating the descent and partition of real estate shall, so far as practicable, apply to all lands in the Indian Territory which may be allotted in severalty under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be

Patent to issue.

To be held in trust.

Conveyance in fee after 25 years. *Provisos.*

Period may be extended.

Laws of descent and partition.

Negotiations for purchase of lands not allotted.

Lands so
bought to be held
for actual set-
tlers if arable.

Patent to issue
only to person
taking as home-
stead.

Purchase mo-
ney to be held in
trust for Indians.

Religious or
organizations.

Indians select-
ing lands to be
preferred for po-
lice, etc.

Citizenship to
be accorded to
allottees and In-
dians adopting
civilized life.

Secretary of
the Interior to
prescribe rules
for use of waters
for irrigation.

Lands excepted.

considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by Congress: *Provided, however,* That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further,* That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservations belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at three per cent. per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto. And if any religious society or other organization is now occupying any of the public lands to which this act is applicable, for religious or educational work among the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to confirm such occupation to such society or organization, in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, so long as the same shall be so occupied, on such terms as he shall deem just; but nothing herein contained shall change or alter any claim of such society for religious or educational purposes heretofore granted by law. And hereafter in the employment of Indian police, or any other employés in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

SEC. 6. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

SEC. 7. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such reservations; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 8. That the provision of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of ter-

ritory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act. All appropriation for surveys.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or to condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation. Rights of way not affected.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation in Southwestern Colorado to a new reservation by and with the consent of a majority of the adult male members of said tribe. Southern Utes may be removed to new reservation.

Approved, February 8, 1887.

CHAP. 130.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota. Feb. 15, 1887.
[Vol. 24, p. 402.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for the extension of its railroad through the lands in Northwestern Dakota set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians by executive order dated July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, commonly known as the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, and through the lands in Northern Montana, set apart for the use of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and other Indians, by act of Congress approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and commonly known as the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company granted right of way through Fort Berthold and Blackfeet Indian Reservations.

SEC. 2. That the line of said railroad shall extend from Minot, the present terminus of said Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, across said Fort Berthold Reservation, north of the township line between townships numbered one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four north; thence along the Missouri River by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk River; thence along the valley of the Milk River to Fort Assinniboine; thence southwesterly to the Great Falls of the Missouri River. Location.

SEC. 3. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road. Dimension.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with Ascertainment and payment of damages.

such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Right of way
across military
reservations.

SEC. 5. That the right of way across lands occupied or reserved for military purposes along the line of said railroad is hereby granted to said company the same as across said Indian reservations: *Provided, however,* That the survey and location of said railroad across such lands shall be first approved by the Secretary of War.

Not assignable
before comple-
tion.

Provisos.

SEC. 6. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided,* That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further,* That the right granted herein shall be

lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

Forfeited if
road is not built
in two years.

Approved, February 15, 1887.

Feb. 24, 1887.

CHAP. 254.—An act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[Vol. 24, p. 419.]

Fort Worth and
Denver City
Railway Com-
pany authorized
to build railway,
telegraph, and
telephone line
through Indian
Territory.

Location.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on south boundary of said Territory between the west line of Wichita county, Texas, and the one hundredth meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to a point on the southern boundary of Kansas, west of the west line of Comanche county, Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, branches, sidings, and extensions, as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Right of way.
Dimension.
Stations.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided,* That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further,* That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Proviso.
Lands not to be
leased or sold.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the

Appraisement.

Appointment
of referees.

appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the

absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Wichita, Kansas, or the district court for the northern district of Texas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided:

Substitution
on failure to ap-
point.

Compensa-
tion.

Fees of wit-
nesses.

Costs to be
paid by com-
pany.

Appeal.

Costs on ap-
peal.

Company may
commence on de-
posit of double
the award.

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates;
limit.

Right to regu-
late charges re-
served.

Maximum

Mails

Additional pay-
ment to tribes

Provisos.

General coun-
cil may appeal to
Secretary of In-
terior as to allow-
ances.

- Award.** *Provided further,* That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided,* That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.
- Annual rental.** SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided,* That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.
- Right to tax reserved.** SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.
- Maps to be filed with Secretary of Interior and chiefs.** SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Texas and the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company and the nations and tribes through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nations or tribes and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.
- Proviso.** SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.
- Grading to begin within six months.** SEC. 10. That the said Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided,* That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- Employees allowed to reside on right of way.**
- Jurisdiction of courts in litigation.**
- At least 50 miles to be built in three years or rights forfeited.**
- Crossings.**
- Condition of acceptance.**
- Proviso.**
- Violation to work forfeiture.**

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed. Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof. Right to amend, etc., reserved.
Not assignable prior to construction and completion.

Approved, February 24, 1887.

CHAP. 319.—An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1887.
[Vol. 24, p. 446.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of said Territory at or near the south line of the State of Kansas crossed by the one hundred and first meridian, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practicable route toward El Paso, New Mexico, and also beginning at a point on the south line of the State of Kansas near the city of Caldwell, in Sumner County, thence running on the most practicable route to or near Fort Reno, and from thence in a southerly direction to the south line of the Indian Territory in the direction of Galveston, Texas, and also in a southwesterly direction to the south line of said Territory in the direction of Cisco, in the State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted. Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company may construct railway, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.
Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken. Right of way.
Width.
Provisos.
Stations.
Lands not to be leased, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be re- Damages.
Referees.

Appointment on failure to act.	turned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof: and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees cannot agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas, which courts shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, according to the laws of the State in which the same shall be heard provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.
Compensation.	
Costs.	
Appeal.	
Costs on appeal.	
Work may begin on depositing double award.	
Freight charges.	SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: <i>Provided</i> , That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right [to] fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: <i>Provided, however</i> , That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or inter-State, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: <i>And provided further</i> , That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.
<i>Provisos.</i> Passenger rates.	
Right to regulate reserved.	
Maximum rate.	
Mails.	
Additional compensation to tribes.	SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said main line and branches may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: <i>Provided</i> , That if the general council of said nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the
<i>Proviso.</i> Appeal of general council as to allowance.	

compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dis-
 Award to be in place of compensation.
 Annual rental.
 senting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force between the United States and said nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Right to tax reserved.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed with Secretary of the Interior and chiefs.

Proviso.

Grading may begin on filing maps.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the western district of Arkansas and the district of Kansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company and the nation and tribe through whose territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Litigation.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railways right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Forfeited unless 50 miles built in three years.

SEC. 10. That the said Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a for-

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso. Violation to forfeit.

- feiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- Record of mortgages. SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.
- Right to amend, etc., reserved. SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.
- Not transferable prior to completion.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

- Mar. 2, 1887. CHAP. 320.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and for other purposes.
- [Vol. 24, p. 449.]

Indian service appropriations. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

- [Vol. 24, p. 464.] That immediately upon and after the passage of this act any Indians committing against the person of any Indian policeman appointed under the laws of the United States, or any Indian United States deputy marshal, while lawfully engaged in the execution of any United States process, or lawfully engaged in any other duty imposed upon such policeman or marshal by the laws of the United States, any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, or assault with intent to kill, within the Indian Territory, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to such crimes, and shall be tried by the district court of the United States exercising criminal jurisdiction where said offense was committed, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases.
- Crimes against Indian police to be tried in district courts.

Approved, March 2, 1887.

- Mar. 3, 1887. CHAP. 366.—An act granting to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company the right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana Territory.
- [Vol. 24, p. 545.]

Right of way to Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company through Crow Indian Reservation. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, and commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point at or near Laurel, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory; running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock Creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge post-office, in Gallatin County, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City, in said Gallatin County.

Location.

Dimension. SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take

from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Stations, etc.

Compensation

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

Location, etc.,
to be approved
by the Secretary
of the Interior.

Proviso.
Consent of In-
dians may be re-
quired.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed through that part of said reservation through which it shall be constructed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation on said line within two years from the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That no part of said line shall touch any portion of the National Park.

Not assignable
till completion.

Provisos.
Mortgage.

Forfeited if not
used in two years.

Not to enter
National Park.

Conditions.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.
Violation to
forfeit.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

CHAP. 368.—An act granting the Utah Midland Railway Company the right of way through the Uncompahgre and Uintah Reservations, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

Mar. 3, 1887.

[Vol. 24, p. 548.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Utah Midland Railway Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Utah, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to locate, construct, own, equip, operate, use, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian reservations situated in the Territory of Utah and known as the Uncompahgre Reservation and the Uintah Reservation, occupied by the Tabequache Utes, Uintah Utes, White River Utes, and other tribes of Indians. Said railway shall enter said Uncompahgre Reservation at a point on the east boundary-line of Utah Territory at or near the place where the White River crosses said boundary-line, running thence by the most feasible route in a general westerly direction across said Uncompahgre Reservation and across said Uintah Reservation to the western boundary of said Uintah Reservation, crossing such western boundary at the most feasible point to reach Salt Lake City.

Right of way
to Utah Midland
Railway Com-
pany through
Uncompahgre
and Uintah Res-
ervations, Utah.

Location.

- Dimensions.** SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also
- Stations, etc.** ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of
- Proviso.* way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.
- Consent of Indians may be required.**
- Compensation.** SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way and materials, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turnouts, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, whose approval shall be made in writing, and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.
- Not assignable before completion.** SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservations within three years from the passage of this act, or if the consent of the Indians is required under the terms of the proviso to section two of this act, then within three years from the date when such consent shall be obtained, as provided in section two of this act.
- Provisos.*
- Mortgage.**
- Forfeited if not used in three years.**
- Condition.** SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.
- Proviso.*
- Violation to forfeit.**
- SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.
- SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force from its passage.
- Approved, March 3, 1887.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1887.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund...	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	541, 638. 56	\$31, 378. 31	\$68, 000. 00	\$4, 080. 00
Cherokee school fund .. {	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	} 75, 854. 28	4, 621. 26	15, 000. 00	900. 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund . {	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	} 22, 223. 26	1, 333. 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund {	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	} 347, 016. 83 $\frac{2}{3}$	20, 321. 01	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund ...	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450, 000. 00	27, 000. 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund ...	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189, 283. 90	11, 887. 03	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	} 55, 000. 00	3, 520. 00	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc. {	May 30, 1854	10	1082	} 77, 300. 00	4, 801. 00	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20, 700. 00	1, 449. 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19, 000. 00	950. 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	.....	.....	*1, 000. 00	.....
Total				1, 798, 016. 83 $\frac{2}{3}$	107, 261. 01	84, 000. 00	4, 980. 00

* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	\$13,000.00	.....	\$13,000.00	\$910.00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri	6	50,000.00	\$50,000.00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina	6	41,000.00	13,000.00	28,000.00	1,680.00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000.00	.....	118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000.00	.....	125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia	6	90,000.00	.....	90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638.56	.....	156,638.56	9,398.31
Total		609,638.56	68,000.00	541,638.56	31,378.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	780.00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854.28	.....	51,854.28	3,111.26
Total		90,854.28	15,000.00	75,854.28	4,621.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	22,223.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland	6	.....	.....	8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee	6	.....	.....	101,000.00	6,210.00
State of Tennessee	5½	.....	.....	66,666.66½	3,500.00
Total .....		.....	.....	347,016.83½	20,321.01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	.....	.....	450,000.00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	87,000.00	5,220.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	49,283.90	2,957.03
Total .....		.....	.....	189,283.90	11,887.03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	22,000.00	1,510.00
State of Louisiana	6	.....	.....	9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina	6	.....	.....	3,000.00	180.00
Total .....		.....	.....	55,000.00	3,520.00

B.—Statement of stock account, etc.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	\$16,300.00	\$1,141.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	.....	.....	15,000.00	900.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	43,000.00	2,580.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	3,000.00	180.00
Total .....		.....	.....	77,300.00	4,801.00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	20,700.00	1,449.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	19,000.00	950.00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	.....

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	.....
State of Florida.....	7	132,000.00	.....
State of Indiana	5	.....	\$1,000.00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000.00	.....
State of Maryland	6	8,350.17	.....
State of Missouri	6	.....	50,000.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee.....	5	144,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666.66½	.....
State of Virginia.....	6	541,000.00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000.00	.....
Total		1,798,016.83½	84,000.00

FUNDS HELD IN TRUST IN LIEU OF INVESTMENT.

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390, 257. 92	\$19, 512. 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	1, 608. 04	80. 40
Choctaw school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49, 472. 70	2, 473. 63
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55, 814. 00	2, 790. 70
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675, 168. 00	33, 758. 40
Cherokees.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	724, 137. 41	36, 206. 87
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....		
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64, 147. 17	3, 207. 36
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	427, 242. 20	21, 362. 10
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	228, 835. 43	11, 441. 77
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	458, 764. 06	22, 938. 20
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959, 678. 82	47, 983. 94
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2, 000. 00	100. 00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42, 560. 36	2, 128. 01
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673, 894. 64	33, 694. 72
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11, 000. 00	550. 00
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57, 500. 00	2, 875. 00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	116, 543. 37	5, 827. 16
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27, 174. 41	1, 358. 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	10, 000. 00	500. 00
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	88, 175. 68	4, 408. 78
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	121, 144. 76	6, 057. 23
Kickapoo four per cent. fund.....	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	15, 802. 87	632. 11
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
Menomonee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	134, 039. 38	6, 701. 97
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1, 094	3	21, 884. 81	1, 094. 24
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	131, 895. 76	6, 594. 78
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69, 120. 00	3, 456. 00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	7, 323, 848. 33	366, 192. 41
Osage fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....	119, 911. 53	5, 995. 57
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....		
Otoes and Missourias.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	412, 091. 39	20, 604. 56
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	252, 271. 03	12, 613. 55
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70, 000. 00	3, 500. 00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230, 064. 20	11, 503. 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89, 618. 57	4, 480. 93
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76, 993. 93	3, 819. 70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17, 482. 07	874. 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200, 000. 00	10, 000. 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800, 000. 00	40, 000. 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55, 058. 21	2, 752. 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157, 400. 00	7, 870. 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21, 659. 12	1, 082. 96
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70, 000. 00	3, 500. 00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118, 050. 00	5, 902. 50
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40, 979. 60	2, 048. 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15, 140. 42	757. 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86, 950. 00	4, 347. 50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1, 056	3	40, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1, 985. 65	99. 28
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6, 000. 00	300. 00
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9, 079. 12	453. 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75, 886. 04	3, 794. 30
Umatilla school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	62, 141. 94	3, 107. 09
Ute five per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Ute four per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1, 250, 000. 00	50, 000. 00
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804, 909. 17	40, 245. 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78, 340. 41	3, 917. 02
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					19, 463, 722. 52	.....
Amount of annual interest.....						960, 527. 97

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands	\$48,489.31
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands.....	1,219,726.75
The proceeds of sale of Kickapoo lands.....	15,802.87
The proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands.....	252,271.03
	1,536,289.96

And decreased by—

Payment of part of the proceeds of Umatilla school lands.....	1,275.20
Net increase	1,535,014.76
Add amount reported in Statement D, November 1, 1886.....	17,928,707.76
Total as before stated	19,463,722.52

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638.56 156,638.56	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887	\$4,699.16
		January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854.28 51,854.28	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887	1,555.63
		January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223.26 22,223.26	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887	666.70
		January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887	666.70
			1,333.40
Delaware general fund	49,283.90 49,283.90	July 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887	1,478.51
		January 1, 1887, to July 1, 1887	1,478.51
			2,957.02

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund.....	\$8,350.17	July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887	*\$485.34

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	\$16,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	485.34
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes.....	17,285.34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1887, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	\$168,000.00	\$10,080.00
Florida.....	7	132,000.00	9,240.00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000.00	11,520.00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000.00	7,500.00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee.....	5½	66,666.66⅔	3,500.00
Tennessee.....	5	145,000.00	7,250.00
Virginia.....	6	544,000.00	32,640.00
Louisiana	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated			90,190.00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1886, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1886.	Amount re- ceived dur- ing year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1887.
Proceeds of Sioux reser- vations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819 act March 3, 1863.	\$55,795.32	\$50,738.72	\$19,064.67	\$87,469.37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip		11,737.07	11,737.07	
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.				
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	4,254.14	23,558.80	23,680.33	4,132.61
Fulfilling treaty with Mi- amies of Kansas, pro- ceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	20,993.06		10,021.86	10,971.20
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	83,406.45	48,489.31		131,895.76
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	5,804,121.58	1,219,726.75		7,023,848.33
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000.00			300,000.00
Proceeds of New York In- dian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058.06			4,058.06
Fulfilling treaty with Pot- tawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.94			32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621.61			20,621.61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Val- ley Indian reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594.37			594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished re- serve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137.41			724,137.41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	11,859.49		1,289.11	10,570.38
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270.56			1,270.56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missouriias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	412,091.39			412,091.39
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of April 10, 1876.	159,128.67	270,053.97	176,911.61	252,271.03
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882 22 Stat., 297-8.	63,417.14	2,708.42	3,983.62	62,141.94
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.		15,802.87		15,802.87
Total		7,698,334.19	1,642,815.91	246,688.27	9,094,461.83

Expended in redemption of Kaw scrip.
Payment for Pawnee Reservation in the Indian Territory.

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropri- ations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annu- ties incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invest- ed at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Ten installments, unappropri- ated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	\$300,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do.....	\$12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of Oc- tober 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	do.....	do.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time deter- mine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not pub- lished.	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Assinaboines.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	do.....	Eighth article treaty of Septem- ber 1, 1868.	do.....	75,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Ten installments, unappropri- ated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	200,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.....	do.....	do.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, black- smith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....	Five installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	.....	\$3,000.00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	do.....	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pilla- ger and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Seven installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	158,666.62	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of Novem- ber, 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	9,600.00	.....

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Choctaws.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.	.....	.....	\$920. 00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen treaty of January 22, 1855.	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4.	.....	.....	19,512. 89	\$390,257.92
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.	.....	.....	1,560. 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4	.....	.....	3,000. 00	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.	.....	.....	20,000. 00	400,000.00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8;	.....	.....	1,110. 00	22,200.00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	.....	.....	600. 00	12,000.00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	\$840. 00 270. 00 600. 00 1,000. 00 2,000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6	.....	.....	10,000. 00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.	.....	.....	33,758.40	675,168.00
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; eleven installments of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	.....	\$165,000. 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Two installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.	.....	3,000. 00	.....	.....

Crows	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	1,500.00		
Do	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Nineteen installments, of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		570,000.00	
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, etc., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		30,000.00		
Iowas	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9.		2,875.00	57,500.00
Kansas	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.		10,000.00	200,000.00
Kickapoos	Interest on \$88,175.68, at 5 per cent.		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2.		4,408.78	88,175.68
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5.		674.05	13,481.00
Do	Interest on \$21,834.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3.		1,094.24	21,834.81
Miamies of El River.	Permanent annuities		Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.		1,100.00	22,000.00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2.	3,000.00		
Nez Perces	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	3,500.00		
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Eleven installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		132,000.00	
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	One installment, of \$30,000, due.	do		30,000.00	
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	9,000.00		
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Seven installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1014, § 4.		70,000.00	
Osages	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.		3,456.00	69,120.00
Do	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865.	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.		15,000.00	300,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Seven installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4.		35,000.00	
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.		30,000.00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000.00		
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180.00		

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unap- propriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropri- ations that will be required of years to pay limited annui- ties incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invest- ed at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	\$4,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Ponchas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	One installment of \$8,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2.	.....	\$8,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	.....	.....	\$357.80	\$7,156.00
Do.....	.....	September 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.	.....	.....	178.90	3,578.00
Do.....	.....	October 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.	.....	.....	894.50	17,890.00
Do.....	.....	September 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.	.....	.....	715.60	14,312.00
Do.....	.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.	.....	.....	5,724.77	114,495.40
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.	.....	.....	1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.	.....	.....	156.54	3,120.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.	.....	.....	107.34	2,146.80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.	.....	.....	11,503.21	230,064.20
Pottawatomies of Huron	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2.	.....	.....	400.00	8,000.00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3.	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of November 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3.	.....	.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2.	.....	.....	10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2.	.....	.....	40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.	.....	.....	7,870.00	157,400.00
Do.....	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00	.....	.....	.....

Seminoles.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty, of August 7, 1856.....	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.....	25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, etc.....	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.....	3,500.00	70,000.00
Senecas.....	Permanent annuity.....	September 9 and 17, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.....	February 28, 1821.....	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.....	1,660.00	33,200.00
Senecas of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1841.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.....	6,000.00	120,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2.....	3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.....	do.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3.....	2,152.50	43,050.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of September 17, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.....	1,000.00	20,000.00
Senecas and Shawnees.....	Support of smith and smith-shops.....	Treaty of July 20, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4.....	1,060.00	60,000.00
Do.....	Permanent annuity for education.....	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.....	3,000.00	60,000.00
Shawnees.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854.....	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3.....	2,000.00	40,000.00
Do.....					
Shoshones and Bannacks:					
Shoshones.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.....	Twelve installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	120,000.00	
Do.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00	
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3.....	1,000.00	
Bannacks.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.....	Twelve installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	60,000.00	
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00	
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty November 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6.....		90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.....	Twelve installments of \$130,000 each, due; estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.....	1,560,000.00	
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	do.....	2,000.00	
Do.....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.....	Twelve installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.....	do.....	2,400,000.00	
Do.....	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.....	10,400.00	
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.....	do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.....	1,100,000.00	
Tabeguache band of Utes.....	Pay of blacksmith.....	do.....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.....	720.00	
Tabeguache, Muanche, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.....	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.....	220.00	
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.....	7,800.00	

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unapropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Tabeguache, Muna- che, Capote, Wee- minuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes. Do.....	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, etc.	Eleven installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, §11	.....	\$330,000.00	.....	.....
Winnebagoes..... Do.....	Annual amount to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc. Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum. Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	 November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862. July 15, 1870.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, §12 Vol. 7, p. 546, §4. Vol. 12, p. 628, §4. Vol. 16, p. 355, §1.	 \$30,000.00	 25,000.00	 \$40,245.45 3,917.02	 \$804,909.17 78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux. Do.....	Ten installments, of \$25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit. Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	One installment due, of \$25,000.... Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, §4. .....do.....	..... .....	300,000.00	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1,430,190.00	6,471,666.62	349,251.98	6,024,629.99

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATIVE TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ISSUED SINCE
OCTOBER 1, 1886.

CALIFORNIA.

*Mission Indian reserves.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 29, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the State of California, being part of the lands restored to the public domain by executive order dated March 22, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians, viz: South half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino Meridian.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described lands, viz: North half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino Meridian, California, be, and the same are hereby restored to the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, March 14, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced in section twenty-three (23), township seven (7) south, range two (2) east, San Bernardino Meridian, California, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupation of the Mission Indians as an addition to the Coahuila reservation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MONTANA.

*Crow reserve.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, November 27, 1886.**To the President:*

SIR: Upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tracts of land, in the Territory of Montana, embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian reservation, created by treaty dated May 7, 1868, Executive orders dated respectively October 20, 1875, and March 8, 1876, and act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive for military purposes, in connection with the post of Fort Custer, viz:

1.—*Post reservation.*

Commencing at the center stone of the parade ground of Fort Custer, M. T., and running thence due south three (3) miles to the place of beginning on the southern boundary; thence due east three (3) miles; thence due north six (6) miles; thence due west six (6) miles; thence due south six (6) miles; thence due east three (3) miles to the place of beginning. Area: 36 square miles.

2.—*National cemetery of Custer's battle-field.*

Reservation.—Commencing at a point 1,200 feet north 35° west of Custer's monument, and running thence north 35° east 1,200 feet; thence south 35° east one (1) mile; thence south 55° west to the right bank of the Little Big Horn River; thence along said right bank to the prolongation of the western boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area: 1 square-mile.

3.—*Limestone Reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, M. T.*

Commencing at a point 1,772 feet due north and 700 feet due east of the site of the flag-staff of the old post of Fort C. F. Smith, and running thence due south one (1) mile and 5,206 feet; thence due west two (2) miles; thence due north one (1) mile and 4,470 feet to midstream of the Big Horn River; thence down said midstream to its

intersection with the prolongation of the eastern boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area: 3.48 square miles.

Tracings of the proposed reservations are inclosed herewith.

It appears that about thirteen (13) Indian families have received allotments of land within the limits of the proposed reservation for the post of Fort Custer (No. 1), and the Department of the Interior reports that, with the distinct understanding "that these thirteen families shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same," that Department will interpose no objection to the declaration of the proposed reservation as herein requested.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, December 7, 1886.

The within request is approved and the reservations are made and proclaimed accordingly; *Provided*, That the thirteen (13) Indian families herein referred to shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located and to retain their present allotments of land, and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEW MEXICO.

Jicarilla Apache reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 11, 1887.

It is hereby ordered, that all that portion of the public domain in the Territory of New Mexico, which, when surveyed, will be embraced in the following townships, viz:

27, 28, 29, and 30 north, ranges 1 east, and 1, 2, and 3 west; 31 and 32 north, ranges 2 west and 3 west, and the south half of township 31 north, range 1 west, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Jicarilla Apache Indians: *Provided*, That this order shall not be so construed as to deprive any bona fide settler of any valid rights he may have acquired under the law of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

UTAH.

Uintah reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 31, 1887.

To the President.

SIR: Upon recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Utah, embraced within the limits of the Uintah Indian reservation, created by Executive order dated October 3, 1861, and act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, (13 Stats., 63), may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Du Chesne, viz:

Beginning at a point two (2) miles due north of the flag-staff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory, and running thence due west one (1) mile to the northwest corner; thence due south three (3) miles to the southwest corner; thence due east two (2) miles to the southeast corner; thence due north three (3) miles to the northeast corner; thence due west one (1) mile to the point of beginning.

Area: Six (6) square miles, 2 by 3.

The Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection on the part of that Department to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement), *provided* it be understood that the

same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

A sketch of the proposed military reservation is inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Acting Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 1, 1887.

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly; *provided*, that the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WYOMING.

Wind River or Shoshone reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1887.

To the President:

SIR: Upon recommendation of the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Wyoming, embraced within the limits of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian reservation, created by treaties of July 3, 1868, and June 22, 1874, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Washakie, viz:

Commencing at a point 58.5 chains south 20° east of the flag-staff of Fort Washakie, Wyo. T., and running thence east 25° north 185.5 chains; thence north 30° west 128.5 chains; thence west 27° south 228.5 chains; thence south 14° west 89 chains; thence east $2^{\circ} 30''$ north 49 chains; thence east 10° south 74 chains to the place of beginning. Area, 1,405 acres, more or less.

A tracing showing the proposed military reservation, as surveyed in January, 1887, by Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, is inclosed herewith.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection, on the part of that Department, to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement between the two Departments), *provided* it be understood that the same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 21, 1887.

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly; *provided*, that the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles, (a).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b).....	Colorado River...	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d300, 800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	22, 391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	357, 120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualpai.....	do.....	Hualapai.....	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui.....	Navajo.....	Moqui (Shinumo).....	2, 508, 800	3, 920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	d70, 080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai.....	Colorado River...	Suppai.....	d38, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain.....	San Carlos.....	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koitotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2, 528, 000	3, 950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1887.
Total.....	.....	.....	6, 603, 191	10, 317½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley.....	Hoopa Valley.....	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sernalton, and Tishtanatan.	d89, 572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River.....	do.....	Klamath River.....	e25, 600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves)...	Mission.....	Coahuilla, Diegeves, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	161, 402	252	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Feb. 11 and Mar. 14, 1887.
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	d102, 118	159½	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River.....	Mission.....	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48, 551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma.....	do.....	Yuma.....	e45, 889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total.....	.....	.....	473, 132	739½	
COLORADO.					
Ute.....	Southern Ute.....	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute.....	1, 094, 400	1, 710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total.....	.....	.....	1, 094, 400	1, 710	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	\$203,397	318	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Devil's Lake.....	Devil's Lake.....	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wabpeton Sioux.....	\$230,400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wabpeton Sioux	\$918,780	1,435	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)
Old Winnebago.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux.....	\$416,915	652	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Ponca	Santee.....	Ponca	\$96,000	150	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux	Cheyenne River ..	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux ..			
Do.....	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux	\$21,593,128	33,739	(Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)
Do.....	Rosebud.....	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzazah Sioux.			
Do.....	Standing Rock ..	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Yankton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux	\$430,405	672½	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total			26,847,105	41,948½	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Alène	Colville.....	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	\$598,500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	\$1,202,330	1,878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé	\$746,651	1,167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni..	64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order Feb. 12, 1875.
Total			2,611,481	4,080	
a Approximate.	b Partly in California.	c Not on reservation.	d Outboundaries surveyed.	e Surveyed.	f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	b4, 297, 771	6, 715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	c5, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835 vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	b4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	c6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	c3, 040, 495	4, 750½	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	b228, 418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	b100, 137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kikapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kikapoo	b206, 466	322½	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	b2, 968, 893	4, 639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc	b4, 040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan	b90, 711	141½	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	b1, 470, 059	2, 297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri	b129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	c14, 860	23	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Páni)	b283, 020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	b50, 201	78½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	b101, 894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)

Pottawatomie.....	Sac and Fox.....	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi.	b575, 877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands, 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.) Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa	b56, 685	88½	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokoko's band).	b479, 668	750	
Seminole.....	Union	Seminole.....	375, 000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca.....	Quapaw	Seneca.....	b51, 958	81	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, page 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee.....	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	b13, 048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. (See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794). Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ionie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	b743, 610	1, 162	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	b21, 406 b2, 281, 893	33½ 3, 565½	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply Military Reservation.
			b105, 456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593) east of Pawnee Reservation.
			b3, 636, 890	5, 682½	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chillico school reservation, 8,598.33 acres established by Executive order of July 12, 1884).
			b677, 156	1, 058	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation.
			b715, 550	1, 118	Unoccupied Creek ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			b495, 095	773½	Unoccupied Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
			b1, 511, 576	2, 362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
			41, 097, 332	64, 214½	
Total					
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1, 258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total			1, 258	2	
		a Approximate.			c Outboundaries surveyed.
		b Surveyed.			

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsie	b4, 395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	b20, 273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	b77, 358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total			102, 026	159½	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	b11, 097	17½	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b52, 684	82½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b2, 551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855.
Total			66, 332	103½	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe (c)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	d107, 509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek	do	do	23, 040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b100, 121	156	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	a51, 840	81	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated)	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	e94, 440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	b61, 014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	White Earth (consolidated)	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas	a3, 200, 000	5, 000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe (c)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	b1, 080	2	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated)	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	b796, 672	1, 245	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 19, 1879, and July 13, 1883.
Winnebagoish (White Oak Point)	do	Lake Winnebagoish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	e320, 000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total			4, 755, 716	7, 431	

MONTANA TERRITORY.						
Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	21, 651, 200	33, 830	{ Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880. Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157. Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.		
Do.....	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.					
Do.....	Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow.					
Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	4, 712, 960	7, 364			
Flathead.....	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.....	1, 433, 600	2, 240			
Northern Cheyenne.....	Northern Cheyenne.....	371, 200	580			
Total.....		28, 168, 960	44, 014			
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa (f).....	Iowa.....	d16, 000	25	{ Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,120 acres in Kansas.) Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.91 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130 70 acres selected for agency, school and mission purposes.) Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341. Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. (2, 682.03, acres in Kansas.) Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882. Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.)		
Niobrara.....	Santee Sioux.....	b72, 915	114			
Omaha.....	Omaha.....	b142, 345	222½			
Sac and Fox (f).....	Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri.....	b8, 013	12½			
Sioux (additional).....	Ogalalla Sioux.....	32, 000	50			
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	b108, 924	170			
Total.....		380, 197	594			
a Approximate.	b Surveyed.	c In Minnesota and Wisconsin.	d Outboundaries surveyed.	e Partly surveyed.	f In Kansas and Nebraska.	

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (b)	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone.....	312, 320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River.....	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawi- pit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	c1, 000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	c322, 000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do	do	c318, 815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954, 135	1, 490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache.....	Southern Ute.....	Jicarilla Apache.....	416, 000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache.....	474, 240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (d)	Navajo	Navajo	f 8, 205, 440	12, 821	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Ex- ecutive order, Apr. 24, 1886.
Jemez			e17, 510		{ Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma			e95, 792		
San Juan			e17, 545		
Picuris			e17, 461		
San Felipe.....			e34, 767		
Pecos			e18, 763		
Cochiti			e24, 256		
Santo Domingo			e74, 743		
Taos			e17, 361		
Santa Clara.....			e17, 369		
Tesuque			e17, 471		
San Ildefonso.			e17, 293		
Pojoaque			e13, 520		
Zia			e17, 515		
Sandia			e24, 187		
Isleta			e110, 080		
Nambe			e13, 586		
Laguna.....			e125, 225		
Santa Ana.....			e17, 361		
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo		1, 081	

Zuni	Pueblo	Pueblo	215, 040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			10, 002, 525	15, 629	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda	c30, 469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	c21, 680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda	6, 100	9½	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	14, 640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cattaraugus, Cayuga, and Tonawanda band of Seneca.	c7, 549	11½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6, 249	9½	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87, 677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	{ c50, 000 c15, 211	78 24	{ Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65, 211	102	
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Nezutucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umpqua.	c61, 440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	\$1, 056, 000	1, 650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.

a Approximate.

b Partly in Idaho.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

d Partly in Arizona and Utah.

e Surveyed.

f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.					
Malheur .....	.....	Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (b)	320	$\frac{1}{2}$	Executive orders Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsia, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Sainstka, Sinslaw, Toootna, Umatilla, and thirteen others.	225,000	351 $\frac{1}{2}$	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	268,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total .....	.....	.....	2,075,560	3,243	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray.	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	2,039,040	3,186	Executive order, Oct. 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabeguache Ute	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total .....	.....	.....	3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chehalis	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	480	$\frac{1}{2}$	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order Oct. 1, 1886.
Columbia .....	.....	Chief Moses and his people	24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.) Executive order May 1, 1886.
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinkane, Lake, Methan, Nepeelum, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	12,312	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinalt.	Kwillehiut and Makah	23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	3,367	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	4,717	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwanish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	7,284	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864.

Puyallup	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	e18, 062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873.
Quinalt	Neah Bay and Quinalt.	Hoh, Kweet Kwillehint, and Kwinait.	224, 000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis.	e335	8	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Klam, S'Kokomish, and Twana.	e4, 987	35	Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawksnamish, and Swinamish.	e22, 490	240	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153, 600	24	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klah-chemin).	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	e1, 494	114	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Skwawksnamish, and Swinamish.	e7, 170	1, 250	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Topnish, and Yakama.	e800, 000	6, 418½	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total			4, 107, 558		
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe (S)	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	e69, 136	108	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	e69, 824	109	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians.) (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	e124, 333	194½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	e13, 993	22	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	e231, 680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida	d65, 540	102½	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 586.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	e11, 803	18	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			586, 309	916	

a Approximate.

d Out-boundaries surveyed.

b Not on reservation.

e Surveyed.

c Partly surveyed.
f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	62,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total .....	.....	.....	2,342,400	3,660	
Grand total.....	.....	.....	136,394,985	213,117	

a Approximate.*b* Partly surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employees.	Enrollment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
Total.....		39,717	9,788	3,978	837	14,333		8,020	2,500	\$1,166,025.57*	
ALASKA.											
Fort Wrangel: Thlinkit Academy.....	Under contract.....		75			25	12	25		4,175.00	\$13.92
Sitka: Industrial Training School.....	do.....		75			91	12	74		12,333.34	13.89
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River agency:											
Colorado River Boarding.....	By Government.....	145	50		6	69	10	67		6,669.51	9.95
Fort Yuma: Boarding.....	do.....	200	200		16	122	10	70		15,225.07	23.42
Keam's Cañon: Moqui Boarding.....	do.....	500	50		2			(†)		1,749.89	
Pima agency:											
Pima Boarding.....	do.....	950	120		7	164	8	118		9,042.14	9.58
Papago Day.....	do.....	1,423		30	1	50	8		25	900.00	4.50
San Carlos agency:											
San Carlos Boarding.....	do.....	300	50		6	50	6	46		4,907.05	17.78
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoop Valley agency:											
Hoop Valley Day.....	By Government.....	95		45	2	53	7		28	1,285.86	6.56
Middletown: Training School.....	Under contract.....		20			18	6	14		1,169.00	13.92
Mission agency:											
Agua Caliente, No. 1 Day.....	By Government.....			50	1	28	10		21	720.00	3.43
Agua Caliente, No. 2 Day.....	do.....			20	1	14	10		7	598.70	8.55
Coahuila Day.....	do.....			40	1	33	10		22	720.00	3.27
La Jolla Day.....	do.....			50	1	55	10		34	720.00	2.12
Mesa Grande Day.....	do.....			20	1	21	10		13	720.00	5.54
Pauma Day.....	do.....			30	1	23	10		11	720.00	6.49
Protrero Day.....	do.....	800		20	1	17	10		12	720.00	6.00
Rincon Day.....	do.....			40	1	32	10		20	616.30	3.08
San Bernardino Day.....	do.....			30	1	22	6		9	422.60	7.83
San Jacinto Day.....	do.....			35	1	35	10		17	720.00	4.24
Santa Ysabel Day.....	do.....			30	1	24	10		17	720.00	4.24
Temecula Day.....	do.....			30	1	24	10		17	630.00	3.71
Round Valley agency:											
Headquarters Day.....	do.....	100		40	2	44	10		31	840.00	2.71
Lowerquarters Day.....	do.....	45		40	2	30	10		26	840.00	3.23
San Diego: Industrial Training.....	Under contract.....		75			68	10	54		6,670.93	12.59

* This sum does not include \$41,691.03 expended for construction and repairs of buildings and \$8,900 for live stock, and also expenditures for transportation of pupils, and some miscellaneous items.

† No pupils arrived until after July 1, 1887.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887—Continued.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employes.	Enrollment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute agency:											
Agency Day.....	By Government.....	316		25	2	20	11		10	\$1,565.61	\$14.23
Denver: Good Shepherd Boarding.....	Under contract.....		50			50	10	48		5,130.00	9.00
Grand Junction: Industrial.....	By Government.....		75		8	33	8	21		11,112.91	66.15
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River agency:											
Boys' Boarding.....	By Government.....	767	50		7	63	10	58		8,202.74	14.14
Oahe Industrial.....	Under contract.....		50			42	12	35		2,700.00	9.00
St. John's Boarding.....	By Government and religious society.		40			40	10	40		*1,699.81	4.25
No. 1 Day.....	By Government.....			25	1	37	3*			266.45	8.88
No. 2 Day.....	do.....			25	1	28	10			520.64	3.72
No. 3 Day.....	do.....			25	1	14	10			610.56	4.69
No. 4 Day.....	do.....			20	1	15	10			607.44	5.06
No. 5 Day.....	do.....			25	1	20	10			595.49	3.50
No. 6 Day.....	do.....		25	1	18	10			603.71	5.03	
No. 8 Day.....	do.....		25	1	27	2			100.30	2.64	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agency:											
Crow Creek Boarding.....	do.....	220	60		9	71	10	54		6,984.08	12.93
Lower Brulé Boarding.....	do.....	321	40		6	35	10	28		5,084.64	18.16
White River Day.....	do.....			40	1	35	6		19	550.00	4.82
Devil's Lake agency:											
Boys' Boarding.....	do.....	210	25		6	33	10	28		5,228.40	18.67
Industrial Boarding.....	Under contract.....		70			88	12	81		8,900.06	9.16
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain).....	do.....		125			120	12	83		8,235.00	9.00
Boys' Turtle Mountain Day.....	By Government.....	263		20	1	33	6		19	360.00	3.16
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain).....	Under contract.....			90		115	10		67	1,800.00	2.50
Turtle Mountain Day.....	By Government.....			20	1	19	10		12	720.00	6.00
Fort Berthold agency:											
Fort Berthold Boarding.....	Under contract.....	220	25			27	12	23		1,296.00	9.00
Fort Stevenson: Industrial.....	By Government.....		150		17	86	10	67		21,513.66	32.11
Pine Ridge agency:											
Pine Ridge Boarding.....	do.....	1,800	200		14	170	10	142		11,632.21	8.19
No. 1 Day.....	do.....			40	1	55	10		31	664.41	2.14
No. 2 Day.....	do.....			40	1	65	10		41	675.37	1.65
No. 3 Day.....	do.....			40	1	60	10		36	672.22	1.87
No. 4 Day.....	do.....			40	1	58	10		44	686.63	1.56
No. 5 Day.....	do.....			40	1	68	10		37	683.89	1.85
No. 6 Day.....	do.....			40	1	64	10		50	673.52	1.35
No. 7 Day.....	do.....			40	1	40	10		34	547.84	1.61
No. 8 Day.....	do.....		40	1	67	7		32	556.44	2.48	

Rosebud agency:									
Agency Day	do	30	2	33	10	.....	.....	21	992.00
Big Oak Creek Day	do	30	2	23	4	.....	.....	17	479.28
Black Pipe Day	do	30	2	40	10	.....	.....	33	1,056.28
Corn Creek Day	do	24	1	27	10	.....	.....	20	754.28
Cut Meat Creek Day	do	30	2	33	6	.....	.....	27	564.28
Little White River Day	do	30	1	34	10	.....	.....	29	762.28
Little Oak Creek Day	do	30	2	28	10	.....	.....	24	1,052.28
Oak Creek Day	do	30	1	11	1	.....	.....	10	139.41
Pass Creek Day	do	30	1	31	10	.....	.....	24	762.28
Pine Creek Day	do	30	2	25	4	.....	.....	18	404.28
Red Leaf Camp Day	do	30	1	34	10	.....	.....	24	753.28
Ring Thunder Camp Day	do	34	2	37	10	.....	.....	28	1,057.78
Scabby Creek Day	do	30	2	23	4	.....	.....	15	402.28
White Thunder Creek Day	do	30	2	36	10	.....	.....	29	1,057.28
Sisseton agency:									
Sisseton Industrial	do	.....	15	129	9	.....	91	.....	16,704.94
Goodwill Mission Boarding	Under contract	.....	.....	73	9	.....	57	.....	4,050.00
Standing Rock agency:									
Agency Boarding	By Government	100	9	137	12	.....	117	.....	11,153.53
Agricultural Boarding	do	60	7	83	12	.....	66	.....	7,452.70
Cannon Bail Day	do	60	2	80	10	.....	.....	60	1,675.91
Grand River Day	do	60	2	78	10	.....	.....	60	1,676.18
No. 1 Day	do	30	1	36	10	.....	.....	24	640.18
No. 2 Day	do	30	1	39	10	.....	.....	32	645.57
No. 3 Day	do	30	1	36	10	.....	.....	13	622.81
Yankton agency:									
Yankton Boarding	do	75	12	100	10	.....	80	.....	10,001.15
St. Paul's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	36	.....	37	10	.....	24	.....	*879.06
Yankton City: Dakota Industrial	Under contract	75	.....	53	12	.....	41	.....	4,401.00
FLORIDA.									
Saint Augustine: Apache Day	Under contract	.....	.....	49	3	.....	.....	34	255.00
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall agency:									
Fort Hall Boarding	By Government	100	7	69	10	.....	53	.....	8,802.12
Lemhi agency:									
Lemhi Boarding	do	25	3	35	10	.....	25	.....	4,329.04
Nez Perce agency:									
Lapwai Boarding	do	100	8	125	10	.....	55	.....	9,644.03
INDIANA.									
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute	Under contract	80	.....	71	12	.....	63	.....	10,020.00

* For subsistence only. All other expenses borne by Episcopal Church.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887—Continued.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employes.	Enrollment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency:											
Arapaho Boarding	By Government	650	100		14	96	10	74		\$9,448.74	\$12.77
Cheyenne Boarding	do		100		14	118	10	97		11,761.94	12.11
Mennonite Boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.		50			55	12	46		*1,829.78	3.31
Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment)	do		100			78	12	67		*2,684.10	3.24
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency:											
Kiowa Boarding	By Government	894	100		13	125	10	84		10,901.76	12.98
Wichita Boarding	do	200	90		12	111	10	81		10,525.24	12.99
Osage and Kaw agency:											
Kaw Boarding	do	344	70		11	66	10	51		5,346.40	10.48
Osage Boarding	do		150		17	148	10	103		12,447.16	12.08
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agency:											
Pawnee Boarding	do		70		13	113	9	75		11,041.10	16.36
Ponca Boarding	do	269	100		11	95	10	78		8,460.64	10.85
Otoe Boarding	do	80	50		6	65	10	53		4,951.91	9.34
Quapaw agency:											
Quapaw Boarding	do	68	30		7	60	12	43		4,495.63	8.71
Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte Boarding	do	211	85		9	100	10	87		5,874.36	6.75
Miami Day	do	22		30	1	18	10		13	480.00	3.69
Modoc Day	do	17		32	1	20	10		15	480.00	3.20
Peoria Day	do	59		56	1	12	10		7	599.94	8.57
Sac and Fox agency:											
Absentee Shawnee Boarding	do	285	80		9	94	10	68		7,065.84	10.39
Sac and Fox Boarding	do	115	50		8	57	10	34		4,470.12	13.15
Chillico: Chillico Training	do		180		26	197	12	166		28,544.64	14.58
IOWA.											
Houghton: White's Manual Labor Institute	Under contract		60			68	12	47		7,050.00	13.92
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency:											
Kickapoo Boarding	By Government	50	25		5	42	10	25		4,071.50	16.29
Pottawatomie Boarding	do	60	30		6	47	10	30		4,760.77	15.87
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding	do	50	50		6	51	10	30		4,187.08	13.96
Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding	Under contract		25			22	12	16		2,400.00	13.92
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government		350		36	339	12	273		61,532.00	14.58
Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy	Under contract		25			22	9	21		2,505.00	13.92

MICHIGAN.

ackinac agency:

Baraga Day	By Government	50	1	47	10	27	400.00	1.48
Iroquois Point Day	do	50	1	27	10	13	400.00	3.08
Hannahville Day	do	18	1	19	10	9	400.00	4.44
L'Anse Day	do	40	1	45	10	18	400.00	2.22
Longwood Day	do	20	1	16	10	9	500.00	5.56
Middle Village Day	do	35	1	23	10	15	400.00	2.67
Munissing Day	do	40	1	22	10	9	400.00	4.44
Sugar Island Day	do	40	1	22	10	8	400.00	5.00

MINNESOTA.

White Earth agency:

Agency Boarding	By Government	110	9	110	10	62	7,112.70	11.47
Leech Lake Boarding	do	70	6	55	10	39	2,849.42	7.31
Red Lake Boarding	do	70	7	95	9	49	4,004.54	9.08
Rice River Day	do	60	2	35	8	10	491.11	6.14
St. Benedict's Orphan	Under contract	25		27	12	25	2,700.00	9.00
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy	do	50		50	12	50	5,350.39	9.00
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial	do	108		108	12	100	10,669.27	9.00
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	do	100		102	12	89	9,344.46	9.00
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	do	25		16	12	13	1,358.80	9.00
Saint Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	do	125		100	12	84	10,271.84	10.50

MONTANA.

Blackfeet agency:

Blackfeet Boarding	By Government	26	5	35	10	24	3,414.23	14.23
Crow agency:	do	50	7	53	10	47	6,881.91	14.64
Crow Boarding	Under contract	50		29	3	21	544.05	9.00
Montana Industrial	do	200		186	12	170	22,500.00	12.50
Flathead agency:	Under special ap- propriation							
St. Ignatius Boarding	By Government		2	50	10		1,603.85	5.01
Fort Belknap agency:	do	100	11	203	10	133	13,994.89	10.52
Fort Belknap Day	Under contract	50		45	12	36	3,843.92	9.00
Poplar Creek Boarding	do	75		75	12	61	5,400.00	9.00
Tongue River agency:	do							
St. Labre's Mission	do							
St. Peter's Mission	do							

NEBRASKA.

Omaha and Winnebago agency:

Omaha Boarding	By Government	60	8	98	10	62	6,536.80	10.54
Omaha Mission	Under contract	50		51	12	41	4,428.00	9.00
Winnebago Boarding	By Government	80	8	65	10	30	5,773.64	19.25

* For subsistence only. All other expenses borne by Mennonite Church.

Statistics of all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887—Continued.

School.	How supported.	School population.	Capacity.		No. of employes.	Enroll-ment.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.		Cost to Gov-ernment.	Cost per capita per month.
			Boarding.	Day.				Boarding.	Day.		
NEBRASKA—continued.											
Santee agency:											
Santee Boarding.....	By Government.....	205	{	45	10	90	10	78	.....	\$9,745.20	\$12.49
Hope Boarding.....	Under contract.....			30	.....	34	10	30	.....	1,890.00	9.00
Santee Normal Training.....	do.....			150	.....	141	12	108	.....	14,024.00	10.83
Flandreau Day.....	By Government.....	73	.....	50	1	38	10	.....	23	600.00	2.61
Ponca Day.....	do.....	47	.....	34	1	16	10	.....	7	600.00	8.57
Genoa Training.....	do.....	.....	175	.....	23	215	12	171	.....	31,264.77	14.58
NEVADA.											
Nevada agency:											
Pyramid Lake Boarding.....	By Government.....	750	{	48	7	84	10	57	.....	9,667.21	16.96
Walker River Day.....	do.....			35	2	60	10	.....	38	1,499.80	3.95
Western Shoshone agency:											
Western Shoshone Day.....	do.....	88	.....	40	1	40	3	.....	34	416.72	4.09
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero agency:											
Mescalero Boarding.....	By Government.....	312	{	30	5	50	12	34	.....	5,056.12	12.39
Three Rivers Day.....	do.....			12	1	12	7	.....	5	438.60	12.53
Navajo agency:											
Navajo Boarding.....	do.....	8,000	70	.....	8	49	12	43	.....	7,831.33	15.18
Pueblo agency:											
Albuquerque Boarding.....	Under contract.....	2,200	{	60	.....	43	10	32	.....	3,445.50	12.50
Albuquerque Industrial.....	By Government.....			175	18	168	6	140	.....	35,003.63	41.67
Bernalillo Girls' Boarding.....	Under contract.....			30	.....	34	12	30	.....	4,471.87	12.50
Santa Fé Boarding.....	do.....			100	.....	68	9	46	.....	5,078.91	12.50
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé.....	do.....			50	.....	43	12	24	.....	3,600.00	12.50
Acoma Day.....	By Government.....			.....	1	11	7	.....	9	1,000.00	15.87
Acoma Day.....	Under contract.....			.....	.....	50	9	.....	29	603.75	2.50
Isleta Day No. 1.....	do.....			40	.....	59	10	.....	32	720.00	2.50
Isleta Day No. 2.....	do.....			25	.....	30	3	.....	13	92.25	2.50
Jemez Day No. 1.....	do.....			40	.....	60	6	.....	21	315.00	2.50
Jemez Day No. 2.....	do.....			25	.....	45	10	.....	21	525.00	2.50
Laguna Day No. 1.....	do.....			50	.....	42	6	.....	33	506.19	2.50
Laguna Day No. 2.....	do.....			25	.....	66	10	.....	23	480.00	2.50
San Felipe Day.....	By Government.....			25	1	30	7	.....	21	475.00	3.23
San Juan Day.....	Under contract.....			40	.....	40	10	.....	30	716.92	2.50
Santo Domingo.....	do.....			40	.....	46	10	.....	40	900.00	2.50
Taos Day.....	do.....			50	.....	43	10	.....	24	540.00	2.50
Zuni Day.....	do.....			44	.....	80	9	.....	42	562.50	2.50

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eastern Cherokee agency:

Cherokee Training, Swain county
Big Cove Day
Bird Town Day
Cherokee Day
Macedonia Day
Robbinsville Day

Under contract

600

40

41
46
35
37
45
2512
5
8
8
8
8

40

32
21
25
28
17

13.92

6,680.00
1,960.00

OREGON.

Grand Ronde agency:

Grand Ronde Boarding

By Government

109

45

60

9

55

12.41

6,141.94

Klamath agency:

Klamath Boarding

do

215

95

95

10

85

12.38

10,525.24

Yainax Boarding

do

83

80

83

10

70

12.54

8,778.47

Siletz agency:

Siletz Boarding

do

149

60

73

10

67

10.00

6,701.54

Umatilla agency:

Umatilla Boarding

do

196

75

83

10

59

16.56

9,771.55

Warm Springs agency:

Warm Springs Boarding

do

82

50

69

10

56

10.44

5,846.08

Sinemasho Boarding

do

111

60

38

10

29

18.95

5,496.79

Chemawa: Salem Training

do

250

205

12

185

14.58

40,747.71

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle: Carlisle Training

By Government

44

500

617

12

547

12.34

81,000.00

Martinsburgh: Juniata Institute

Under contract

80

80

67

12

63

10.85

8,197.87

Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution

Under special ap-
propriation.

200

200

218

12

200

13.92

33,364.10

UTAH.

Uintah Valley agency:

Uintah Valley Boarding

By Government

250

25

33

8

15

23.77

2,852.90

VIRGINIA.

Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Under special ap-
propriation.

150

160

12

116

13.92

19,382.79

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Colville agency:

Colville Boys' Boarding

Under contract

900

40

33

12

25

9.00

2,701.93

Colville Girls' Boarding

do

50

54

12

43

9.00

4,616.49

Coeur d'Alene Boys' Boarding

do

60

51

12

44

9.00

4,736.59

Coeur d'Alene Girls' Boarding

do

60

44

12

41

9.00

4,417.20

Neah Bay agency:

Neah Bay Boarding

By Government

94

50

58

10

53

11.97

6,337.98

Quillehute Day

do

68

50

57

10

44

2.08

913.37

Boarding schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Location.	Capacity.	Number contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Total.....	2,733	2,330	.....	.....	2,553	2,081	\$228,445.58
Alaska:							
Fort Wrangel (Thlinkit Academy).....	75	25	\$167.00	12	25	25	4,175.00
Sitka.....	75	75	166.66 ² / ₃	12	91	74	12,333.34
California:							
Middletown.....	20	18	167.00	6	18	14	1,169.00
San Diego.....	75	75	150.00	10	68	54	6,670.93
Colorado:							
Denver (Good Shepherd).....	50	50	108.00	10	50	48	5,130.00
Dakota:							
Cheyenne River reservation (Oahe).....	50	25	108.00	12	42	35	2,700.00
Devil's Lake reservation.....	70	70	*50.00	12	88	81	3,500.00
Fort Berthold reservation.....	25	12	108.00	12	27	23	1,296.00
Sisseton reservation (Goodwill Mission).....	65	50	108.00	9	73	57	4,050.00
Springfield (Hope).....	30	30	108.00	10	34	30	1,890.00
Turtle Mountain reservation.....	125	70	108.00	12	120	83	8,235.00
Yankton City (Dakota Industrial).....	75	75	108.00	12	53	41	4,401.00
Idaho:							
Cœur d'Aléne reservation (boys).....	60	60	108.00	12	51	44	4,736.59
Cœur d'Aléne reservation (girls).....	60	60	108.00	12	44	41	4,417.20
Indiana:							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Inst.).....	80	60	167.00	12	71	63	10,020.00
Iowa:							
Houghton (White's Manual Labor Inst.).....	60	55	167.00	12	68	47	7,050.00
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission).....	25	20	167.00	12	22	16	2,400.00
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy).....	25	20	167.00	9	22	21	2,505.00
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier).....	50	50	108.00	12	50	50	5,350.39
Clontarf (St. Paul's).....	108	108	108.00	12	108	100	10,669.27
Collegeville (St. John's).....	100	100	108.00	12	102	89	9,344.46
Graceville (Our Lady of the Lake).....	25	25	108.00	12	16	13	1,358.80
Saint Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy).....	125	75	108.00	12	100	84	10,271.84
White Earth reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan).....		25	167.00				
Montana:							
Crow reservation.....	50	50	108.00	3	29	21	544.05
St. Peter's Mission.....	75	50	108.00	12	75	61	5,400.00
Tongue River reservation (St. Labre's Mission).....	50	45	108.00	12	45	36	3,843.92
Nebraska:							
Omaha reservation (Omaha Mission).....	50	50	108.00	12	51	41	4,428.00
Santee reservation (Normal Training).....	150	90	108.00	12	141	108	14,024.00
		40	167.00				
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque.....	60	60	150.00	10	43	32	3,445.50
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto).....	30	30	150.00	12	34	30	4,471.87
Santa Fé (St. Catherine's).....	100	100	150.00	9	68	46	5,078.91
Santa Fé (University, N. Mex.).....	50	42	150.00	12	43	24	3,600.00
North Carolina:							
Cherokee (Training).....	40	40	167.00	12	41	40	6,680.00
Pennsylvania:							
Martinsburgh (Juniata Inst.).....	80	80	130.12 ¹ / ₂	12	67	63	8,197.87
Washington Territory:							
Colville reservation (boys).....	40	40	108.00	12	33	25	2,701.95
Colville reservation (girls).....	50	50	108.00	12	54	43	4,616.49
Tulalip reservation.....	125	100	108.00	12	128	103	10,249.85
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield.....	100	10	167.00	12	100	51	1,670.00
Menomonee reservation (Saint Joseph's).....	130	130	108.00	12	156	127	13,739.35
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd).....	75	40	167.00	12	75	72	9,380.00
		25	108.00				

*Contract for employes and school materials only. Government furnishes subsistence, clothing, etc.

Day schools under contract during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

Location.	Capacity.	Number contracted for.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Total.....	843	810	.....	.....	1,044	604	\$10,777.53
Dakota:							
Saint John's.....	90	60	\$30.00	10	115	67	1,800.00
Florida:							
Saint Augustine.....	50	60	30.00	3	49	34	255.00
New Mexico:							
Acomita Pueblo.....	30	30	30.00	9	50	29	603.75
Isleta Pueblo No. 1.....	40	40	30.00	10	59	32	720.00
Isleta Pueblo No. 2.....	25	25	30.00	3	30	13	92.25
Jemez Pueblo No. 1.....	40	40	30.00	6	60	21	315.00
Jemez Pueblo No. 2.....	25	25	30.00	10	45	21	525.00
Laguna Pueblo No. 1.....	50	50	30.00	6	42	33	506.19
Laguna Pueblo No. 2.....	25	25	30.00	10	66	23	480.00
San Juan Pueblo.....	40	40	30.00	10	40	30	716.92
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	40	40	30.00	10	46	40	900.00
Taos Pueblo.....	50	40	30.00	10	43	24	540.00
Zuni Pueblo.....	44	25	30.00	9	80	42	562.50
North Carolina:							
Big Cove.....	40	40	30.00	5	46	32	1,960.00
Bird Town.....	24	40	30.00	8	35	21	
Cherokee.....	40	40	30.00	8	37	25	
Macedonia.....	45	40	30.00	8	45	28	
Robbinsville.....	35	40	30.00	8	25	17	
Wisconsin:							
Bad River reservation.....	50	50	30.00	3	54	25	160.65
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	60	60	30.00	6	77	47	640.27

Value of supplies raised on school farms and issued to pupils during the fiscal year.

School.	Reservation.	State or Territory.	Value of supplies.
Blackfeet Boarding.....	Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	\$16.00
Boys' Boarding.....	Cheyenne River.....	Dakota.....	225.25
Crow Creek Boarding.....	Crow Creek.....	do.....	26.45
Industrial Boarding.....	Devil's Lake.....	do.....	44.28
Boys' Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	37.00
Fort Stevenson.....	Fort Stevenson.....	do.....	1,087.13
Grand Ronde.....	Grand Ronde.....	Oregon.....	427.20
Menomonee Boarding.....	Green Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	319.92
Hoopa Valley Day.....	Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	45.75
Agency Boarding.....	Klamath.....	Oregon.....	1,014.70
Yainax Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	686.70
Lemhi Boarding.....	Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	474.06
Agency Boarding.....	Neah Bay.....	Washington.....	750.02
Pyramid Lake Boarding.....	Nevada.....	Nevada.....	1,655.50
Lapwai Boarding.....	Nez Percé.....	Idaho.....	6.26
Chehalis Boarding.....	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Washington.....	1,388.50
Puyallup Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	1,307.59
S'Kokomish Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	1,717.21
Omaha Boarding.....	Omaha and Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	40.00
Winnebago Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	182.54
Kaw Boarding.....	Osage and Kaw.....	Indian Territory.....	376.95
Osage Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	318.90
Pawnee Boarding.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.....	do.....	191.25
Otoe Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	155.00
Pottawatomie Boarding.....	Pottawatomie.....	Kansas.....	405.02
Kickapoo Boarding.....	Kickapoo.....	do.....	220.97
Iowa, Sac, and Fox Boarding.....	Great Nemaha.....	do.....	373.24
Quapaw Boarding.....	Quapaw.....	Indian Territory.....	452.60
Seneca, etc., Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	203.00
Agency Boarding.....	Quinaiaelt.....	Washington.....	11.92
Sac and Fox Boarding.....	Sac and Fox.....	Indian Territory.....	130.84
Absentee Shawnee Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	666.53
Santee Boarding.....	Santee.....	Nebraska.....	337.66
Wind River Boarding.....	Shoshone.....	Wyoming.....	990.25
Agency Boarding.....	Siletz.....	Oregon.....	124.90
Umatilla Boarding.....	Umatilla.....	do.....	383.86
Agency Boarding.....	Warm Springs.....	do.....	42.50
Sinemasho Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	212.00
Agency Boarding.....	White Earth.....	Minnesota.....	497.75
Leech Lake Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	112.00
Red Lake Boarding.....	do.....	do.....	75.00
Industrial Boarding.....	Yakima.....	Washington.....	4,237.15
Industrial Boarding.....	Yankton.....	Dakota.....	188.42
Total.....			22,159.67

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, and amounts paid each employé in the Government schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

CARLISLE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Capt. R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
S. H. Gould	Clerk	do	do	1,200	1,200.00
Anne S. Ely	do	do	do	720	720.00
James H. Richards	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	900	149.20
C. H. Hepburn	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	525.80
O. G. Given	Physician	July 1, 1886	do	1,200	1,200.00
C. M. Semple	Principal teacher	do	do	900	900.00
Emma A. Cutter	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
M. E. B. Phillips	do	do	do	600	600.00
V. T. Booth	do	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	549.50
Alice M. Seabrook	do	July 1, 1886	do	540	540.00
Lizzie A. Shears	do	Aug. 1, 1886	do	540	494.50
Kate Irvine	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	540	91.00
Mabel Crane	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	449.00
E. L. Fisher	do	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	549.50
Flora F. Lowe	do	Sept. 1, 1886	do	540	449.00
Bessie Patterson	do	Oct. 1, 1886	do	600	450.00
James H. Richards	Agent for placing out pupils	Nov. 1, 1886	do	900	599.20
M. Burgess	In charge of printing office	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Ella L. Patterson	In charge of small boys	do	Aug. 31, 1886	600	101.00
Ella L. Patterson	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	598.80
A. M. Worthington	In charge of sewing-room	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Anna R. Stafford	In charge of dining-room	do	do	540	540.00
Annie R. Jordan	In charge of laundry	do	do	800	800.00
Fanny W. Noble	Cook	do	do	480	480.00
Joseph Wisecoby	Baker	do	May 11, 1887	180	155.24
Edwin Shanandore	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	24.69
Margaret Wilson	Nurse	July 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	600	550.50
Mary C. Smiley	Hospital cook	do	June 30, 1887	150	150.00
Jane R. Dawson	Seamstress	do	do	240	240.00
E. Corbett	do	do	do	240	240.00
C. Parker	do	do	Apr. 30, 1887	240	199.80
M. J. Strausbaugh	do	May 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	38.26
David Miller	Farmer	July 1, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	900	562.50
B. F. Comman	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	225.03
W. P. Campbell	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
Samuel A. Jordan	In charge of boilers and gen- eral work.	do	do	540	540.00
E. Miller	In charge of dairy	do	Feb. 14, 1887	180	112.50
Mary E. Comman	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	67.50
Phil Norman	In charge of band and paint- ing.	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Millard F. Hummel	Carpenter	do	do	700	700.00
O. T. Harris	Wagonmaker	do	do	700	700.00
A. Woods Walker	Tinner	do	do	600	600.00
H. H. Cook	Shoemaker	do	do	540	540.00
T. S. Reighter	Tailor	do	do	600	600.00
George W. Kemp	Harnessmaker	do	do	600	600.00
George Faulk	Teamster	do	do	360	360.00
H. E. Richardson	In charge of property	do	July 31, 1886	300	25.30
A. L. Holler	Assistant farmer	do	Feb. 14, 1887	180	112.50
Oliver Harlan	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	179.96
Kate Irvine	In charge of girls	Oct. 1, 1886	do	720	540.00
Mary E. Campbell	Assistant matron to girls	do	do	300	225.00

CHILOCCO TRAINING SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

W. R. Branham	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
R. T. Simpson	Clerk	do	June 14, 1887	1,200	1,147.25
William C. Riddell	do	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200	52.75
E. A. Gray	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
Burt Deer	Principal teacher	do	July 15, 1886	700	28.54
Gale Warner	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	700	30.45
Frank Mason	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	700	28.54
Thomas Pratt	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	700	30.45
Mary E. Singleton	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	700	525.00
Henry Booloo	Teacher	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600	24.43
Henry Box	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	600	26.06
George Washington	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	600	24.43
Luke Stanton	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	26.06
Bertha V. Azpell	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	499.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHILOCCO TRAINING SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Mary Gray.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600	\$600.00
Anna Bruce.....	Seamstress.....	do	do	500	500.00
Nannie Sheddon.....	Matron.....	do	do	600	600.00
A. L. Branham.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Mary Phelps.....	Cook.....	do	Mar. 31, 1887	500	375.00
Ruth Whisenhunt.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Hugh Phelps.....	Baker.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	375.00
S. E. Nickell.....	Nurse.....	do	June 30, 1887	500	500.00
Sarah Tacie.....	Tailoress.....	do	July 15, 1886	500	20.37
Isabelle McDole.....	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	500	21.72
Mary Eagle.....	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	500	20.37
Jennie Eagle.....	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	500	21.72
Nelson Polson.....	Tailor.....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	248.30
S. E. Pollock.....	Farmer.....	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
I. W. Bruce.....	Mechanic.....	do	do	900	900.00
Eliza White.....	Laundress.....	do	do	180	180.00
Johnson Lane.....	Herder.....	do	May 15, 1887	180	157.25
Thomas Thurber.....	do	May 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	180	22.75
Posso Warner.....	Blacksmith and wheelwright	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600	24.43
Willie Pearce.....	do	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	600	26.06
Theodore Pearce.....	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	600	24.43
Willie Barnes.....	do	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	26.06
A. Toupan.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.50
George R. Westfall.....	Physician.....	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
G. C. Hitchcock.....	Shoemaker.....	do	Aug. 15, 1886	600	600.00
H. B. Calef.....	Laundryman.....	do	do	600	600.00
Jim Whisenhunt.....	Gardener.....	Apr. 1, 1887	do	360	90.00
John Meyers.....	Cadet sergeant.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60	15.00
Eddie Gregson.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
George Smith.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
Homer Segar.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
John Block.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
Levi Frank.....	do	do	do	60	15.00
Arthur Keotah.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60	40.10
Reuben Orkoy.....	do	do	May 15, 1887	60	37.40
Henry Booloo.....	do	May 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	7.60
Posso Warner.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	do	60	45.00
Ernest Lushbaugh.....	do	do	do	60	45.00
Levi Frank.....	do	do	do	60	45.00
Burt Deer.....	do	do	Dec. 31, 1886	60	15.00
Carl Eaves.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	15.00

GENOA TRAINING SCHOOL, GENOA, NEBR.

Horace R. Chase.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
Judson Becanon.....	Clerk.....	do	do	1,000	1,000.00
Bessie M. Johnston.....	Principal teacher.....	do	do	720	720.00
Helen Chandler.....	Teacher.....	do	do	600	600.00
Catherine C. Chase.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Osie M. Abbott.....	do	Nov. 2, 1886	do	600	397.80
Isaac Bettelyoun.....	Assistant teacher.....	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Josephine C. Mayo.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Sarah J. Cruger.....	Assistant matron.....	do	do	600	600.00
Adelia Dauville.....	do	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Gertrude Parton.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Louisa Sissons.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Alice S. Roy.....	Assistant seamstress and tailoress.	Jan. 17, 1887	do	400	182.22
Annie Williamson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Amelia Bernard.....	Assistant cook.....	Sept. 16, 1886	Jan. 15, 1887	180	59.83
Ida J. McConnell.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Burton Irish.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 16, 1887	400	17.78
Elizabeth Young.....	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	182.22
Lizzie Harvey.....	Assistant laundress.....	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33
Edward C. McMillan.....	Physician.....	July 19, 1886	do	600	570.65
John W. Williamson.....	Farmer.....	July 1, 1886	do	840	840.00
Dayton Irish.....	Carpenter.....	do	do	640	640.00
J. C. Rouse.....	Disciplinarian.....	Sept. 1, 1886	do	180	149.67
William Hunter.....	Storekeeper.....	Sept. 16, 1886	do	180	142.33

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Arthur Grabowskii	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$2,000	\$1,000.00
Charles Robinson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	2,000	1,000.00
L. F. Limbert	Clerk	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	1,200	600.00
Paul J. Hogan	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200	600.00
William Jenks	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Nov. 9, 1886	1,000	358.66
James P. Gorman	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	500.00
Abbie Coltrane	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	600	524.23
Gertie McGee	do	May 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	75.77
Anna C. Hamilton	do	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Priscilla R. Wood	do	do	do	600	600.00
Rachel A. Stanton	do	do	Oct. 10, 1886	600	166.30
Della Botsford	do	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	427.22
Della H. Davis	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 11, 1886	600	118.93
Mary Riley	do	Sept. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	472.83
J. C. Davies	do	do	do	600	499.00
Lizzie G. Grabowskii	do	Sept. 22, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	164.67
Ellen Moye	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
H. B. Peairs	do	Feb. 21, 1887	do	600	215.01
Peter Tracy	Industrial teacher	Sept. 26, 1886	do	900	687.23
W. C. Riddell	Physician	Aug. 2, 1886	do	1,000	871.92
M. E. Clapp	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
L. S. Fowler	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	540	157.01
S. D. Hamilton	do	Oct. 22, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	374.17
Lizzie Smith	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	540	540.00
Lillie M. Hogan	do	Feb. 14, 1887	do	400	151.07
Anna E. Warner	Tailoress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	540	246.51
Clara McBride	do	Jan. 14, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	246.00
Mary L. North	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 15, 1886	240	50.18
Ollie M. Lewis	do	Nov. 25, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240	24.11
Albert Kent	Cook	July 4, 1886	Sept. 10, 1886	360	67.48
Mary Jackson	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	109.57
Martha Campbell	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	149.00
Ed. Harry	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120	30.00
Henry Hopkins	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	120	45.97
Fieldy Sweezy	do	Mar. 11, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	120	7.00
Albert Fontenelle	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	30.00
Eva Anderson	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	540	540.00
Susan Hawkins	Assistant laundress	do	Sept. 4, 1886	240	43.01
Julia Sanders	do	Sept. 20, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240	67.17
Susan Hawkins	do	Jan. 17, 1887	Mar. 8, 1887	240	33.99
Emily Bayhyle	do	Mar. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	75.33
Susan Hawkins	Assistant nurse	Apr. 1, 1887	May 16, 1887	240	30.00
Laura Linkins	Chief nurse and hospital matron.	July 1, 1886	July 23, 1886	540	33.75
Nana B. Riddell	do	Aug. 2, 1886	June 15, 1887	540	470.77
M. L. Eldridge	do	June 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	22.25
C. C. Carson	Assistant nurse and hospital cook	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	240	40.40
Betsy Anderson	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240	73.04
Frank Hunter	Chief waiter	July 1, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	300	53.86
Albert Kent	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Sept. 19, 1886	300	7.34
Julia V. Wood	Chief waitress	Oct. 21, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	58.67
M. L. Eldridge	do	May 1, 1887	June 15, 1887	300	37.36
William Templeton	Baker	July 1, 1886	Dec. 7, 1886	540	234.77
Henry Shumacker	do	Dec. 8, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	540	35.22
George Rennick	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	240.75
John S. Pratt	Farmer	July 1, 1886	Sept. 8, 1886	600	114.04
David H. Lewis	do	Sept. 9, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	185.87
V. S. Reece	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	248.30
R. K. Kedward	Gardener	July 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	600	524.23
Philip Putt	Carpenter	do	June 30, 1887	780	780.00
Thomas O'Connell	Blacksmith	do	Sept. 4, 1886	600	107.52
Charles Moore	do	Jan. 18, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	240	48.63
J. R. Wood	Storekeeper	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
G. W. Savage	Engineer	do	do	900	900.00
Thomas Doyle	Assistant engineer	Dec. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	540	180.00
Lorenzo Scott	Night watchman	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	540	270.00
Andrew Lewis	do	Jan. 5, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	264.00
Moore Van Horn	Shoemaker	July 1, 1886	Apr. 19, 1887	300	240.66
J. M. Cannon	do	Apr. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	118.63
John Buch	Wagonmaker	Jan. 21, 1887	do	600	265.38

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SALEM INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, SALEM, OREGON.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
John Lee.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,500.00
L. F. Williams.....	Clerk.....	do	Nov. 23, 1886	1,200	476.10
H. H. Booth.....	do.....	Dec. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200	678.26
Joseph A. Sellwood.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 29, 1887	1,200	1,196.70
Lawrence M. Hensel.....	Physician.....	do	Dec. 31, 1886	1,000	500.00
George W. Hutchison.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	275.00
E. B. Hensel.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Jennie McE. Graham.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	226.70
Leona Willis.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
William F. Weatherford.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	600	347.80
Clara L. Gilman.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	140.06
Letitia M. Lee.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do	700	700.00
Elsie L. Murphy.....	Assistant matron.....	do	do	600	600.00
Minnie J. Walker.....	Seamstress.....	do	do	480	480.00
Fiducia F. Howell.....	Cook.....	do	Dec. 31, 1886	540	270.00
Jennie McE. Graham.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1887	Feb. 13, 1887	540	19.50
Lizzie S. Gordin.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	204.00
Katie L. Brewer.....	Assistant cook.....	Aug. 1, 1886	do	300	274.70
Elizabeth Hudson.....	Laundress.....	do	do	480	439.60
David E. Brewer.....	Disciplinarian.....	July 1, 1886	do	900	900.00
William L. Bright.....	Farmer.....	do	do	900	900.00
John Gray.....	Carpenter and cabinetmaker.....	do	do	900	900.00
Samuel A. Walker.....	Shoe and harnessmaker.....	do	do	900	900.00
William S. Hudson.....	Blacksmith and wagonma- ker.....	do	do	900	900.00
Luther Myers.....	Tinsmith and plumber.....	do	do	900	900.00
W. A. Utter.....	Tailor.....	do	do	900	900.00
Alexander Duncan.....	Issue clerk.....	do	do	180	180.00
Philip Jones.....	Laundry helper.....	do	do	150	150.00
Henry Steeve.....	Printer.....	do	do	120	120.00
Walter Burwell.....	Baker.....	do	Mar. 31, 1887	120	90.00
Frank Charley.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	30.00
James Maxwell.....	Hospital steward.....	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
Sam Shelton.....	Butcher.....	do	Apr. 20, 1887	150	124.90
Bruce Paschal.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	25.10
A. G. Savage.....	Gardener.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	720	479.40
Frank J. Beaty.....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	160.26
John Ashue.....	Cadet sergeant.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	96	48.00
Frank Carson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	96	48.00
Charles Pe Ell.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72	36.00
Lewis Charles.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	72	36.00
Lewis Charles.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	48	24.00
George Piute.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	48	24.00
Frank Carson.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	24	12.00
John Adams.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	24	12.00
George Piute.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	12	6.00
Pengra Logan.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	12	6.00
Eliza Slistah.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do	72	72.00
Flora Pearne.....	do.....	do	do	48	48.00
Susette Secup.....	do.....	do	do	24	24.00
Sarah Pierre.....	do.....	do	do	12	12.00

ALBUQUERQUE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Patrick F. Burke.....	Superintendent.....	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,120.92
Henry A. Koster.....	Clerk.....	do	do	1,200	896.73
Alice L. Koster.....	Teacher.....	do	do	600	448.38
Hernando J. Messenger.....	Principal teacher.....	Mar. 20, 1887	do	720	204.00
Anna Messenger.....	Teacher.....	do	do	600	170.00
Caroline Burke.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1887	do	600	278.33
Miriam Eastman.....	Matron.....	Oct. 6, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	720	68.48
Sarah A. Driesbach.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	391.30
Adeline Savage.....	Assistant matron.....	Feb. 10, 1887	do	480	186.67
Elizabeth F. Pease.....	Seamstress.....	Dec. 3, 1886	do	500	289.40
Samuel H. Forest.....	Cook.....	Oct. 7, 1886	do	540	396.20
Peter Savage.....	Industrial teacher.....	Nov. 13, 1886	do	840	531.85
James H. Wroth.....	Physician.....	Nov. 16, 1886	do	500	312.50
Adeline Savage.....	Laundress.....	Nov. 13, 1886	Feb. 9, 1887	480	117.24
Rebecca Menaul.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	186.67
Charles Schroeder.....	Baker.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	480	66.67
Herman Siegel.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	120.00
Emma F. Coburn.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Feb. 10, 1887	do	480	186.67
David S. Patterson.....	Farmer.....	Feb. 11, 1887	do	720	274.00
Zenos H. Bliss.....	Carpenter.....	Apr. 9, 1887	do	840	191.54

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

FORT STEVENSON INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
George W. Scott.....	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,200	\$1,200.00
J. V. Quick	Clerk and physician	July 5, 1886	Sept. 20, 1886	1,000	211.95
B. Furman Duckett	do	Dec. 4, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000	576.09
John W. McLaughlin	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Maggie Talbot	Teacher	do	do	720	720.00
Rosemary Spier	do	do	Jan. 5, 1887	600	308.33
Rosemary Scott	do	Jan. 6, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	291.67
Emma J. Jenkins	Matron	Aug. 5, 1886	do	600	549.44
Mary Bissell	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Lydia Staley	Seamstress	do	Oct. 8, 1886	400	108.69
Lizzie Bartels	do	Oct. 11, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	289.13
Mary Staley	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	350	29.48
Mary Staley	do	Aug. 22, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	350	38.04
Margaret McLaughlin	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 24, 1886	400	93.47
Mary Wilkinson	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	180.00
Joseph M. Winans	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	do	840	840.00
Charles T. Gudgell	Shoe and harness maker	do	Mar. 31, 1887	720	434.13
Henry Karnasche	Shoemaker	Apr. 5, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	57.36
F. Glenn Mattoon	Blacksmith	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	180.00
Horace S. Bissell	Tinner	do	June 30, 1887	720	720.00
Pretty Crow	Watchman	Jan. 24, 1887	June 7, 1887	120	44.66
Black Owl	do	Jan. 26, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	120	11.33
Cedar Wood Feather	do	Jan. 27, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	51.33

FORT YUMA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
J. W. Youngblood	Clerk and industrial teacher	Jan. 1, 1887	do	1,200	600.00
Julia Lamb	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Felicita Byrne	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Virginia Franco	do	do	do	600	600.00
William Peters	Industrial teacher	Sept. 1, 1886	do	840	690.16
Modesta Dwyer	Cook	do	do	420	349.24
Josephine Bochet	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Mary Hipah	Assistant Matron	do	Mar. 25, 1887	360	264.00
Catherine Early	Seamstress	do	June 30, 1887	300	300.00
Mary Costello	Assistant seamstress	do	do	180	180.00
Rose Mud-ah	Laundress	do	Oct. 31, 1886	300	100.27
Luz Diaz	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	199.73
Mary Sayenti	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	180	100.27
Culcunio	Assistant cook	do	June 30, 1887	180	180.00
Chalico	Laborer	do	do	180	180.00
Camino	Watchman	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	180	49.00

GRAND JUNCTION TRAINING SCHOOL, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

W. I. Davis	Superintendent	Aug. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500	\$1,340.95
J. J. Robertson	Physician and clerk	Oct. 4, 1886	do	1,200	890.21
Thomas Griffith	Principal teacher	Oct. 20, 1886	do	900	626.08
Minnie Henderson	Teacher	Oct. 15, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600	177.21
Minnie Henderson	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Elizabeth H. Willaner	Matron	Oct. 15, 1886	do	720	510.65
Frank S. Whitson	Industrial teacher	Nov. 25, 1886	do	720	431.30
Alice Hughes	Cook	Dec. 7, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	540	214.72
Mrs. Frank Whitson	do	May 1, 1887	May 25, 1887	540	37.09
Albert Hovich	do	May 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	53.41
Matilda J. Shott	Laundress	Dec. 3, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	480	19.56
Annie Hughes	do	Dec. 25, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	480	169.70
Lena Koechle	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	82.12

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA.

<i>Blackfeet boarding-school.</i>					
O. B. Bartlett	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$840	\$210.00
Eugene Mead	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840	630.00
M. E. Bartlett	Matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	480	120.00
Amanda Price	do	Jan. 22, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	212.00
M. L. Mead	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	do	540	405.00
Anna Jones	Cook	Apr. 25, 1887	do	360	66.23

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAH0 AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Positon.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Arapaho boarding-school.</i>					
J. W. Krehbiel	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$1,000	\$500.00
H. F. Keller	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	1,000	19.44
C. H. Stibolt	do	Jan. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	480.56
H. O. Kruse	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	249.46
Hattie L. Lammond	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	600	11.67
Augusta Stibolt	do	Jan. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	288.33
Kate A. Kruse	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	600	92.93
Fannie Pennington	do	Nov. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	386.41
A. Seiler	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Peter Stauffer	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	600	11.67
H. F. Keller	do	Jan. 8, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	600	86.66
E. M. Crotzer	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	201.67
Mary E. Krehbiel	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480	240.00
Nellie Keller	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	480	9.33
Hattie Lammond	do	Jan. 8, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480	110.67
Emma C. Hamlin	do	Apr. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	94.95
Jennie Meagher	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 8, 1886	360	7.83
C. L. Detweiler	do	July 17, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	360	112.50
Kate A. Kruse	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	51.85
Jennie T. Meagher	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Kate A. Kruse	Assistant matron	Aug. 1, 1886	Sept. 12, 1886	360	42.07
Kate Latschaar	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	360	54.76
C. L. Detweiler	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	141.82
Nannie Fanger	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Casper Edson	Shoemaker for both schools.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 7, 1886	180	33.78
David Elmer	do	Sept. 8, 1886	Nov. 4, 1886	180	24.50
Elkana Beard	do	Nov. 5, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	180	12.72
Debet	do	Jan. 5, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	180	43.00
Yellow Bear	do	Apr. 25, 1887	May 31, 1887	180	18.37
A. S. Latschaar	Cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	420	210.09
Amelia Frazer	do	Jan. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	420	101.49
Ida Mudeater	do	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	420	98.08
Peter Stauffer	Baker for both schools	July 17, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	420	164.41
Louis Hieronymus	do	Dec. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	420	239.67
Rob Sandhill	Tailor for both schools	July 1, 1886	July 10, 1886	180	4.89
Chester A. Arthur	do	July 22, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	180	34.73
M. Balenti	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180	135.00
Dick Thompson	Helper	Aug. 1, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	72	33.80
David Elmer	do	do	Aug. 31, 1886	72	6.00
Joe Wesener	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	72	6.00
Joe Weesner	do	Jan. 20, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	72	21.60
Willis Hall	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	72	29.93
Captain Pratt	do	May 1, 1887	June 15, 1887	72	9.10
H. F. Keller	Laundryman	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	180.00
Susan Newcombe	Laundress	Jan. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	87.00
Alvina Meves	do	Apr. 4, 1887	May 31, 1887	360	57.30
Minnie Yellow Bear	do	June 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	29.70
E. M. Crotzer	Night watchman	Feb. 1, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	360	30.00
George Coon	do	Mar. 1, 1887	Mar. 19, 1887	360	19.00
Henry Guerrier	do	Apr. 4, 1887	June 25, 1887	360	82.00
<i>Cheyenne boarding-school.</i>					
R. P. Collins	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 1, 1887	1,000	1,000.00
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Anna C. Hoag	do	do	do	600	600.00
O. A. Kennedy	do	July 8, 1886	July 31, 1886	600	37.50
T. W. Potter	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	249.50
O. A. Kennedy	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
O. A. Kennedy	Industrial teacher	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	249.50
D. A. Churchill	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Minnie M. Taylor	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Fannie M. Dumont	Assistant matron	do	Oct. 15, 1886	360	104.67
Josephine Churchill	do	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	255.32
Sarah E. Hanna	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00
E. K. Dumont	Cook	do	Oct. 15, 1886	420	122.12
D. A. Churchill	do	Oct. 16, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	420	87.88
Peter Stauffer	do	Jan. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	420	199.50
Ida Mudeater	Laundress	July 8, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	360	82.17
Chester A. Arthur	Laundryman	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 4, 1886	360	34.24
Nell McCurdy	Laundress	Nov. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	234.79
Henry Starr	Helper	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1887	72	18.00
Minnie Fletcher	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72	18.00
Frances Smith	do	Jan. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	72	15.52
Betty Jones	do	Jan. 25, 1887	do	72	30.97
Kate Brown	do	Nov. 15, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72	9.00
Wash Robinson	Night watchman	Mar. 12, 1887	June 25, 1887	360	105.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Boys' boarding-school.</i>					
Tilman D. Johnson.....	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Fannie M. Johnson.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Louise Cavalier.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600.00
Charlotte Brown.....	Matron.....	do.....	do.....	500	500.00
Rebecca Kane.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	480	480.00
Mary Brown.....	Cook.....	do.....	do.....	360	360.00
Mary Knight.....	Laundress.....	Aug. 22, 1886	do.....	300	257.61
<i>Employés at seven day- schools.</i>					
Oscar Hodgkiss.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 29, 1887	600	197.28
Charles Oakes.....	do.....	do.....	June 30, 1887	600	527.78
Alfred C. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	549.95
Agnes J. Lockhart.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 21, 1887	600	382.78
Corabelle Fellows.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Felix Benoist.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	600	549.45
Annie Brown.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	549.45
Helen A. Williams.....	do.....	May 9, 1887	do.....	600	87.36

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA.

<i>Colorado River boarding- school.</i>					
Maud A. Dickerson.....	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900	\$151.63
Mary E. Connor.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	900	252.07
Ella Burton.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	900	225.00
Fannie M. Webb.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 12, 1886	720	144.78
Ella Burton.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	720	395.22
Esther Tracy.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	101.08
Lillie Burton.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	Apr. 11, 1887	600	197.48
Rena Merritt.....	do.....	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	130.22
Frances Smith.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 11, 1887	720	561.76
Lillie Burton.....	do.....	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	158.24
Eva Stephenson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	May 13, 1887	600	520.88
Ocha Settuma.....	Laundress.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1886	180	45.00
Hepah.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1877	180	135.00

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA.

<i>Crow boarding-school.</i>					
H. M. Beadle.....	Sup't and principal teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
D. O. Williamson.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	800	800.00
M. A. Beadle.....	Matron.....	do.....	do.....	540	540.00
Susie Sunbeam.....	Assistant matron.....	do.....	Aug. 25, 1886	180	27.39
Anna Robinson.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	180	8.32
H. R. Mitchell.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	400.00
Julia Connor.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	360	360.00
Agnes M. Beadle.....	Laundress.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1886	360	90.00
B. Johnson.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	270.00

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Crow Creek boarding- school.</i>					
W. W. Wells.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$720	\$120.00
J. F. Sawtell.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	575.22
Mollie V. Garther.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1886	do.....	600	499.00
R. B. Peter.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	500	500.00
Joseph Sutton.....	Industrial teacher.....	do.....	do.....	500	500.00
Jennie Wells.....	Matron.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1886	480	80.00
Sallie Sawtell.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	383.48
Millie Findley.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	270.00
Maggie Hall.....	do.....	April 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Hannah Lonergan.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300.00
Della Whitney.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 29, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886	300	39.97
Julia Jacobs.....	do.....	Nov. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	185.08

Table giving names, positions, period of services, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Lower Brulé boarding-school.</i>					
Nellie A. King.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600	\$499.00
John T. La Rue.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 16, 1886	500	105.94
Alex. Rencountre	do	Sept. 17, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	500	61.12
E. W. Conger	do	Nov. 7, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	199.71
E. Tillery	do	April 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	125.00
Carrie L. La Rue.....	Matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 9, 1886	480	92.54
Helena B. Johnson	do	Sept. 10, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	387.39
Helena B. Johnson	Asst. seamstress and teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 9, 1886	360	69.40
Mary F. Osborn	do	Oct. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	243.61
Anna Johnson	Cook	July 1, 1886	Nov. 7, 1886	300	106.01
Mary Pederson.....	do	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	194.05
Carrie Johnson.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
<i>White River day-school.</i>					
Elaine Goodale.....	Teacher	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	388.00

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Boys' boarding-school.</i>					
Lawrence Hewett.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800	\$600.00
J. E. Brown	Assistant teacher.....	do	Sept. 30, 1886	720	180.00
E. C. Witzleben	do	Nov. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	448.05
John Apke	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Cora I. Greene	Matron and seamstress.....	do	do	420	420.00
Giles Langel	Cook.....	do	do	420	420.00
Margaretha Blackbird ..	Laundress	do	do	420	420.00
<i>Turtle Mountain day-school.</i>					
Elizabeth S. Messner.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	720.00
<i>Boys' Turtle Mountain day-school.</i>					
J. V. McNery	Teacher	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	360.00

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONTANA.

<i>Fort Belknap day-school.</i>					
H. G. Lincoln.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	\$600	\$469.78
Herman Fields.....	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	130.22
Emma Stanley	Matron and ass't teacher ...	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.

<i>Fort Hall boarding-school.</i>					
B. P. Baker.....	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	\$1,200	\$401.09
J. D. Everest	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200	798.91
George B. Porter.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	600	177.72
John T. Copps	do	Oct. 18, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	600	71.75
P. H. J. Everest	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	350.00
Luther M. Copps	Industrial teacher	Sept. 29, 1886	do	840	635.42
Anna E. Jones	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	540	246.52
Mrs. J. D. Everest	do	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	294.00
Blanche B. Jones.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 14, 1886	360	74.00
Mary J. Lyons	do	Oct. 14, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	360	62.63
Maggie E. Russell.....	do	Dec. 18, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	194.00
May Wicht	Cook	July 1, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	360	193.00
Mary E. Jensen	do	Jan. 19, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	162.00
Minnie Zandell.....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	120	120.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Poplar Creek boarding-school.</i>					
Frank A. Jeffers	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$900	\$225 00
S. H. Pope	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 27, 1887	900	292.49
William A. Doyle	do	Jan. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	900	382.50
Otto P. Cassie	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886	720	181.30
Edith Manley	do	Nov. 8, 1886	Feb. 16, 1887	720	200.76
Minnie E. Doyle	do	Feb. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	295.55
Grace Dustin	do	Nov. 29, 1886	Feb. 11, 1887	800	165.06
Grace Dustin	do	Feb. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	266.00
Edith Manley	do	Mar. 22, 1887	June 10, 1887	600	133.70
Sally E. Randall	do	June 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	32.97
George Cooley	Industrial teacher	Oct. 18, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	600	71.73
James McDonald	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	50.54
Joseph R. Stephenson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 14, 1887	600	273.62
George Cooley	do	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	26.37
Emeline A. Jeffers	Matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	480	120.00
Ida D. Stephenson	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	540	61.64
Mary Russell	do	Nov. 12, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	540	161.86
Mrs. William A. Doyle	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	181.50
Marie R. Connor	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Marie R. Connor	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420	314.99
Mary E. Miniken	Assistant seamstress	Dec. 13, 1886	Mar. 13, 1887	360	90.58
George Cooley	Cook	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	420	109.40
Mrs. Rose Cooley	do	Oct. 18, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	420	94.92
Joseph Frananda	do	Jan. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	420	200.67
George Cooley	Baker	Dec. 1, 1886	June 14, 1887	480	259.33
James A. Boyd	do	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	21.09
Ida D. Stephenson	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Emma Fleury	do	Oct. 6, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	420	41.83
Ida D. Stephenson	do	Nov. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	420	267.06
James D. Fiscus	Night watchman	Jan. 22, 1887	May 5, 1887	600	173.33
Nathaniel J. Bendon	do	May 6, 1887	May 21, 1887	600	26.66

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Grand Ronde boarding-school.</i>					
Mary Casey	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$600	\$450.00
Rosa Butch	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Paul Fundman	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 12, 1887	500	266.66
Patrick J. Carney	do	Jan. 13, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	233.34
Mary Thibadeau	Matron and ass't seamstress.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	350	262.49
Mary Cushnic	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	350	87.50
Mary Cushnic	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	350	262.50
Mary Thibadeau	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	350	87.50
Katherine Battig	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Mary Hess	Assistant laundress	do	do	300	300.00

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

<i>Menomonee boarding-school.</i>					
F. Cleary	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$750	\$126.36
W. W. McQueen	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	750	623.64
Nellie J. Brady	Teacher	July 1, 1886	do	450	450.00
Mitchell Osh-ke-na-niew	do	do	Sept. 30, 1887	300	75.00
E. C. Venus	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	225.00
P. Mulroy	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Helen E. Niven	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
Catherine Dequindre	Assistant matron	Aug. 17, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	240	12.39
Beatrice A. Spurr	do	Sept. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	194.35
Nancy Cown	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	60.00
Mary Crowley	do	Oct. 11, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886	240	3.91
Sarah Kennedy	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	164.35
Eliza Freidenberg	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	60.00
Minnie Hopp	do	Oct. 4, 1886	Apr. 4, 1887	240	120.67
S. R. Owen	do	Apr. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	54.07
Victorine Lamotte	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	60.00
Fredrika Hopp	do	Oct. 11, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	173.47
A. Paulson	Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	549.46
Philip Heim	Shoemaker	Jan. 1, 1887	do	450	225.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Employés at seven day- schools.</i>					
E. A. Goodnough.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400	\$400. 00
Jael Howd.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	400	400. 00
Mary Zydeman.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75. 00
Mary Burnes.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	225. 00
Mary L. Ransom.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300. 00
Ophelia Wheelock.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	300	300. 00
Martin O'Brien.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	do.....	300	250. 28
Ida Charles.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	300	300. 00

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

<i>Hoopa Valley day-school.</i>					
Esther Harpst.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 12, 1887	\$720	\$490. 31
Lock Berryman.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	180. 00

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Kiowa boarding-school.</i>					
L. N. Hornbeck.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900. 00
Thomas W. Potter.....	Teacher.....	do.....	July 31, 1886	600	50. 00
Letitia Hornbeck.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	550. 00
Anna M. Clark.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	600	398. 30
J. R. Cowles.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	201. 70
Hattie Lammond.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300. 00
Annie Linn.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	600	150. 00
Carrie R. Davis.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150. 00
W. O. Lemoyne.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	100. 00
John D. Armstrong.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	500. 00
Jennie Y. Meagher.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480	240. 00
Mary E. Loper.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	240. 00
Mary Zotom.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	150	150. 00
Mary C. Murphy.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	360	360. 00
Anna Murphy.....	Assistant seamstress.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1886	150	62. 50
Cora Carruth.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	150	12. 50
Addie Gee.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	75. 00
Joseph Ballis.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	360	30. 00
C. A. Newcomb.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	150. 00
Harry Viedt.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180. 00
Susan Newcomb.....	Laundress.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360	150. 00
Almedia Howell.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180. 00
Amous Tartheh.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20. 00
Ko-yah-ay-to.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	100. 00
<i>Wichita boarding-school.</i>					
C. W. Phelps.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	July 17, 1886	900	42. 50
J. W. Haddon.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	785. 00
Portia Hendrix.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	600	600. 00
Jennie H. Collins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600. 00
Eleneta Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600	600. 00
J. M. Massey.....	Industrial teacher.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1886	600	100. 00
R. J. Tucker.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	600	303. 30
G. R. Bottom.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	196. 67
Belle Fletcher.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	480	480. 00
Sadie Longhot.....	Assistant matron.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1886	150	25. 00
C. T. Tucker.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	150	75. 84
Sadie Longhot.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	49. 17
S. A. Stevens.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	360	242. 00
Julia Thompson.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	28. 00
Jessie Manning.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90. 00
Celia Pickard.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	150	150. 00
Theodore Faust.....	Cook.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1886	360	270. 00
Michael Banks.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90. 00
Susan Meeks.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	360	239. 00
Anna Alepah.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	121. 00
F. J. Edwards.....	Baker for both schools.....	July 1, 1886	do.....	360	360. 00
George Reynolds.....	Helper.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1886	120	60. 00
Samuel Caley.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	30. 00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Klamath boarding-school.</i>					
Oliver C. McFarland	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 7, 1886	\$800	\$82.61
Harry J. Kilgour	do	Aug. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	717.39
Sarah E. Emery	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	600	257.60
Florence J. Kilgour	do	Dec. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	342.40
Samuel Chambers	do	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Alice McFarland	Matron	do	Aug. 7, 1886	400	41.30
Florence J. Kilgour	do	Aug. 8, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	400	130.44
Emma T. Loosley	do	Dec. 12, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	400	154.70
May Matthews	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 18, 1886	320	69.56
Lillie Kay	do	Sept. 19, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	320	130.44
Minerva Herriott	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	320	120.00
May R. Chambers	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
<i>Yainax boarding-school.</i>					
William T. Leeke	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	800.00
Mary M. Leeke	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Oliver C. McFarland	Industrial teacher	Aug. 8, 1886	do	500	448.37
Cassie Quigley	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Alice McFarland	Seamstress	Aug. 8, 1886	do	400	358.70

LA POINTE AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

<i>Employés at seven day- schools.</i>					
Clara Allen	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Catherine A. Murdock	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
S. J. Currie	do	Oct. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	443.52
Philomen Lafave	do	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Louis Manypenny	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
James Dobie	do	Oct. 23, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	414.17
N. Nelson	do	July 1, 1886	do	800	800.00
Belle Nelson	do	do	do	250	250.00
L. E. Montferrand	do	do	July 31, 1886	480	40.30
Dominic Durcharme	do	Aug. 27, 1886	Mar. 31, 1886	480	285.72
Dominic Durcharme	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.

<i>Lemhi boarding-school.</i>					
E. A. Doud	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	\$720	\$90.00
A. C. Porter	do	Aug. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	630.00
Bertha F. Doud	Matron and seamstress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	500	62.50
Emma Porter	do	Aug. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	437.50
Lizzie S. Goodin	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	500	125.00
Belle Rees	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	375.00

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN.

<i>Employés at eight day- schools.</i>					
Peter Marksman	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400	\$400.00
Thomas Nahbenayash	do	do	do	400	400.00
Mary E. Wagley	do	do	do	400	400.00
Belle J. Walker	do	do	do	400	400.00
Mary Sylvester	do	do	do	400	400.00
Helen F. Snider	do	do	do	500	500.00
Thomas F. Williams	do	do	Apr. 30, 1887	400	332.97
Clinton Roberts	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	67.03
John S. Heustick	do	Oct. 1, 1886	do	400	300.00
John R. Robinson	do	do	do	400	300.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MESCALERO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Mescalero boarding-school.</i>					
W. C. Sanders	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
J. C. Swarts	Industrial teacher.	do	Oct. 31, 1886	720	240.65
W. P. Perdue	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	98.90
M. J. Cowart	Matron and seamstress.	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Rhoda J. Miskimen	Cook and laundress.	do	Aug. 2, 1886	600	53.80
D. B. Snider	do	Aug. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	546.20
W. B. Swan	Shoe and harness maker.	July 24, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600	562.50
Frank C. Allen	do	Apr. 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	125.28
<i>Three Rivers day-school.</i>					
Frank C. Allen	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	Apr. 15, 1887	720	389.67

MISSION AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

<i>Employés at twelve day-schools.</i>					
Ora M. Sammons	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Flora Golsh	do	do	do	720	720.00
Virgie Van Arsdale	do	do	do	720	720.00
Carrie E. Hord	do	do	do	720	720.00
M. M. Sickler	do	do	do	720	720.00
N. J. Ticknor	do	do	do	720	720.00
Mary L. Noble	do	do	do	720	720.00
Hattie E. Alexander	do	Aug 23, 1886	do	720	616.30
Blanche Livingston	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	180.00
Mary Henry	do	Nov. 16, 1886	Jan. 31, 1886	720	152.00
Matilda Welty	do	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	264.00
Annie Adamson	do	Aug. 30, 1886	May 5, 1887	720	489.89
L. C. F. Dunn	do	Sept. 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	720	539.36
Mary B. Bergman	do	July 1, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	720	398.00
Dell Gedney	do	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	258.00

NAVAJO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

<i>Navajo boarding-school.</i>					
P. H. Cragan	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Dora Aycock	Teacher	do	Apr. 30, 1887	500	416.21
Narcissa Cragan	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	83.79
Mary Clark	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	720	720.00
Fayette C. Nichols	Industrial teacher	Sept. 28, 1886	Dec. 27, 1886	720	178.05
Ed. T. Post	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 7, 1887	720	76.00
James W. Cookerly	do	Feb. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	284.00
Sophenia Adams	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Griffin Seward	Cook	do	do	480	480.00
Dorethae Dubois	Laundress	do	do	480	480.00

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Neah Bay boarding-school.</i>					
E. M. Jones	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
James D. Reid	Teacher	do	Feb. 3, 1887	480	285.33
A. E. McInerney	do	Feb. 4, 1887	Mar. 17, 1887	480	56.00
Charles Adie	do	Mar. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	129.33
E. S. Webster	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Feb. 11, 1887	720	443.25
A. J. Cass	do	Feb. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	264.00
E. M. Powell	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Kate M. Balch	Seamstress	do	do	360	360.00
Theresa Bertrand	Cook	do	Dec. 20, 1886	300	141.04
Clara Irving	do	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 11, 1887	300	18.13
M. J. Harris	do	Jan. 12, 1887	Feb. 17, 1887	300	30.83
Clarissa S. McInerney	do	Feb. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	110.00
Lucy Brown	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	200	200.00
<i>Quillehute day-school.</i>					
A. W. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	500.00
Hattie G. Bright	Assistant teacher	do	Aug. 26, 1886	360	55.76
Hattie G. Smith	do	Aug. 27, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	304.24

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Pyramid Lake boarding-school.</i>					
Helen M. Gibson	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Julia H. Doane	Teacher	do	do	600	300.00
James D. Minnim	Industrial teacher	do	July 13, 1886	600	21.20
Albert L. Lievre	do	Aug. 30, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	600	176.23
Charles A. Bailey	do	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600	69.63
C. L. Lowry	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	248.30
M. F. Golden	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 26, 1886	540	173.15
Emma E. Hammond	do	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	540	349.25
Amanda Ayer	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 21, 1886	480	27.37
Amanda Whitthorne	do	July 22, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	452.64
Anne Greer	Cook	Aug. 11, 1886	Feb. 5, 1887	360	175.89
Annie Morris	do	Feb. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	142.00
Mollie Terster	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Jan. 6, 1887	360	186.00
Sarah Natches	do	Jan. 7, 1887	Feb. 5, 1887	360	27.00
Sarah Natches	do	Feb. 14, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	46.00
Mollie Terster	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
<i>Walker River day-school.</i>					
Minerva Genty	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Emma E. Hammond	Ass't teacher and matron.	July 27, 1886	Nov. 6, 1886	480	134.31
Angelina Ayer	do	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	310.20

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO.

<i>Lapwai boarding-school.</i>					
Ed. McConville	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800	\$600.00
William Ed. Hill	do	Apr. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	149.45
Sopha Whitman	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	600	150.00
Mabel A. Norris	do	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	427.17
W. S. Dyer	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	720	180.00
Eben Mounce	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	479.35
Thomas Bronche	Assistant industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Julia E. Mallory	Matron	do	Sept. 30, 1886	440	110.00
Sarah E. Norris	do	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	440	313.26
Libbie Mallory	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	440	110.00
Emma Powell	do	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	440	239.13
Charlotte Vining	Cook	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	360	149.67
Alice Magee	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 20, 1886	360	19.57
Anna Bolinger	do	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	360	41.76
Sarah Longfellow	do	Feb. 24, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360	36.00
Nellie B. Walker	do	May 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	50.44
Bong	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	150.00
Sarah Longfellow	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 23, 1887	300	45.00
Pyrom Powell	do	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	105.00

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Chehalis boarding-school.</i>					
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Alfred Livesley	Industrial teacher	do	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Samuel C. Herriott	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Alice P. Chalcraft	Seamstress and ass't teacher.	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Emily Livesley	Matron	do	Sept. 30, 1886	400	100.00
Susie C. White	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	300.00
Nellie S. Pickering	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Aggie Schlichting	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Johnny D. Simmons	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	60	22.50
William George	do	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	60	37.50
Bob Smith	do	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	60	45.00
Jim Jack	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	15.00
Charley Conhepe	do	July 1, 1887	do	60	60.00
Nancy Smith	do	do	do	60	60.00
Sally Sickman	do	do	do	60	60.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Puyallup boarding-school.</i>					
Alexander R. Campbell ..	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Susie T. Brewster	Teacher	do	Sept. 30, 1886	500	125.00
Louise Cotes	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	500	125.00
Hessie E. Cox	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	250.00
Samuel Keady	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
Charles H. Chase	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Julia A. Babcock	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Celia Allen	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
Clara M. Harmon	Cook	do	do	400	400.00
Laura Sickman	Assistant cook	do	Mar. 31, 1887	150	112.50
Minnie Thompson	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	37.50
Lucy Lane	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Feb. 23, 1887	300	195.00
Hattie Wilton	do	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	105.00
Joseph Dick	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
William Martin	do	do	do	60	60.00
Eneas Sahn	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	60	15.00
Jack Moses	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60	45.00
Johnny Woodruff	do	July 1, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	60	32.17
Jack Wash	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	27.83
Bessie Jim	do	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
<i>S'Kokomish boarding-school.</i>					
George W. Bell	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800	\$600.00
Charles N. Winger	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	200.00
George W. Mills	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600	300.00
John B. Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Georgina Bell	Seamstress and ass't teacher.	July 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	400	142.39
Jennie M. Barnett	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	400	70.94
Georgina Bell	do	Jan. 14, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	400	86.67
Nettie Winger	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	100.00
Isabella Mills	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Nanny J. Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Julia A. Wood	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	400	100.00
Carrie Fuller	do	Nov. 26, 1886	May 7, 1887	400	179.79
Ellen Clark	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	59.34
Ellen Clark	Asst. cook and laundress ..	July 1, 1886	May 7, 1887	150	127.74
Nancy George	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	150	22.25
Harry Price	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
Carl Isaac	do	do	do	60	60.00
Ada Sherwood	do	do	do	60	60.00
Lucy Johns	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	60	15.00
Nancy George	do	Oct. 1, 1886	May 7, 1887	60	36.10
Anna Williams	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	8.91
Eliza Lewis	do	July 1, 1886	do	60	60.00
<i>Jamestown day-school.</i>					
Samuel D. Loughheed	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	660	660.00

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

<i>Omaha industrial board- ing-school.</i>					
James H. Chapin	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Jane P. Chapin	Matron	do	do	400	400.00
M. J. Fitzpatrick	Industrial teacher	Dec. 25, 1886	do	600	309.41
Emma Fontenelle	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	do	320	320.00
Hattie B. Nicklin	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	500	152.78
Emma Preston	do	Jan. 21, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	500	54.16
Hattie B. Nicklin	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	168.06
Lois A. Moore	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 22, 1886	300	92.93
Jane Johnson	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	199.73
Lucy V. Heath	Cook	July 1, 1886	Oct. 29, 1886	300	98.64
Lucy J. Owens	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	199.73
Nellie Heath	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Nov. 24, 1886	300	119.84
Lottie G. Rasch	do	Nov. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	180.16

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Winnebago boarding-school.</i>					
Kelley W. Frazer	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	\$720	\$213.26
John A. Carey	do	Oct. 18, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	720	314.74
Peter H. Powers	do	May 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	73.19
Emma E. Frazer	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	500	148.10
Mary E. McHenry	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	290.73
Annie St. Cyr	Assistant teacher.	Dec. 13, 1886	Mar. 27, 1887	320	92.95
Nellie Londrosh	do	Mar. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	78.56
Annie St. Cyr	do	Mar. 29, 1887	do	320	82.67
John Morrison	Industrial teacher	July 23, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	600	138.58
Emanuel Ireland	do	Feb. 26, 1887	Apr. 20, 1887	600	89.63
Edwin S. Cooper	do	Apr. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	117.03
Luella Hirsch	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	400	118.48
Elizabeth Carey	do	Oct. 18, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	400	174.86
Ellen McFarland	do	May 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	60.44
Julia E. Johnson	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Mary Goodnow	Cook	do	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Susan Harnish	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 18, 1886	300	64.40
Mary Montague	do	Dec. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	160.60
Nina Ream	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300	50.54
Mary Johnson	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	300	49.73
Alice Carey	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Mar. 13, 1887	300	109.73
Dora Neibuhr	do	Mar. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	90.00

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Kaw boarding-school.</i>					
J. C. Keenan	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Lizzie Johnson	Teacher	do	Mar. 31, 1887	480	360.00
Emma L. Reaum	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Jan. 16, 1887	480	61.76
Dora M. Jack	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	218.67
L. Beckelhymer	Industrial teacher	Aug. 26, 1886	do	480	406.97
Serena Keenan	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Emma Beckelhymer	Assistant matron	Sept. 1, 1886	Jan. 5, 1887	300	103.63
Mrs. M. Lathrop	Seamstress	do	Mar. 16, 1887	300	161.96
Emma Beckelhymer	do	Mar. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	87.50
Josephine Stolting	Cook	Aug. 26, 1886	Mar. 17, 1887	300	117.71
Christine Evans	do	Mar. 22, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	83.33
Mary Lowe	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
L. Bellmard	Laborer	do	Dec. 31, 1886	180	90.00
Jos. Browley	do	do	Sept. 30, 1886	180	45.00
Dow Dart	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 19, 1887	180	84.00
Henry Pappan	do	Jan. 3, 1887	May 20, 1887	180	68.73
Charles Lessart	do	Mar. 21, 1887	do	180	30.23
Job Mann	do	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	20.28
Sephen Pappan	do	do	do	180	20.28
<i>Osage boarding-school.</i>					
Charles Fagan	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	900.00
A. B. Hendricks	Teacher	do	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Kate E. Miller	do	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	97.58
Dora M. Jack	do	do	Jan. 16, 1887	480	261.33
Edward Martin	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 11, 1887	480	252.48
Nettie Fagan	do	do	June 30, 1887	480	399.14
Emma L. Reaume	do	Jan. 17, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480	98.67
Belle Shaul	do	Apr. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480	39.56
John F. Major	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480	160.43
T. C. Stark	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480	79.57
William E. Murphy	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	240.00
Jane Brodie	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	do	480	399.14
Nannie S. Whitmer	Assistant matron.	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Nannie Major	Seamstress	do	Oct. 31, 1886	300	100.27
Belle Shaul	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300	124.73
Sarah A. Howard	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
Etta C. Painter	do	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300	225.00
Hettie D. Cox	Cook	do	do	400	300.00
Jennie McElhanon	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	100.00
Sophia Whitmer	Assistant cook.	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Anna Gray	Laundress	do	do	300	300.00
Allie Gray	do	do	do	300	300.00
Low J. Stark	Nurse	do	do	300	300.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Osage boarding-school— Continued.</i>					
John L. Miller	Baker	Aug. 23, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	\$300	\$68.48
Lucien Stephens	do	Nov. 17, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	300	87.52
Thomas Rodd	do	Mar. 3, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	99.17
Thomas Rodd	Laborer	July 12, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	180	115.12
John McKinney	do	Mar. 3, 1887	Mar. 10, 1887	180	4.00
Jessie Townsend	do	Mar. 11, 1887	Apr. 17, 1887	180	18.91
William Alley	do	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	37.08

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA.

<i>Pima boarding-school.</i>					
Alice L. Simpson	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$250.00
Alice L. Simpson	Principal teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 13, 1887	800	297.78
M. M. Travis	Superintendent	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200	403.33
Nellie Ayer	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Feb. 13, 1887	720	448.00
Leila Crump	do	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	272.00
John Mitchell, jr.	do	Feb. 19, 1887	Mar. 7, 1887	800	37.78
Charles B. Sabin	do	Mar. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	253.33
Charles B. Sabin	do	Nov. 30, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	480	2.67
Charles Travis	do	Mar. 3, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	158.67
Sarah A. Wheeler	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	600	200.54
Mary L. Howard	do	Nov. 7, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	389.67
Mary Pomeroy	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1886	Nov. 5, 1886	480	86.09
Nellie Hughes	do	Nov. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	313.04
William E. Bell	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Nellie Thomas	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1886	do	400	332.60
<i>Papago day-school.</i>					
F. J. Hart	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	900.00

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Pine Ridge boarding-school.</i>					
A. M. Graves	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$1,000	\$250.00
W. T. Manning	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000	750.00
C. L. Maika	Teacher	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Clara McAdam	do	do	do	500	500.00
Fannie B. Shannon	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	450	298.80
M. E. Graves	Matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Carrie Imboden	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	450.00
Fannie Williams	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Rose N. Williams	Seamstress	do	July 20, 1886	400	21.74
Minnie Sickle	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	67.00
Wardell Keith	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
E. L. Calkins	Cook	do	Apr. 30, 1887	450	374.60
A. M. Ryan	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	450	75.40
Margaret Rogers	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
F. W. King	Harness and shoe maker....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	720	180.00
<i>Employés at eight day-schools.</i>					
Ada M. Clark	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
T. J. Smith	do	do	do	600	600.00
E. X. Palmer	do	do	do	600	600.00
E. M. Keith	do	do	do	600	600.00
Augusta Robertson	do	do	do	600	600.00
Carrie Melvin	do	do	do	600	600.00
A. C. Porter	do	do	July 31, 1886	600	50.60
E. A. Pyne	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	450.00
W. T. Manning	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
H. G. Webb	do	Dec. 7, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	340.76

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Pawnee boarding-school.</i>					
Chas. A. Shaw	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900	\$151.60
H. T. Gordon	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200	997.80
Florence McKenzie	Teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Anna M. Gordon	do	Sept. 2, 1886	do	600	497.28
Cora Eyre	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	360	60.60
Ralph J. Weeks	do	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	287.61
John B. Cage	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	540	316.50
H. P. Akin	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	223.50
Linnie Shaw	Matron	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	480	80.80
Carrie L. Davis	do	Sept. 9, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	480	190.00
Annie L. Akin	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	198.70
M. A. Bailey	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	360	60.60
Lelia L. Lucas	do	Sept. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	298.37
Annie Howell	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.20
Emily Bayhyle	do	Nov. 14, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	120	35.34
Mary Gillingham	do	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	26.36
Annie E. Wright	Cook	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	400	67.40
Ann W. Hammock	do	Sept. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	325.00
W. C. Wright	Baker	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	400	67.40
Elly Dobbs	do	Sept. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	325.00
Euphemia Sherman	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.20
Annie Speeroots	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	96.16
Fannie Wright	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120	20.20
Jane True	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	120	39.80
Euphemia Sherman	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	120	30.00
Frank Bayhyle	Herder	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	240	40.40
Joe Carrion	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Nov. 6, 1886	240	43.71
George Howell	do	Nov. 7, 1886	Dec. 13, 1886	240	24.13
Frank Bayhyle	do	Dec. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	240	131.09
<i>Ponca boarding-school.</i>					
Hugh T. Gordon	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900	\$151.60
A. H. Williams	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900	748.40
Anna N. Gordon	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600	101.00
Mary T. Williams	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	499.00
Annie R. Osborne	do	July 1, 1886	Nov. 3, 1886	600	205.39
Ella Rankin	do	Nov. 4, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600	244.52
Annie R. Osborne	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
A. O. P. Nickelson	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Apr. 12, 1887	540	422.80
Hattie Nickelson	Matron	do	Mar. 31, 1887	480	360.00
Nettie M. English	Seamstress	do	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
Delia Briscoe	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Delia Briscoe	Cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	200.00
M. C. Rankin	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	200.00
Buffalo Woman	Assistant cook	Sept. 12, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	120	21.19
Nellie Hairy Bear	do	Nov. 18, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120	44.34
Sarah New Moon	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	30.00
Mary Fast Walker	Laundress	Sept. 21, 1886	do	360	165.65
Emma Big Mane	Assistant laundress	Aug. 21, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120	13.39
Emma Big Mane	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	210	105.00
Anna White Feather	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	210	52.50
<i>Otoe boarding-school.</i>					
A. P. Hutchison	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840	840.00
Carrie C. Schultz	Teacher	do	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Emma De Knight	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Nannie B. Young	Matron	July 1, 1886	May 16, 1887	400	350.58
Hattie Hutchison	do	May 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	49.48
Nannie A. Dalzell	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300	50.60
Lulu Anderson	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	249.40
Della Giddings	Cook	do	do	360	299.40
Rachel McCrary	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	200	100.00
Birtie Jackson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 19, 1887	200	27.76
Alice Art	do	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	107.47

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANSAS.

<i>Kickapoo boarding-school.</i>					
Frank M. Coovert	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	\$720	\$400.00
L. M. Ramsey	do	Jan. 21, 1887	Mar. 25, 1887	720	128.00
D. Van Valkenburg	do	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	192.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Kickapoo boarding-school</i> —Continued.					
John Mitchell.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400	\$100.00
Annie Linn.....	Matron and ass't teacher.....	do	Jan. 16, 1887	480	261.33
Millie A. McCreary.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	218.66
Alice A. Reed.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Josetta Dow.....	Cook and laundress.....	do	do	360	360.00
<i>Pottawatomie boarding-school.</i>					
Frank Lyman.....	Sup't and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 17, 1887	720	573.63
Frank A. McGuire.....	do.....	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	146.37
Nellie A. McCreary.....	Matron and ass't teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 15, 1887	480	260.00
S. H. Grover.....	do.....	Jan. 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	219.99
Robert Graves.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	480	199.56
John Keagan.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	280.44
Maggie Lindsay.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Emma Mattox.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	300	124.16
Dolly W. Knowles.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	100.83
Elizabeth McAlexander.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300	50.54
Alice Ford.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	249.46
Lucy Franklin.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 6, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240	16.30
Ida Partelow.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	240	73.33
Clara A. Moon.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1887	Apr. 16, 1887	240	57.21
Ida Ford.....	do.....	Apr. 17, 1887	May 14, 1887	240	18.46
Florence Young.....	do.....	May 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	30.99
<i>Iowa and Sac and Fox boarding-school.</i>					
Vincent Chambers.....	Sup't and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	720	522.00
L. M. Ramsey.....	do.....	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	192.00
Nancy J. Bagley.....	Matron and assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	480	347.99
Maggie Margrave.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480	51.56
Mollie Ramis.....	do.....	May 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	58.02
Henry H. Ayer.....	Industrial teacher.....	Sept. 23, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887	480	162.44
W. B. Hermon.....	do.....	Jan. 25, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	480	46.66
George A. Partelow.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	161.33
Emma Mattox.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Clara A. Ayer.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887	300	95.00
Emma Mattox.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	100.83
Annie Sargent.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 13, 1886	300	35.87
Maggie Kirlin.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	300	22.01
Harry S. Ayer.....	do.....	Oct. 20, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	300	76.17
Ida Partelow.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	133.33
Mary Bagley.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 13, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	240	125.73
Georgina Ramsey.....	do.....	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	240	64.00

PUEBLO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO.

<i>Employés at two day-schools.</i>					
Julian Aertz.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 9, 1886	\$1,000	\$274.46
Lizzie Clark.....	do.....	do	Oct. 12, 1886	1,000	282.61
Henry C. Carsen.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Feb. 3, 1887	1,000	178.68
O. F. Rodgers.....	do.....	do	Dec. 20, 1886	1,000	54.35
John Penman.....	do.....	Jan. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	475.00
Page Trotter.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1887	do	1,000	405.55

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Quapaw boarding-school.</i>					
E. K. Dawes.....	Sup't and principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Anna E. Boone.....	Teacher.....	Aug. 1, 1886	do	600	549.45
George Flint.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	480	266.67
T. H. Baker.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	213.33
Mary E. Dawes.....	Matron.....	July 14, 1886	do	480	461.74
Gertrude Church.....	Seamstress.....	Aug. 15, 1886	do	240	210.66
Fannie McNamara.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	do	240	240.00
Louisa Drake.....	Laundress.....	do	do	240	240.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school.</i>					
Harwood Hall.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Kate Mason.....	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Poca V. Adams.....	do	do	Feb. 6, 1887	540	325.50
Fred. Long.....	do	Feb. 7, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	540	79.50
Poca V. Adams.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540	135.00
R. C. Griggs.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	480	360.00
Fred. Long.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480	120.00
Sallie H. Hall.....	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Meriam Lawrence.....	Seamstress	do	do	300	300.00
Stella Cruce.....	Assistant matron.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	99.40
Stella Griggs.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	300	75.00
Belle Naramore.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	do	300	225.00
Cora E. Zane.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
Lydia Byer.....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
<i>Employés at three day-schools.</i>					
Eva Watson.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	480.00
Albert J. Peery.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Arizona Jackson.....	do	do	do	480	480.00

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Quinaielt boarding-school.</i>					
R. M. Rylatt.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600	\$600.00
Sarah C. Willoughby	Matron	do	do	360	360.00
Fanny Rylatt	Cook.....	do	do	300	300.00
<i>Queets Village day school.</i>					
Hayes Otook.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	400.00

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Employés at fourteen day-schools.</i>					
James F. Boyle.....	Sup't of all the schools.....	Aug. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$819.28
Mrs. Lucy B. Arnold	Teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Mrs. M. E. Dugan	do	do	do	600	600.00
Minnie E. Meade	do	do	Aug. 20, 1886	600	83.15
Marietta G. Kane.....	do	Dec. 20, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	319.57
M. Nellie Wright.....	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Hattie C. Spencer	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	450.00
William Holmes.....	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	600	138.58
William Cartwright.....	do	do	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Ernest J. Walker.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
George C. Douglass	do	do	Mar. 10, 1887	600	414.94
Abbie Thayer	do	Mar. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	185.00
Frank E. Lewis	do	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
David W. Parmelee	do	do	do	600	600.00
Luther C. Bauer.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
James H. Welch.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Susan D. Smedes.....	do	Feb. 15, 1887	do	600	225.03
E. C. Hill.....	do	Feb. 28, 1887	do	600	203.37
Bertha A. Kane.....	Assistant teacher	Feb. 24, 1886	do	300	104.97
Clema Warner.....	do	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Luther Standing Bear.....	do	do	do	300	300.00
Sarah C. Harris.....	do	do	do	300	300.00
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee	do	do	do	300	300.00
Belle Douglass.....	do	do	July 5, 1886	300	4.08
Mary A. McNeal.....	do	Mar. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	92.50
K. L. Hill.....	do	Feb. 28, 1887	do	300	101.63
Lelia J. Dabney.....	do	Feb. 15, 1887	do	300	112.47
Alice Schmidt.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	do	300	200.50

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Employés at two day- schools.</i>					
W. A. Ray	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 26, 1887	\$720	\$650.77
Emma Dunlap	do	May 27, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	69.23
Mrs. M. G. Willsey	do	July 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	720	256.30
Edith Yates	do	Nov. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	463.69
Mary Ray	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	July 24, 1886	120	7.83
Mary Anderson	do	July 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	112.17
Maggie Tillotson	do	July 1, 1886	do	120	120.00

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Absentee Shawnee board- ing-school.</i>					
L. H. Brubaker	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$720	\$238.70
Thomas S. Murray	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	360.00
Thomas W. Alford	Teacher	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Flora Gay	do	Oct. 19, 1886	do	500	349.20
John Whitehead	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	270.00
Benn Bertrand	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
M. J. Brubaker	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1887	360	180.00
Sarah J. Murray	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Mary Whitehead	Cook	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360	270.00
Barbary Bertrand	Cook	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	90.00
Emma J. Cooley	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Mamie Spybock	Laundress	do	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Hilda Canalos	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	75.00
Jennie Cigar	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	300	75.00
Philomel Fuller	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
Stephen Pen-son-nah	Laborer	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
<i>Sac and Fox boarding- school.</i>					
J. L. Shinn	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	650	540.48
Jennie Shinn	Teacher	do	do	500	415.76
Louisa Shinn	Matron	do	do	360	299.34
Clara Spinning	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	300	300.00
Alice C. Lowe	Cook	do	do	300	300.00
Mary Moore	Laundress	do	Mar. 31, 1887	300	225.00
Rosa Mah-ko-sah-toe	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
W. C. Powell	Laborer	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300	75.00
Moses Denney	do	Oct. 11, 1886	Nov. 20, 1886	300	33.43
Jackson Cain	do	Nov. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	183.42

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZONA.

<i>San Carlos boarding- school.</i>					
J. B. Watkins	Sup't and principal teacher.	Nov. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$627.72
Marah S. Fredericks	Teacher	Oct. 17, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	720	210.69
Marah S. Putnam	do	Feb. 1, 1887	May 9, 1887	720	193.14
Hope V. Ghiselin	do	May 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	102.86
Mrs. Bettie M. Watkins	Matron	Nov. 15, 1886	do	720	451.95
Ah Chin	Cook	Nov. 19, 1886	do	600	370.11
Ah Lee	Laundryman	Sept. 13, 1886	do	500	399.46

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SANTÉE AGENCY, NEBRASKA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Santee boarding-school.</i>					
William E. Davison	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Mary Lindsay	Matron	do	do	500	500.00
Alexander Young	Industrial teacher	do	Oct. 18, 1886	480	143.48
Samuel Sulley	do	Oct. 19, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	480	121.85
Annie Gardner	Teacher	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	357.40
Lillie W. Dougan	do	Jan. 20, 1887	do	480	213.37
Nellie Lindsay	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00
Amelia Jones	Assistant seamstress	do	Sept. 30, 1886	96	24.00
Lucy Redowl	do	Oct. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	96	70.18
Alice Ramsey	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	360	360.00
Mary Whipple	Assistant cook	Aug. 7, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150	22.49
Sarah Goodteacher	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	150	24.90
Julia Chapman	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150	87.60
Ellen Pay Pay	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150	37.50
Mary Hoffman	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150	112.50
Lula Hillers	do	Aug. 7, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150	22.49
Margaret Chapman	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150	112.50
<i>Employés at two day- schools.</i>					
John E. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Hosea Locke	do	do	do	600	600.00

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYOMING.

<i>Wind River boarding- school.</i>					
J. Roberts	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886	\$900	\$332.61
A. M. Johnson	do	Nov. 14, 1886	May 11, 1886	900	443.76
H. Gudmundsen	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	900	123.63
H. Gudmundsen	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 11, 1887	500	431.32
J. Roberts	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	68.68
Sarah Roberts	do	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	500	250.00
Sherman Coolidge	do	Jan. 1, 1887	May 11, 1887	500	181.32
G. B. Jones	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	800.00
Sumner Black Coal	Assistant industrial teacher.	do	do	180	180.00
Mary C. Jones	Matron	do	May 11, 1887	720	621.10
Josie Sullivan	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	98.90
Laura E. Smiley	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Agnes Russell	Seamstress	do	do	400	400.00
J. P. O'Neil	Cook	do	Sept. 15, 1886	720	150.55
Charles Took	do	Sept. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	559.57
Adam Redman	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	180	90.00
Sing Lee	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	180	45.00
Belle Palmer	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	180	45.00
C. Gudmundsen	Laundress	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Charles Silber	Carpenter	do	Nov. 15, 1886	840	315.00
John R. Wilson	do	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	840	525.00

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Siletz boarding-school.</i>					
Harlan H. Royal	Sup't and principal teacher.	Sept. 10, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	\$800	\$314.54
Marian F. Carter	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	331.11
Mary A. Royal	Teacher	Sept. 10, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	400	157.26
O. E. Carter	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	165.56
Mrs. L. F. Gleason	Matron	July 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1886	500	168.48
Alvira J. Mayes	do	Nov. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	331.52
Alvira J. Mayes	Cook	July 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1886	350	117.94
Klamath Harriett	do	Nov. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	350	232.06
Annie Shellhead	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
David Enos	Industrial teacher	July 29, 1886	do	720	665.20
Ellen Selsie	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300	150.00
Mary Fiddlejohn	do	Jan. 1, 1887	May 25, 1887	300	120.33
Annie Peire	do	May 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	300	29.67

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Manual labor boarding-school.</i>					
T. C. Gordon	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Mrs. Kate Gordon	Matron	do	do	720	720.00
Arrie A. Grant	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Carrie D. Victor	do	do	Feb. 1, 1887	600	353.34
Edith Walker	do	Feb. 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	246.67
Sadie Latta	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 17, 1886	600	78.26
James W. Lynd	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.46
Thomas P. Greene	Industrial teacher.	July 1, 1886	Apr. 25, 1887	600	491.21
Horace P. C. Bowdre	do	Apr. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	108.79
G. W. McClelland	Assistant industrial teacher.	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00
Edith Walker	Seamstress	do	Feb. 8, 1887	360	219.00
Sarah Perkins	do	Feb. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	125.00
Emma V. Slosson	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	420	420.00
Lannie J. Brown	Baker	do	do	360	360.00
Clara C. Matthews	Laundress	do	Dec. 31, 1886	360	180.00
Carrie Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
J. M. Phillippi	Harness and shoe maker.	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	800	600.00
Norman Robertson	do	Apr. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	800	147.26
G. Vanderheyden	Tailor	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Henry Quinn	Blacksmith	July 16, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	500	125.00
David Tunnaumaga	do	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	354.62
Frank C. Ingraham	Printer	Jan. 21, 1887	do	600	266.66

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO.

<i>Southern Ute day-school.</i>					
Mary Orr	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Walter A. Wilson	Cook	do	do	500	500.00

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA.

<i>Standing Rock industrial boarding-school.</i>					
Gertrude McDermott	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$720.00
Martina Shevlin	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Bridget McGettigan	do	do	do	600	600.00
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Adele Eugster	Matron	do	do	480	480.00
Anselma Auer	Seamstress	do	do	360	360.00
Rose Widour	Cook	do	Sept. 30, 1886	360	90.00
Frances Nugent	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360	270.00
Rosalia Doppler	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	do	240	240.00
Josephine Decker	Laundress	do	do	360	360.00
<i>Agricultural boarding-school.</i>					
Martin Kenel	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	720.00
Rhabana Stoup	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Meinrad Widmer	Industrial teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Scholastica Kundig	Cook	do	do	360	360.00
Matilda Cattani	Seamstress	do	do	360	360.00
Theresa Markle	Laundress	do	do	360	360.00
Nicholas Eug	Mechanical teacher	do	do	480	480.00
<i>Employés at five day-schools.</i>					
Aaron C. Wells	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Josephine Wells	Assistant teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Louis Primeau	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Jennie Primeau	Assistant teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Maria L. Van Solen	Teacher	do	do	500	500.00
E. P. McFadden	do	do	do	500	500.00
Rosa Bearface	do	do	do	500	500.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Uintah boarding-school.</i>					
Fannie A. Weeks.....	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Clara Granger.....	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600	348.92
Annie R. Morgan.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	150.00
Annie R. Morgan.....	Cook	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500	290.76
Mary J. Reed.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	Apr. 7, 1887	500	9.62
Lenora J. Howard.....	do	Apr. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	115.38
Sally	Laundress	May 14, 1887	do	360	64.56

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Umatilla boarding-school.</i>					
C. A. De Latte.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	Oct. 25, 1886	\$900	\$286.14
Elizabeth McCormick.....	do	Oct. 26, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	900	12.23
Sabina Page.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.45
Elizabeth Hessien.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Mary J. Carr.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	600	48.91
Mary F. Coffey.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	399.45
Mary F. Coffey.....	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600	150.00
Albert John.....	do	Oct. 26, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480	7.82
Moses Minthorn.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	319.56
L. L. Conrardy.....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	840	840.00
Benjamin F. Davis.....	do	do	do	600	600.00
Mary J. Byrne.....	Matron	do	Oct. 30, 1886	500	165.76
Mollie Smith.....	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	206.94
Julia A. Towle.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	400	100.00
L. A. Whitcomb.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	266.30
Ah Chung.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	400	132.60
Rosa Picaro.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400	66.30
Rachael Reynolds.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	400	100.00
Num	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400	100.00
Mary M. Walters.....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	400	132.60
Ellen Burke.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	266.30

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON.

<i>Warm Springs boarding-school.</i>					
D. J. Holmes.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800	\$800.00
Mary F. Wheeler.....	Teacher	do	do	480	480.00
E. A. Downer.....	Matron	do	Oct. 24, 1886	480	151.30
Mary L. Holmes.....	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	328.70
Ellen Elder.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
Mary L. Holmes.....	Cook and laundress.....	do	Oct. 24, 1886	400	126.08
Sallie Pitt.....	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	400	273.92
<i>Sinemasho boarding-school.</i>					
W. H. Brunk.....	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800	800.00
E. D. Sloan.....	Industrial teacher	do	do	800	800.00
Emily E. Sloan.....	Matron	do	Oct. 31, 1886	480	160.00
Louisa Brunk.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	320.00
Louisa Brunk.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480	160.00
Emily E. Sloan.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480	320.00
Lizzie L. Olney.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1886	do	400	400.00

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA.

<i>Western Shoshone day-school.</i>					
Louise L. Wines.....	Teacher	Mar. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	\$720	\$210.00

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>White Earth boarding-school.</i>					
S. M. Hume	Sup't and principal teacher..	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900	\$900.00
Julia M. Warren	Teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Maggie McArthur	do	Nov. 1, 1886	do	480	319.59
Nellie E. Grantham	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	480	480.00
C. Bellongie	Seamstress	do	do	240	240.00
Frances Robideau	Cook	do	do	300	300.00
C. Charette	Laundress	do	do	180	180.00
J. B. Louzan	Carpenter	do	do	840	840.00
Robert A. Morrison	Janitor	do	July 15, 1886	300	12.23
O. Robideau	do	July 16, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300	212.77
Benjamin Caswell	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300	75.00
<i>Leech Lake boarding-school.</i>					
W. A. Hayden	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600	600.00
Jennie E. Price	Teacher	do	do	480	480.00
Carrie A. Hayden	Matron	Aug. 14, 1886	do	300	264.13
Ruth Mah Koonce	Cook	July 1, 1886	do	120	120.00
M. Chouinord	Laundress	do	do	120	120.00
<i>Red Lake boarding-school.</i>					
Jerry Sheehan	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	600	550.00
H. Heth, jr.	Teacher	do	Oct. 9, 1886	480	131.74
Mary C. English	do	do	June 30, 1887	480	480.00
L. L. Laird	Matron	do	do	300	300.00
E. Graves	Seamstress	do	do	180	180.00
Isabel Martin	Cook	do	Jan. 1, 1887	120	60.33
M. Jourdon	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	50.00
M. Jourdon	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	120	70.00
Eliza Jourdon	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120	50.00
<i>Rice River day-school.</i>					
Lottie O. Paulding	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	480	400.00
Annie E. Slettbak	Cook	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120	60.00

YAKIMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

<i>Yakima boarding-school.</i>					
Francis Reinhard	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Feb. 27, 1887	\$1,000	\$661.11
Samuel Enyart	do	Mar. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000	275.00
William R. Newland	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 5, 1886	720	131.08
Peter Kalama	do	Sept. 8, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	45.00
William R. Newland	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	720	180.00
Peter Kalama	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720	360.00
William R. Newland	Principal teacher	Sept. 6, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720	48.91
S. C. C. Newland	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	720	88.04
Lillie Kalama	do	Nov. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	720	451.95
Benjamin G. Peck	do	July 1, 1886	July 20, 1886	720	39.13
Maud McDonald	Teacher	do	July 20, 1886	600	32.61
Lillie Kalama	do	Sept. 7, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	600	112.50
Ella Wilson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	300.00
Margaret S. Waters	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Gertrude Shattock	Seamstress	Sept. 11, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	500	170.23
Susie Hendricks	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	500	231.94
Alice McDonald	Cook	July 1, 1886	July 20, 1886	500	27.17
S. T. Munson	do	Sept. 28, 1886	Dec. 27, 1886	500	123.64
Celeste Lacy	do	Dec. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	500	255.43
Mary Billy	Laundress	Jan. 1, 1887	do	400	200.00
Jack Toles	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	Oct. 11, 1886	120	33.59
George Meacham	do	Oct. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	120	86.41

Table giving names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Yankton boarding-school.</i>					
Perry Selden	Sup't and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000	\$1,000.00
Ellen Ware	Teacher	do	do	600	600.00
Maud M. Campbell	do	do	Mar. 31, 1887	600	450.00
Emma A. Bates	do	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600	67.58
J. W. Mellott	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	do	600	600.00
Mary L. Vandal	Assistant teacher	do	Dec. 31, 1886	240	120.00
Mary L. Vandal	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360	180.00
Lida M. Selden	Matron	July 1, 1886	do	500	500.00
Ella Simpson	Seamstress	do	do	420	411.83
Rachel A. Mellott	Cook	do	do	360	360.00
Jennie Dime	Assistant cook	do	do	80	80.00
Minnie Bonen	Laundress	do	do	360	360.00
Virginia Matoryeduta	Assistant laundress	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 22, 1887	60	18.67
Victoria Arconge	do	Jan. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	60	26.33
Mamie Kirney	Assistant seamstress	Oct. 1, 1886	do	60	45.00

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency.								
Mohave	769	17	200	569	}	82	8	82
Chimehuevis	a202							
Yuma	a800							
Pima Agency.								
Pima	4,108	}	6	4,500	2,080	150	75	60
Maricopa	310							
Papago	2,162							
San Carlos Agency. a								
White Mountain Apache	1,687	}		2,972	4		12	3
San Carlos Apache	767							
Apache Yuma	268							
Apache Tonto	867							
Apache Mohave	667							
Coyatero Apache	310							
Warm Springs and Chiricahua Apache	411							
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.								
Mohave	400							
Suppai	a214							
Hualapai	a728							
CALIFORNIA.								
Hoopa Valley Agency.								
Hoopa	460	6	460		40	12	430	
Klamath—								
Regua Rancho	64							
Wirks-wah Rancho	19							
Hoppa Rancho	22							
Wakel Rancho	4							
Too-rup Rancho	15							
Sah-sil Rancho	18							
Ai-yolch Rancho	32							
Surper Rancho	39							
Mission Agency.								
Serranos	490	}	a3,112		340	40	500	
Dieguenos	872							
Coahuilla	597							
San Luis Rey	1,153							
Round Valley Agency.								
Ukie and Wylackie	197	}	65	551	107	10	300	7
Pitt River and Potter Valley	43							
Little Lake	167							
Redwood	144							
Concow								
Tule River Agency.								
Tule River	139	6	139		25	25	40	
Wichumui, Keweah, and King's River	a540							

a Taken from report for 1886.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
CALIFORNIA—continued.								
Indians in California not under an agent.								
Sierra County.....	12							
El Dorado County.....	193							
Mendocino County.....	1,240							
Shasta County.....	1,037							
Yolo County.....	47							
Tehama County.....	150							
Solano County.....	21							
Lassen County.....	330							
Colusa County.....	353							
Humboldt County.....	224							
Marin County.....	162							
Sonoma County.....	339							
Butte County.....	522							
Plumas County.....	508							
Placer County.....	91							
Napa County.....	64							
Sutter County.....	12							
Amador County.....	272							
Nevada County.....	98							
Lake County.....	774							
COLORADO.								
Southern Ute Agency.								
Moache Ute.....	281	1	22	27	19	4	65	
Capote Ute.....	197							
Wheeminuche Ute.....	517							
Jicarilla Apache a.....	6785							
DAKOTA.								
Cheyenne River Agency.								
Blackfeet Sioux.....	199	197	2,000	900	880	80	300	5
Sans-Arc Sioux.....	730							
Minneconjou Sioux.....	1,212							
Two Kettle Sioux.....	642							
Mixed-bloods.....	153							
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.								
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1,103	68	800	303	295	20	150	57
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	1,149	88	257	125	184	36	57	7
Devil's Lake Agency.								
Sioux.....	928	18	900	28	250	20	110	
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain.....	1,126	817	920	200	102	35	200	
Fort Berthold Agency.								
Arickaree.....	501	55	300	250	150	20	160	4
Gros Ventre.....	502							
Mandan.....	286							
Pine Ridge Agency.								
Ogalalla Sioux.....	4,197		900	4,082	1,410	100	439	25
Northern Cheyenne.....	323							
Mixed-bloods.....	462							

^a Recently removed to Southern Ute from Mescalero Agency^b Taken from report for 1886.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
DAKOTA—continued.								
Rosebud Agency.								
Brulé Sioux, No. 1.....	2, 117	333	540	350	175	65	170	4
Brulé Sioux, No. 2.....	1, 262							
Loafer Sioux.....	1, 377							
Northern Sioux.....	512							
Two Kettle Sioux.....	332							
Wahzabzah Sioux.....	1, 860							
Sisseton Agency.								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1, 519		1, 519		700		200	13
Standing Rock Agency.								
Blackfeet Sioux.....	584	120	2, 200	2, 345	500	80	175	11
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1, 400							
Uncapapa Sioux.....	1, 736							
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux.....	705							
Mixed bloods.....	120							
Yankton Agency.								
Yankton Sioux.....	1, 777	311	1, 770	7	325	40	280	13
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall Agency.								
Bannack.....	490	30	10	250	40	11	15	1
Shoshone.....	1, 040							
Lemhi Agency.								
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater.....	a557	a8	10	50	12	12	5	....
Nez Percé Agency.								
Nez Percé.....	1, 192	96	750	442	200	20	150	....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.								
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais.....	a600							
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.								
Cheyenne.....	2, 058	57	343	1, 715	251	22	330	....
Arapaho.....	1, 072	39	178	894	204	16	280	4
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.								
Apache.....	332	45	350	150	250	40	300	2
Kiowa.....	1, 179							
Comanche.....	1, 646							
Delaware.....	79							
Keechie.....	72							
Waco.....	37							
Towaconie.....	157							
Caddo.....	525							
Wichita.....	192							

a Taken from report for 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indians' tribal organizations.			
1	.....	1, 200	3	\$26, 095	.....	1, 202	60	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	608	8	6, 000	.....	423	37	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
4	5	1, 100	4	6, 160	\$1, 500	2, 583	178	199	.....	.....	.....	2	52	2	2	1
4	2	465	6	4, 250	5, 109	504	19	42	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	77	30	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	15	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	777	4	.....	5, 100	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....
.....																
1	.....	28	.....	} 5, 551	1, 085 {	.....	39	46	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	.....	1
.....	.....	15	.....			1, 021	40	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	185	2	.....	.....	(b)	121	32	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....

b Number cases treated, 11,854.

c By Indian court.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.								
Osage Agency.								
Osage.....	1,501	437	a450	a300	a348	40	a500	....
Kaw.....	193	53	50	15	100	10	150	....
Quapaw.....	74							....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.								
Pawnee.....	918	60	350	450	150	....	300	3
Ponca.....	523	94	60	40	90	17	100	9
Otoe and Missouri.....	355	50	15	76	67	15	75	2
Tonkawa and Lipan.....	85			85	4	4	75	....
Quapaw Agency.								
Eastern Shawnee.....	83	11	83	....	47	11	52	....
Miami.....	64	19	64	....	46	3	54	1
Modoc.....	91	3	91	....	43	5	59	....
Ottawa.....	111	33	111	....	63	13	97	....
Peoria.....	154	65	154	....	125	8	154	....
Quapaw.....	104	15	100	4	45	6	50	....
Seneca.....	247	20	247	....	173	13	207	1
Wyandotte.....	267	a103	267	....	195	19	213	....
Sac and Fox Agency.								
Absentee Shawnee.....	722	a750	700	850	510	26	1,270	....
Iowa.....	89							
Mexican Kickapoo.....	325							
Pottawatomie (Citizen).....	418							
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	528							
Other tribes.....	150							
Union Agency.								
Cherokee.....	23,000	10,200	23,000	....	12,000	....	16,100	....
Chickasaw.....	6,000			....				....
Choctaw.....	18,000			....				....
Creek.....	14,000			....				....
Seminole.....	3,000	15	3,000	....	800	30	1,200	....
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox Agency. a								
Sac and Fox.....	380		10	200	200	20	250	....
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.								
Chippewa and Muncie.....	78	35	78	....	46	5	78	....
Iowa.....	145	106	105	30	125	2	125	1
Kickapoo.....	233	72	170	63	104	8	195	1
Pottawatomie Prairie Band.....	474	84	275	195	215	10	285	....
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	78	10	42	30	41	1	45	....
MICHIGAN.								
Mackinac Agency.								
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....	694	365	694	....	350	....	694	....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	522	a181	522	....	147	....	522	....
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	76		76	....	56	....	76	....
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	a 6,000			....				....

a Taken from report for 1886.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
MINNESOTA.								
White Earth Agency.								
Mississippi Chippewa.....	985	839	1,875	10	393	27	387	.....
Otter Tail Chippewa.....	637							
Pembina Chippewa.....	263							
Pillager, Leech Lake.....	1,159	78	637	917	120	15	100	1
Pillager, Winnebagoishish.....	395							
Pillager, Cass Lake.....	1,124							
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,124	101	672	452	133	17	22	1
Mille Lac Chippewa.....	a942							
White Oak Point Chippewa.....	a582							
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet Agency.								
Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan.....	1,927	119	138	1,789	48	22	67	3
Crow Agency.								
Crow.....	2,456	83	250	1,850	75	15	100	5
Flathead Agency.								
Carlos' Band Flathead.....	278	300	550	1,325	283	112	1,035	90
Flathead.....	450							
Kootenai.....	482							
Pend d'Oreilles.....	806							
Fort Belknap Agency.								
Assinaboine.....	816	53	150	1,200	40	20	40	.....
Gros Ventre.....	904							
Fort Peck Agency.								
Assinaboine.....	827	31	550	390	123	81	42	3
Yankton Sioux.....	945	59						
Absent.....	428							
Tongue River Agency.								
Northern Cheyenne.....	819	21	50	100	36	10	35	1
NEBRASKA.								
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.								
Omaha a.....	1,160	150	310	75	200	30	400	12
Winnebago.....	1,210	350	1,210	.....	325	25	350	2
Santee and Flandreau Agency.								
Ponca of Dakota.....	208	68	37	6	46	7	40	1
Santee Sioux.....	853	156	853	.....	460	50	150	40
Santee Sioux at Flandreau.....	241	27	241	.....	100	42	32	6
NEVADA.								
Nevada Agency.								
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake.....	469	8	594	300	125	33	425	5
Pah-Ute at Walker River.....	425							
Pi-Ute at Moapa Reserve.....	150							
Indians off the reserve.....	a3,200							

a Taken from report of 1886.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
NEVADA—continued.								
Western Shoshone Agency.								
Western Shoshone	296	4	296	.....	45	10	180	.....
Pi-Ute	115	.....	115	.....	2	2	20	.....
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.								
Mescalero Agency.								
Mescalero Apache	437	6	35	100	26	19	30	3
Navajo Agency.								
Navajo	17,838	15	60	240	41	10	65	.....
Moquis Pueblo	2,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a10	.....
Pueblo Agency.								
Pueblo	8,337	.....	500	100	500	200	500	200
NEW YORK.								
New York Agency.								
Allegany Reserve:								
Seneca	834	} 7	919	.....	400	50	625	.....
Onondaga	85							
Cattaraugus Reserve:								
Seneca	1,305	}	1,501	.....	700	40	1,200	15
Onondaga	41							
Cayuga	155							
Oneida Reserve:								
Oneida a	174	.....	174	.....	64	5	120	.....
Onondaga Reserve:								
Onondaga a	} 390	.....	390	.....	90	12	200	.....
Oneida a								
Saint Regis:								
Saint Regis	a944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:								
Seneca	563	}	500	84	300	15	300	.....
Cayuga	21							
Tuscarora Reserve:								
Tuscarora a	} 454	.....	454	.....	160	12	410	.....
Onondaga a								
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other states	3,000	1,000	3,000	.....	1,500	105	1,500	.....
OREGON.								
Grand Ronde Agency.								
Clackama	38	} 86	399	.....	133	10	300	4
Rogue River	23							
Umpqua	76							
Remnants of other tribes	262							
Klamath Agency.								
Klamath and Modoc	793	} 31	900	25	250	40	500	12
Snake	132							

a Taken from report of 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amonnts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indian tribal organizations.			
						40	6	4								
						25	1									
						113	36	16						2		
						1,721	480	138	2	3	4	8		79		
1			19	\$54,944		100	600	350				4			1	
1		130	2							*3			1			3
1	1	150	3				59	52				5				3
		55	2				1									
		100	2				12	10								
		100	2				35	23				2				
		100	2				10	12								
		300	8	750			36	18				5		2	1	5
1		320	1			298	11	18								
		200	2			306	19	33		1			57	1		3

* By railroad.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
OREGON—continued.								
Siletz Agency.								
Alsea	608	34	608	.....	160	10	80	10
Chasta Costa								
Chetco								
Tootootna								
Coos								
Umpqua								
Coquill								
Euchre								
Nultonatna								
Galise Creek								
Joshua								
Klamath								
Sixes								
Macnootna								
Neztucca								
Rogue River								
Salmon River								
Sinslaw								
Umatilla Agency.								
Walla Walla	185	235	300	150	120	35	250	1
Cayuse	407							
Umatilla	157							
Mixed-bloods	235							
Warm Springs Agency-								
Warm Spring	411	10	700	157	150	20	35	3
Wasco	248							
Tenino	74							
John Day	50							
Pi-Utes	74							
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.								
Indians roaming on Columbia River	a800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TEXAS.								
Indians in Texas not under an agent.								
Alabama, Cushman, and Muskogee	a290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.								
Uintah and Ouray Agency.								
Tabeguache Band of Ute (at Ouray)	1,208	9	50	150	9	6	200	.....
Uintah Ute (at Uintah)	427							
White River Ute (at Uintah)	406							
Indians in Utah not under an agent.								
Pah-vant	a134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship-Ute	a256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from report of 1886.

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.							
Number of mission- aries.		Number of Indian church mem- bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con- tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur- ing year.		Number of whites killed by In- dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com- mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose- cuted.
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur- poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili- tary.	By Indian tribal organizations.			
		89			\$10	318	32	29								1
1		600	1			234	40	20		2		2	30	2	2	35
1	1	77	1		3,928	518	15	23					6			
						149	31	75		6	4		(g)			
						334	20	29	1							

2,500 sheep and goats, 600 horses, 37 cattle, and a quantity of provisions, camp outfit, etc., taken by whites

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.
			Wholly.	In part.				
WASHINGTON.								
Colville Agency.								
Calispels	a200							
Colville	a600	} 35 25	} 222				2	
Lake	350							
O'Kanagan	187							
San Puell	a300							
Methow	a300							
Spokane	323	9	223		3		6	
Columbia	225	} 2	300	100	15		25	
Nez Percé	116							
Coeur d'Alène	a487		450	37	110	10	300	
Neah Bay Agency.								
Makah	533	5	420	113	75	7	112	6
Quillehute	260			250	30	5	3	
Quinalt Agency.								
Hoh	61	} 3	386	24	60	15	43	
Queet	82							
Quinalt	104							
Chepalis	5							
Oyhut	34							
Humptulip	17							
Hoquiam	15							
Montesano	16							
Satsop	12							
Georgetown	99							
Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.								
Puyallup	545	133	545		130	12	450	
Chehalis	149	36	149		44	5	90	
Nisqually	a90	a21	a90		a22	a4	a59	
Squaxin	a71	a1	a71		a15	a3	a25	
S'Klallam	a400							
S'Kokomish	227	56	227		49	4	95	
Puyallups, not on reserve	a75							
Nisqually and Squaxin, not on reserve	a135							
Tulalip Agency.								
D'Wamish	490	25	490		30	6	250	4
Madison	150	2	150		2		80	
Muckleshoot	80	2	80		5	2	50	
Swinomish	248		248		19	4	150	2
Lummi	310	50	310		60	10	80	3
Yakama Agency.								
Yakama, Klickitat, Topnish, and others	1,741	22	1,041	700	250	30	350	10
Yakamas, not on reserve	a2,000							
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay Agency.								
Oneida	1,732	530	1,732		550		700	
Stockbridge	134	134	134		113		134	1
Menomonee	1,310	50	1,310				400	21

language, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

RELIGIOUS.						VITAL.			CRIMINAL.									
Number of mission-aries.		Number of Indian church mem-bers.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts con-tributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed dur-ing year.		Number of whites killed by In-dians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.		Crimes against Indians com-mitted by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prose-cuted.		
Male.	Female.			For education.	For other pur-poses.				By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and mili-tary.	By Indian tribal organizations.					
1			1	\$4,781	{													
		150	1															
a2	a1	487	3			6,990		28	35							1		1
		3			(g)	95	14	9										
							12	7										
						250	13	19										
1		50	2															
a1		17				375	31	29										
		a25					5	7										
1		30				129	7	7										
1		475	1	3,800		439	2	7					25					
		98	1			70	3	2					10					
		60	1			40	1	2					8					
		248	1			100		4					10					
		310	1			90	2	4					12					
1	1	223	3		1,150	827	12	31					30	2				
		375	2	410		900	68	54				1				7		
		51	1				8	5				1						
2	3	1,006	2	3,801			55	66									3	

g Books and papers.

a Taken from report of 1886.

Table of statistics relating to population, citizens' dress, reading, and

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	243,290
<i>Exclusive of five civilized tribes.</i>	
Mixed bloods	11,085
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	58,590
in part.....	32,507
Indians who can read	19,816
Indians who have learned to read during the year.....	2,446
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse	25,255
Indian apprentices.....	651
Missionaries, male	104
female	41
Church members, Indian	20,161

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave and Chimehu-evis	339,200	30,000	.....	.....	5	595	3	7	75	500
Pima Agency.										
Pima	496,311	20,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	5	100	10,000	1,000
Maricopa										
Papago										
San Carlos Agency. a										
Apache	2,528,000	12,000	25	.....	.....	1,900	.....	700	1,900	600
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa	115,172	1,200	.....	.....	.....	625	.....	140	800	1,280
Mission Agency.										
Serranos, Dieguenos, Co-ahuilla, San Luis Rey..	161,402	5,000	45	(d)	.....	1,100	.....	75	(c)	(c)
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wy-lackie, Potter Valley, Pitt River.....	e102,118	3,000	12	95,000	600	600	.....	20	3,000	350
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon.....	48,551	250	.....	.....	30	220	.....	.....	1,200	400
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Moache, Capote, and Wheeminuche Ute....	1,094,400	f2,600	.....	.....	.....	700	380	20	700	6,200
Jicarilla Apache	416,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	g21,625,128	1,600,000	40	640	.....	1,890	.....	532	2,840	16,844
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	620,312	432,000	400	1,600	100	1,311	.....	267	1,888	5,000
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	(h)	a773,000	.....	.....	42	730	42	134	796	4,200

a Taken from report of 1886.

d Not reported.

e Mountainous.

f 400,000 acres can be made tillable if irrigating ditches are supplied.

lands, sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			175	5	60	23	17							
			{ 800 60 100 }	{ 343 }	100			50				100		
			674	34	50		50					23		
7	1	8	100	4	80	10	10	6	12			135	1	\$15
			600	150	95		5					500		
			225	12	15	5	80					116	1	30
22	2	127	25	2	75	25						27		
		164	40		54	26	20		7	\$2,170		11	2	\$601
			488	25	30	6	64	92	\$400			536	3	\$3,625
235	16	160	171 185	254 79	40 b10	b15	60 75	29 8	9,500 40	17	8,500	279 242	2	3,808
g This is the area of														

g This is the area of Great Sioux reserve, and includes Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies, and lands occupied by Lower Brulé Sioux, under Crow Creek agency, and 32,000 acres in Nebraska.

h Part of Great Sioux reserve.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
DAKOTA—continued.										
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sioux	230,400	46,000	.....	.....	30	4,000	.....	250	.....	.....
Chippewa	46,080	756	.....	.....	.....	496	.....	260	550	.....
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	30	1,415	.....	160	1,340	2,700
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne ...	(a)	400,000	.....	.....	.....	1,801	.....	1,204	8,123	15,569
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé, Bulldog, Loafer, Mixed, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wahzah-zah Sioux	(a)	(b)	.....	.....	.....	3,727	.....	347	4,900	27,000
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	700,000	7	.....	40	7,740	.....	162	.....	.....
Standing Rock Agency.										
Blackfeet, Lower Yank-tonnais, Uncapapa, Upper Yanktonnais, and Mixed Blood Sioux.	(a)	(b)	.....	.....	150	3,850	.....	500	4,000	5,000
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	430,405	385,000	.....	.....	.....	3,435	.....	638	443	5,200
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency.										
Bannack and Shoshone ..	1,202,330	69,000	250	125,000	40	1,007	.....	341	3,200	4,230
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	2,000	.....	.....	25	223	10	138	600	100
Nez Percé Agency.										
Nez Percé	746,651	500,000	.....	.....	70	3,430	25	225	5,000	500
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.										
Cheyenne	} 4,297,771	1,000,000	{	.....	.....	1,487	640	15	} 65,000	{ 22,816
Arapaho						1,063	575			

a Part of Great Sioux reserve.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			258	2	88		12	6				249		
			142	78	69	11	20	12				197		
100	10		345		50	12	38	50	\$75			300		
			1,015	21	30		70	179	2,685			836		
		100	754	94	20	1	79	45	550			675		
		375	450		90		10	11	499			98	2	\$575
			1,176	6	30		70	60	600			900	1	2,088
			395	30	66		34	39	78	5	\$421	385	1	940
			161		50	25	25	22						
			41		33	33	34	1	5	4		7		
			274	15	50	50		7				218	6	
			200	10	10		90			7	1,197	10		
			200	27	10		90			18	1,226	20		

b Taken from report of 1886.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cultivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Apache, Comanche, and Kiowa	2,968,893	(c)	.....	.....	.....	2,950	3,044	19	5,754	.....
Wichita, and affiliated tribes	743,610	(c)	.....	.....	.....	2,151				
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,470,059	a 314,038	.....	.....	90	a 9,940	(c)	150	3,335	.....
Kaw	100,137	20,000	.....	.....	105	2,095				
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.										
Ponca	101,894	90,000	.....	.....	40	1,075	.....	162	1,312	1,342
Pawnee	283,020	100,000	.....	.....	35	2,094	.....	310	2,597	2,181
Otoe and Missouri	129,113	115,000	.....	.....	21	424	15	60	800	2,500
Tonkawa	90,711	75,000	.....	.....	35	125	.....	.....	200	320
Quapaw Agency.										
Eastern Shawnee	13,048	4,700	.....	.....	.....	1,860	.....	460	2,370	235
Miami	(*)	1,930	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	60	3,600	1,100
Modoc	4,040	1,000	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	.....	490	250
Ottawa	14,860	14,000	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	40	1,500	160
Peoria	50,301	10,670	.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	175	6,000	755
Quapaw	56,685	35,000	.....	.....	.....	537	.....	.....	865	90
Seneca	51,958	2,731	.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	110	3,000	370
Wyandotte	21,406	2,760	.....	.....	.....	1,193	.....	206	3,087	1,638
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), and Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	1,490,429	125,000	30	(c)	50	4,837	.....	396	6,000	1,275
Union Agency.										
Cherokee	19,785,781	{ 45,000	2,500	.....	.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole			1	.....	.....	6,000	.....	1,000	6,000	.....
Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox a	1,258	650	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	3	1,490	110
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.										
Chippewa and Munsee ..	4,395	3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1	3,000	440

* On Peoria reserve.

^a Taken from report of 1886.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			323	524	30		70	15				154	1	\$110
{			a350	a25	100					3	\$600	(c)	1	331
			46		100					1	25	50	2	704
			96		100					10	330	84	1	100
			408	6	50		50	21	\$200			82		
			48		30		70			7	150	21		
			18		33		67					18		
			28	1	100			4				29		
			16		100							16		
			30	2	75		25					32		
			25	2	100			(c)	(c)	5		27		
			29	1	100			3				33		
			23		50	50						23		
			68	1	100							73		
			101	5	100			12				57		
		125	280	45	85	10	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	250		
			(b)		100							600		
					100									
			81		100			8		8		56		
			16		100							16		

b All.

c Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
KANSAS—continued.										
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency—con'd.</i>										
Iowa.....	16,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2,649	.....	200	6,000	250
Kickapoo.....	20,273	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2,650	.....	200	4,200	335
Pottawatomie.....	77,358	30,900	(d)	(d)	.....	3,300	.....	250	6,800	2,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	8,043	4,000	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	800	4,000	300
MICHIGAN.										
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>										
Chippewa of Lake Su-perior.....	55,235	710	.....	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	710	(c)
Chippewa, Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	11,097	886	.....	.....	.....	786	.....	.....	998	(c)
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	120	(c)
MINNESOTA.										
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>										
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chip-pewa.....	796,672	552,960	.....	.....	5	5,703	.....	1,283	13,714	7,494
Leech Lake, Winnebag-oshish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa....	475,454	1,000	.....	.....	4	150	4	.....	154	320
Red Lake Chippewa.....	3,200,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	9	1,024	.....	13	4,200	900
MONTANA.										
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	*21,651,200	(c)	40	40	60	182	6	250	1,086	5,448
<i>Crow Agency.</i>										
Crow.....	4,712,960	2,200	14	1,420	45	1,600	.....	280	1,645	20,388
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>										
Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreilles.....	1,433,600	400,000	.....	.....	.....	7,063	.....	550	14,350	10,000
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>										
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre.....	(*)	600	11	.....	40	560	.....	10	600	.....
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>										
Assinaboine and Yank- ton Sioux.....	(*)	650,000	.....	.....	95	518	.....	33	1,700	1,500
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>										
Northern Cheyenne.....	371,200	(d)	(c)	(d)	1	108	1	25	340	412

* This area includes Fort Belknap and Fort Peck Agencies.

a Partly in Nebraska.

b Taken from report of 1886.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
			46		80	b20						38		
		32	70	3	75	b25						76		
(d)	(d)	(d)	129	2	75	b25		4	(d)	(d)	(d)	135	(d)	(d)
			20		40	b60						12		
		347	(c)	(c)	85	15		(c)				(c)		
		(d)	(c)	(c)	85	15		(c)				(c)		
		76	(c)	(c)	85	15		(c)				(c)		
	1	50	486	684	60	40		41	\$492			247	2	\$1,800
			407		45	50	5	25	125			125		
			347	14	75	25		5	30			60		
			78	107	10	5	85	58	150			208	5	60
550	20	550	350	233	25	12	63	133	2,793	40	\$2,000	383		
		26	240	265	91	1	8	35				555		
			471	(d)	50	10	40	38				213	3	4,175
			146	275	5		95	{ 21 } 15	78			43		
			145	20	15	10	75	20		4		83	3	2,130

c Not known.

d Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca of Dakota.....	*96,000	(d)	.....	.....	.....	410	100	35	660	2,500
Santee Sioux.....	72,915	20,000	.....	.....	.....	3,901	(d)	219	1,702	6,000
Santee Sioux at Flan-dreau.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	(d)	750	(d)	12	100	.....
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha.....	142,345	a100,000	a11	a25,000	a12	a2,988	.....	200	a32,000	.....
Winnebago.....	108,924	100,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	150	3,000	.....
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pah-Ute.....	} 641,815	5,000	500	(c)	27	2,173	.....	70	3,000	1,000
Pi-Ute.....										
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone.....	} 312,320	{ 8,000	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	100	1,000	.....
Pi-Ute.....										
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency.										
Mescalero Apache.....	474,240	340	.....	.....	35	270	(d)	38	1,200	883
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo.....	f8,205,440	35,000	(d)	(d)	15	13,485	.....	250	600	100
Moquis Pueblo.....	g2,508,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo.....	906,845	100,000	(c)	(c)	.....	10,000	.....	300	.....	.....
NEW YORK.										
Seneca, Onondaga, and Tonawanda on Alle-gany Reserve.....	30,469	10,000	30	(d)	.....	3,000	.....	100	5,000	500
Seneca, Onondaga, Cay-uga, and Tonawanda on Cattaraugus Reserve..	21,680	1,200	8	250	.....	500	.....	50	5,600	300
Oneida.....	350	175	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga and Oneida on Onondaga Reserve.....	6,100	6,000	100	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	4,500	.....
Tonawanda, Cayuga, and Cattaraugus on Tona-wanda Reserve.....	7,549	3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reserve.....	6,249	6,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	4,500	.....
Saint Regis and Oil Spring Reserve.....	15,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* In Dakota.

c Not known.

f Partly in Arizona and Colorado.

g In Arizona.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
(d)		642	38 240	1 5	98 93	2 4		4	\$89	5 26	\$1,170 8,873	39 (d)	1	\$415
47	(d)	51	51		100			3		3	913	48		
a834 387	120 100	a270 300	a300 470		a95 100	a5		a6 20		4		a85 166	1	92
			115	65	75	12	13	10	365			23	1	105
			80 2		30 20	25	45 80	5	288			19		
			68		20	10	70						2	634
			1,051	2,000	67		33	40 3	423 500			70	1	590
			1,500	500	100			25				2,000		
			203	30	95	5		3				203		
			300 25	60	90 100	10		8				300 45		
			120		100							92		
			a150	15	100			12				100		
			130		100							99		

a Taken from report of 1886.

d Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee....	65,211	5,000	14	600	.....	2,100	.....	.....	15,500	300
OREGON.										
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>										
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others...	61,440	8,000	.....	.....	22	919	22	959	4,010	2,377
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	1,056,000	25,000	.....	.....	110	750	20	300	20,000	10,000
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>										
Alsea, Klamath, Rogue River, and others.....	225,000	6,000	2	300	60	1,178	10	128	3,544	2,000
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	268,800	134,000	.....	.....	50	20,000	.....	5,000	20,000	20,000
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>										
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute	464,000	30,000	.....	.....	52	3,000	14	500	6,000	1,400
UTAH.										
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>										
Tabeguache Ute	1,933,440	(c)	(d)	(d)	.....	110	.....	20	165	420
Uintah and White River Ute	2,039,040	500,000	10	(d)	9	600	.....	400	1,500	31,000
WASHINGTON.										
<i>Colville Agency.</i>										
Lake and O'Kanagan....	} 2,953,600	{	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	10,000	1,000
Spokane.....			.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	30	3,209	100
Columbia and Nez Percé.			.....	.....	.....	200	.....	150	1,500	800
Cœur d'Alène			b598,500	a740,000			6,900		250	22,000	2,200
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>										
Makah	23,375	150	(d)	(d)	20	25	10	5	75	40
Quillehute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>Quinaielt Agency.</i>										
Hoh, Queet, Quinaielt, and others	224,000	1,019	.....	.....	14	42	6	.....	20	70

a Taken from report of 1886.

b In Idaho.

sources of subsistence, and buildings on reservations—Continued.

Lands.			Industry.					Buildings.						
Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of Indian families engaged in—		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
.....			400	300	90	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	895	.....	.....
90	19	399	104	.....	95	.....	5	13	\$8	.....	.....	104	.....	.....
.....			179	41	67	29	4	10	200	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
.....		(c)	152	41	67	8	25	10	(d)	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
.....			370	a140	90	10	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
.....			176	11	80	20	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	133	2	\$500
.....			52	15	5	35	60	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
.....			121	61	25	25	50	12	30	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
.....			50	.....	98	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....
.....			91	.....	100	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	61	4	3,137
.....			125	.....	33	67	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
.....			80	.....	99	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	200	1	65
(d)	(d)	(d)	32	75	80	10	10	3	.....	(d)	(d)	41	.....	.....
.....			(d)	(d)	50	50	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
.....		14	73	52	75	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....

c Not known.

d Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of lands,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.									
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on re-serve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number of acres cul-tivated during the year.		Number of acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.
					By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.		
WASHINGTON—continued.										
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>										
Puyallup.....	18,062	9,000	.....	.....	30	1,596	.....	500	2,200	260
Chehalis.....	480	(c)	.....	.....	33	225	.....	.....	(c)	.....
Nisqually.....	4,717	a800	.....	.....	.....	a250	.....	c40	a4,717	a100
Squaxin.....	1,494	a100	.....	.....	.....	a50	.....	.....	a40	.....
S'Kokomish.....	4,987	1,200	.....	.....	27	326	.....	36	805	.....
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>										
D'Wamish (Tulalip)	22,490	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	75	100	40
Madison.....	7,284	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	5	30	.....
Muckleshoot.....	3,367	750	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	50	222	1,380
Swinomish.....	7,176	600	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	100	600	.....
Lummi.....	12,312	2,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	600	500	.....
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Yakama, Klickitat, Top-nish, and others.....	800,000	240,000	5	480	240	1,760	.....	200	20,000	2,000
WISCONSIN.										
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>										
Oneida.....	65,540	40,000	.....	.....	.....	2,705	.....	545	6,725	1,710
Stockbridge.....	11,803	b7,000	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	10	300	235
Menomonee.....	231,680	(d)	.....	.....	46	1,224	.....	380	1,500	2,670
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>										
Chippewa at Red Cliff...	13,993	300	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	10	210	34
Chippewa at Bad River	124,333	1,500	2	160	.....	1,000	.....	500	500	125
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	69,136	1,560	18	100	.....	957	.....	100	500	75
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	100,121	600	(d)	(d)	.....	156	.....	36	60	.....
Chippewa at Grand Port-age.....	51,840	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte.	131,629	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flam-beau.....	69,824	30	3	.....	.....	30	.....	10	.....	.....
WYOMING.										
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>										
Shoshone.....	} 2,342,400	16,000	3	6,400	25	{ 200 } 75	10	{ 100 } 75	675 2,500	1,200 5,120
Northern Arapaho.....										

a Taken from report of 1886.

b From report for 1885.

SUMMARY.†

Area of reservations.....	acres..	*136,394,985
Whites unlawfully on reserves.....	number..	1,580
Amount of land occupied by white intruders.....	acres..	256,990
Cultivated during the year by Government.....	do....	2,624
by Indians.....	do....	237,265
Broken during the year by Government.....	do....	4,942
by Indians.....	do....	24,923
Land under fence.....	do....	440,979
Fence built during the year.....	rods..	292,071

*Including reserves not under any agency, viz: Hualpai, Arizona, 730,880 acres; Yuma, California, 45,889 acres; Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole lands, Indian Territory, 9,423,616 acres; Malheur, Oregon, 320 acres; Columbia, Washington Territory, 24,220 acres, aggregating 10,224,925 acres.

†Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave		280			450		118	2,000	1,500	30
Pima Agency.										
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago		680,000			5,000	25,000	6,600	20,000	10,000	100
San Carlos Agency.										
Apache a		2,502			5,502	5,385	525			153
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa		3,400		2,500	200	40	700			180
Mission Agency.										
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila, and San Luis Rey		800			400	1,200				200
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow, etc	5,000	3,000			1,000	1,000	1,700	25,000	6,000	100
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon		300			50	30	80	500	500	30
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Ute		4,000		7,700	450	200	1,660	3,000	2,000	90
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Sioux		275		50	7,300		5,594	20,950	18,400	3,561
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux ...		2,631	600	2,493	6,457		1,070	9,345	11,765	1,200
Lower Brulé Sioux		1,040	170	1,470	8,500	(d)	1,080	6,000	2,500	680
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sioux		75,000	1,200	25,000	2,000		8,600	(d)	(d)	2,500
Chippewa		4,000		840	360	1,065	13,675	(d)	(d)	1,638
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan		3,150		2,100	6,000	(d)	8,600	(d)	(c)	850

a Taken from last year's report.

b The wheat crop raised at Pima agency last year was overestimated.

owned, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ 2 *4	140 *3					325				1,000			
4	{ *500 5,000 }		5,000	1,000		20,000				200			
{ *5 4	{ *90 1,682 }		3,869		785					327			
{ *12 5	63		7	54		150			260,000	480			
	{ *25 1,200 }		800	250	50	3,100							
{ *31 48		672		146		500				500	100		
{ *2 2	{ *20 60 }		20	300	50	500							
5	{ *20 5,000 }	298	160		4,800								940
{ *4 12	{ *8 2,785 }		5,406	130		1,957	573,287	\$2,604		4,200	3,500	250	8,500
19	{ *3 540 }	19	700			725	263,272	658	(d)	407	93	51	(d)
17	{ *3 866 }	23	609	34	(d)	22,456	222,589	101		400			300
6	{ *2 54 }	2	400	60		(d)			(d)	1,000	(c)	(c)	(c)
	{ *1 242 }		372	94		481	159,300	1,510	(d)	2,500	(c)	(c)	(c)
{ *4 8	{ *2 475 }	50	180	20		1,544			58,881	1,000			1,245

* Mules.

c Unknown.

d Not reported.

Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
DAKOTA—continued.										
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne		315		887	10,301	8	67,133	62,670	38,244	3,842
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé and other Sioux		40		1,000	10,000	6	7,650	11,000	25,000	6,000
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux		3,700	100	1,500	9,500	700	2,730	763	900	3,500
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet and other Sioux	70	3,600	800	6,000	15,000		24,000	20,000	20,000	6,000
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux		3,024		2,704	37,000		4,640	(a)	(a)	2,000
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Bannack and Shoshone	150	7,390	100	7,395	900		13,313	100	100	2,000
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater		550		5,400			1,775	(c)	(c)	35
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé		10,000	500	5,000	225		16,300	15,000	10,000	3,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Cheyenne		500		590	3,000		1,053	9,120	565	331
Arapaho		130		210	3,725		1,494	5,275	1,650	479
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache		1,500			20,000		410	40,000	3,500	900
Wichita and affiliated bands		2,000			35,000			35,000		1,000
<i>Osage Agency.</i>										
Osage					(c)			(c)	(c)	60
Kaw					1,000		775	(c)	(c)	

* Mules.

a Unknown.

miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ *11 7	{ *11 6,553	{ 4	{ 6,278	134	.....	5,558	1,802,050	\$9,008	.....	300	.....	.....	(a)
{ *9 16	{ *44 6,900	{ 226	{ 2,500	300	.....	3,000	3,600,580	18,290	.....	4,000	600	.....	\$250
6	{ *2 470	{ 34	{ 450	35	20	1,000	642,375	454	.....	1,650	275	150	.....
{ *11 11	{ *15 3,050	{ 10	{ 2,270	100	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	1,600	350	.....	1,000
8	853	28	616	239	.....	2,750	421,963	1,266	95,000	1,600	300	.....	.....
13	{ *2 5,000	{ 8	{ 500	50	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	4,500
4	{ *1 1,500	{ 13	{ 50	.....	50	(c)	29,479	295	(c)	49	200	.....	300
7	{ *20 14,000	{ 104	{ 3,500	500	.....	2,500	69,900	231	22,000	500	200	.....	100
{ *14 16	{ *75 1,767	{ 124	{ 1,159	207	3	1,283	931,056	10,242	42,300	354	40	.....	.....
.....	{ *51 975	{ 632	{ 632	107	.....	597	336,975	3,596	39,500	259	20	.....	.....
*18 10	{ 7,420 *40 1,200	..... .....	4,500 2,168	1,800 1,843	..... .....	3,000 2,000	400,000	4,000	91,000	.....	.....	.....	1,500
{ *7 3	{ d3,500 *30 75	 58	d9,780 325	d11,000 150	..... .....	..... 300							
{ *4 3	{ ..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	56,718	142	.....	85	300	.....	.....

c Not reported.

d Taken from last year's report.

Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd.										
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency.</i>										
Ponca		500	95		1,000		1,364	(a)	(a)	1,500
Pawnee		5,000		640	30,000		3,100	50,000	500	600
Otoe			15		2,300		100	(a)	(a)	800
Tonkawa					300		(a)	1,000	100	40
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>										
Eastern Shawnee	(a)	1,800	(a)		17,860		1,000	1,460	900	160
Miami	(a)	300	(a)	300	19,680		1,321	1,400	360	1,110
Modoc	(a)		(a)	200	3,000		1,960	1,300	1,330	280
Ottawa	(a)	200	(a)	135	3,600		1,210	1,400	600	260
Peoria	(a)		(a)		23,800		1,105	1,000	760	6475
Quapaw	(a)		(a)		4,900		520	600	500	
Seneca	(a)	3,867	(a)	1,536	80,670		10,012	1,800	2,000	900
Wyandotte	(a)	1,137	(a)	700	43,780		5,579	7,486	1,400	675
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi					51,000		4,050	4,000	2,500	1,500
<i>Union Agency.</i>										
Cherokee		300,000		320,000	3,840,000					10,000
Seminole										
IOWA.										
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Sac and Fox b		2,000					760	4,000	3,500	10
KANSAS.										
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>										
Chippewa and Munsee	(a)		(a)	1,100	1,000		585	1,000	200	200
Iowa		1,000	(a)	1,000	40,000		1,700	2,000	2,000	1,800
Kickapoo	(a)	3,000	(a)	1,000	20,000		900	1,000	500	1,500
Pottawatomie	(a)	500	(a)	4,000	27,000		925	1,000	1,500	3,500
Sac and Fox of Missouri		2,000	(a)	500	13,000		950	1,500	1,200	1,200

* Mules.

a Not reported.

miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
*1 9	*1 265	13	250	40	.....	2,000	180,298	\$541	(a)	300	.....	.....	.....
*2 2	*20 1,400	9	575	200	.....	2,500	505,258	3,191	50,000	300	.....	.....	.....
6	*2 163	212	12	38	.....	900	146,382	512	(a)	85	.....	.....	.....
6	*1 20	4	.....	14	.....	20	24,745	74	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
(a)	*1 67	(a)	58	310	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	290	1,000	.....	.....
(a)	*20 89	(a)	870	300	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	360	4,360	2,100	.....
(a)	*6 38	(a)	70	309	.....	260	150,000	150	.....	600	700	.....	.....
(a)	*6 75	(a)	80	306	.....	1,463	.....	.....	.....	375	2,800	.....	.....
(a)	*30 100	(a)	670	700	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	600	2,000	800	.....
(a)	40	(a)	20	100	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	150	700	.....	.....
(a)	*2 167	(a)	208	1,246	97	2,686	.....	.....	82,600	767	3,462	300	.....
(a)	*9 173	(a)	997	1,460	370	3,978	.....	.....	.....	1,700	3,188	786	.....
{ *1 12	{ *49 2,090	{ 378	7,496	2,146	1,060	4,326	200,000	2,000	.....	250	4,000	450	\$1,675
.....	{ *40 600	{ 4,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	700	.....	.....	10	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	250
(a)	{ *5 45	(a)	225	141	.....	522	40,000	264	.....	150	1,400	1,000	.....
(a)	{ *8 300	(a)	550	200	(a)	600	.....	.....	.....	400	500	.....	.....
(a)	{ 450	(a)	600	400	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	200	600	.....	.....
2	{ *13 1,900	(a)	1,950	1,150	75	1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	150	1,000	(a)	(a)
.....	{ *10 225	.....	1,400	400	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	150	200	.....	.....

b Taken from last year's report.

Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency.										
Chippewa of Lake Superior..	(a)	.....	(a)	265	1,500	.....	4,800	(c)	(c)	275
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River....	(a)	2,200	(a)	3,500	2,500	.....	4,600	(c)	(c)	200
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	(a)	300	(a)	240	300	.....	660	(c)	(c)	35
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa		45,096	240	47,705	3,920	1,350	28,245	.....	1,818	5,153
Pillager, Leech Lake, Winnebago, and Cass Lake Chippewa .....		.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	2,925	25	100	700
Red Lake Chippewa		100	.....	.....	8,000	.....	4,200	.....	400	1,000
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	80	200	1,000	1,500	.....	1,500	2,566	.....	.....	150
Crow Agency.										
Crow.....	50	591	757	6,363	2,232	.....	9,785	110,563	53,777	456
Flathead Agency.										
Flathead		6,700	.....	8,240	200	.....	4,225	1,000	1,000	900
Kootenais		3,100	.....	2,575	.....	.....	1,930	500	210	500
Pend d'Oreilles.....		25,750	.....	30,900	800	.....	1,701	11,000	2,000	3,000
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre.	200	2,700	500	600	1,800	(a)	4,950	(a)	(a)	750
Fort Peck Agency.										
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux	250	35	300	(a)	1,200	.....	3,267	(a)	1,700	400
Tongue River Agency.										
Northern Cheyenne .....		.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	210	1,000	500	150
NEBRASKA.										
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca of Dakota	(a)	452	(a)	220	4,175	.....	359	1,705	1,240	604
Santee Sioux	(a)	9,960	(a)	14,000	52,000	36	10,150	6,000	4,000	1,265
Santee Sioux at Flandreau....	(a)	5,000	(a)	2,000	200	.....	1,150	2,000	500	300
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha.....		2,500	.....	.....	30,000	.....	1,700	2,500	4,000	2,010
Winnebago.....		5,000	.....	4,000	80,000	.....	1,100	5,000	5,000	800

* Mules.

a Not reported.

miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
(a)	15	(a)	225	5	.....	2,000	.....	.....	(c)	500	6,000	1,000	\$2,000
(a)	77	(a)	50	75	35	750	.....	.....	(c)	600	1,200	350	200
(a)	8	(a)	15	24	20	(c)	.....	.....	(c)	10	100	.....	.....
7	{ *13 462	20	1,318	679	58	3,744	126,141	\$315	.....	3,575	7,910	2,560	2,575
{ *2 2	{ 150 53	6 12	30 157	20 284	.....	100 22	92,989 59,779	1,162 637	.....	3,000 3,500	 175	.....	2,500 1,000
76	{ *5 1,200	500	200	.....	.....	300	100,000	1,250	60,000	1,000	400	.....	500
{ *8 23	{ *300 6,200	127	2,600	.....	.....	200	356,534	1,782	.....	430	.....	.....	.....
{ 6	{ { *8 1,100 650 3,500	..... ..... ..... .....	1,500 300 8,600	300 150 900	..... ..... .....	2,000 400 3,500	100,000	500	500,000	2,000	3,500	2,500	2,500
11	2,000	295	.....	.....	.....	180	240,000	2,400	.....	225	.....	.....	2,000
{ 1* 13	{ 270	314	210	.....	.....	350	407,179	743	.....	2,500	70	.....	250
20	{ *3 750	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	61,954	465	.....	20	.....	.....	250
(a)	{ *2 88	(a)	145	57	5	413	86,404	66	(a)	872	760	182	25
8	{ *1 526	3	424	297	.....	2,743	100,000	150	(a)	600	500	(a)	400
(a)	68	(a)	39	50	12	1,600	.....	.....	(a)	50	(a)	(a)	200
.....	550	.....	40	100	.....	600	151,165	453	.....	200	.....	.....	550
4	{ *5 400	10	125	300	.....	1,000	112,811	325	25,000	1,000	200	.....	.....

c Unknown.

d Taken from last year's report.

Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pah-Ute.....	} (a)	6,800	(a)	300	150	1,600	2,050	6,000	27,000	700
Pi-Ute										
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone		400				300	800			400
Piute.....		50			20	10	308	100		10
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	30	50	150	1,000	5,000		100	500	500	
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo		8,000			65,000		1,653	15,000	18,000	
Moquis Pueblo		100			40,000		3,000	20,000	13,000	
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo		20,000			40,000		800	40,000	50,000	
NEW YORK.										
Allegany Reserve		500		3,000	4,000		4,375	1,000	5,000	700
Cattaraugus Reserve.....		3,000		5,000	7,000		5,750	300	3,000	1,300
Oneida Reserve a.....		150		600	500		855	200	750	50
Onondaga Reserve c.....		3,500		6,000	3,500		6,770	500	5,000	1,000
Tonawanda Reserve.....		2,500		5,000	7,000	300	2,600	5,000	15,000	400
Tuscarora Reserve c.....		6,000		5,500	1,000		6,050	3,000	3,500	1,500
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.....		2,000		1,000	10,000	1,500	1,800	1,000	5,000	10
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Clackama, Rogue River, etc..	200	3,000	100	6,000	100		1,450		200	550
Klamath Agency.										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake..	225	1,000	400	1,200		500	600		50	4,000
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, etc.....		500	1,200	25,000			6,350	(a)	250	308

a Not reported.

* Mules. † Burros. ‡ Goats.
c Taken from last year's report.

owned, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ *5 13	{ *8 1,300	125	101	.....	.....	400	236,118	\$1,365	.....	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
4	{ *1 800 135	.....	300	50	.....	80	1,000	20	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
6	{ *50 500	27	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	(a)	(a)	.....
6	{ †500 *300 245,000 †15,000 750	7	2,000	{ †300,000 750,000	.....	.....	55,640	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)
.....	{ *200 3,000	.....	5,000	200	30,000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	{ *1 150	.....	400	500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	5,000	1,500	2,000	200	\$50
.....	{ *4 250	.....	400	1,200	10	2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	200
.....	{ 20	.....	40	40	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	30	250	.....	.....
.....	{ 65	.....	140	150	.....	400	.....	.....	5,000	1,500	100	.....	.....
.....	{ *6 150	.....	200	500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,500	300	.....
.....	{ 80	.....	70	300	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	1,500	500	.....	.....
.....	{ *130 200	.....	600	1,200	550	6,000	.....	.....	.....	50	600	200	.....
3	{ *1 269	60	226	433	198	1,184	.....	.....	20,000	100	200	.....	50
{ *4 12	{ *10 3,230	160	1,750	125	.....	225	100,000	1,500	(a)	(a)	50	.....	500
9	{ *5 213	40	206	523	49	1,115	154,978	650	.....	200	200	.....	200

a 750,000 pounds wool, 95,000 goat skins, and 300,000 sheep pelts raised; 2,700 blankets manufactured.

and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
{ *2 5	{ *20 6,000	{ 16	{ 600	400	300	2,000	-----	-----	100,000	4,000	1,000	-----	-----
{ *1 6	{ *5 6,000	{ 35	{ 1,300	75	1,800	800	137,582	\$1,509	175,000	150	150	-----	\$300
23 {	*25 { 6,000	1,846 {	100	(a)	3,500	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(a)
{ *4 9	{ *20 2,000	{ (a)	{ 1,000	-----	-----	100	138,000	3,500	-----	3,000	-----	-----	3,000
----- {	*8 { 6,500	----- {	4,000	20	6	1,000	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----
----- {	600 {	----- {	175	37	-----	224	(d)	14	-----	-----	100	-----	-----
----- {	*8 { 700	----- {	400	-----	-----	150	-----	-----	20,000	30	-----	-----	-----
----- {	3,000 {	----- {	1,000	1,000	200	2,000	-----	-----	-----	1,000	300	-----	-----
4	45	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	200	(a)	(a)	(a)	200	(a)	(a)	7,000
(a)	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	48	-----	-----	(a)	90	(a)	(a)	1,800
6	75	27	60	(a)	(a)	70	900	900	(a)	122	(a)	(a)	1,500
5	420	28	536	940	521	3,300	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
7	74	30	20	-----	23	450	(d)	(d)	-----	-----	575	-----	-----
-----	c100	-----	c200	c50	c75	c360	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	c7	-----	c20	c5	-----	c200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3	116	42	177	-----	28	750	-----	-----	-----	125	-----	-----	-----
(a)	{ *1 116	(a)	144	183	29	655	-----	-----	120,000	2,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
(a)	{ *2 25	(a)	42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
(a)	80	(a)	63	41	36	300	-----	-----	(a)	(a)	400	200	(a)
(a)	122	(a)	168	208	55	513	-----	-----	(a)	(a)	-----	-----	-----
(a)	230	(a)	643	262	314	510	-----	-----	-----	-----	500	100	-----
{ *2 40	{ *25 10,000	2,095	3,500	400	600	1,000	107,519	538	-----	2,000	5,000	4,000	50

* Mules.

Table of statistics showing crops raised, stock owned,

Name of agency and tribe.	Crops raised during the year.									
	Bushels of wheat.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of corn by Indians.	Bushels of barley and rye by Indians.	Bushels of vegetables by Indians.	Number of melons by Indians.	Number of pumpkins by Indians.	Tons of hay cut by Indians.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.						
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida	(a)	4, 198	(a)	20, 610	21, 915	773	5, 404	1, 790	15, 000	1, 750
Stockbridge	(a)	345	(a)	602	2, 250	14	737	-----	-----	61
Menomonee	(a)	3, 130	(a)	8, 250	5, 280	1, 700	19, 500	8, 500	8, 500	600
La Pointe Agency.										
Chippewa at Red Cliff	-----	-----	-----	150	20	-----	1, 570	75	-----	50
Chippewa at Bad River	-----	-----	-----	800	500	-----	10, 600	200	100	300
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12, 150	2, 000	1, 500	200
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 525	-----	-----	20
Chippewa at Grand Portage	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	860	-----	-----	5
Chippewa at Bois Forte	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 000	-----	-----	6
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500	-----	-----	10
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone	-----	200	-----	1, 800	50	20	320	1, 500	1, 500	100
Northern Arapaho	-----	50	-----	500	100	-----	270	1, 000	1, 000	100

a Not reported.

SUMMARY.*

Wheat raised by Government	bushels..	7, 345
by Indians	do....	724, 958†
Oats raised by Government	do....	8, 840
by Indians	do....	443, 730
Corn raised by Indians	do....	984, 972
Barley and rye raised by Indians	do....	68, 407
Vegetables raised by Indians	do....	524, 010
Melons raised by Indians	number..	767, 627
Pumpkins raised by Indians	do....	452, 069
Hay cut by Indians	tons..	101, 828
Horses owned by Government	number..	625
by Indians	do....	340, 495
Mules owned by Government	do....	171

* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

† Reduction in wheat as compared with previous years accounted for by previous over-estimates of crops raised at Pima Agency.

and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Stock owned.							Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						
Horses.		Cattle.		Swine by Indians.	Sheep by Indians.	Domestic fowls by Indians.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.				Number of pounds.	Amount earned.					
(a)	{ ^{*1} 382	(a)	430	150	64	(a)	(a)	(a)	101,200	(a)	12,320	2,501	(a)
7	19 297	10	76 167	32 74	6	496 2,166			(a)	635	(a) 500		\$1,500
...	11	...	7	...	...	400	...	...	...	400	...	...	...
...	106	...	125	40	...	400	...	...	...	400	300	...	...
...	173	2	78	67	...	750	...	...	...	200	1,500	...	...
...	24	...	25	...	...	600	...	...	...	300	...	...	100
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	350
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	1,000
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	1,000
} 10	{ ^{*10} 1,900 ^{*10} 1,500	139	{ 60 100	...	10 2	30 3	250,938	\$5,646	...	100	...	}	2,000
							167,577	3,770	...	300	...		

* Mules.

SUMMARY *—Continued.

Mules owned by Indians.....	number..	2,339
Burros owned by Indians.....	do.....	15,500
Cattle owned by Government.....	do.....	8,265
by Indians.....	do.....	111,497
Swine owned by Indians.....	do.....	40,471
Sheep and goats owned by Indians.....	do.....	1,117,273
Domestic fowls owned by Indians.....	do.....	157,422
Freight transported by Indians.....	pounds..	8,111,435
Amount earned by transporting freight.....	dollars..	89,067
Lumber sawed.....	feet..	1,872,481
Wood cut.....	cords..	71,877
Butter made.....	pounds..	82,328
sold.....	do.....	19,980
Value of robes and furs sold.....	dollars..	56,110

* Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

By error the partial statistics of the five civilized tribes were included in the recapitulations of statistics given in report of Indian Office for 1886. The recapitulations should have been as follows:

RECAPITULATION I (page 410).

Total Indian population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	247, 761
Number of mixed-bloods	20, 567
Total Indian and mixed population, males	120, 527
Total Indian and mixed population, females	127, 234

Exclusive of five civilized tribes.

Number of children between six and sixteen years	37, 377
Number of Indians who read English only	10, 862
Number of Indians who read Indian only	3, 560
Number of Indians who read English and Indian	4, 642
Total number of Indians who can read, over twenty	7, 539
Total number of Indians who can read, under twenty	11, 525
Number who have learned to read during the year	3, 153
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse	21, 301
Number of Indian apprentices	414
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	59, 621
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, in part	43, 695
Number of allotments made to Indians, full-blood	6, 875
Number of allotments made to Indians, mixed-blood	798
Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted	9, 612
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, full-blood	38, 776
Number of male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits, mixed-blood	4, 647
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year	1, 836
Cost of same to Government	\$19, 359
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year	104
Cost of same to Government	\$14, 425
Number of houses occupied by Indians	15, 226
Number of agency buildings erected during the year	42
Cost of same to Government	\$36, 577

RECAPITULATION II (page 424).

Number of full-blood families engaged in agriculture	22, 405
Number of full-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits	7, 037
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture	2, 101
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits	675
Pounds of freight transported by Indians	13, 499, 506
Amount earned by transporting freight	\$85, 708
Number of Indians killed during year by Indians of same tribe	34
Number of Indians killed during year by citizens	13
Number of whites killed by Indians during the year	3
Number of Indian criminals punished by civil and military	119
Number of Indian criminals punished by tribal organization	425
Number of crimes committed by whites against persons of Indians	19
Number of crimes committed by whites against property of Indians	332
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	31
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted	132
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve	1, 666
Number of acres occupied	423, 240
Number of missionaries:	
Male	105
Female	38
	143
Number of church members:	
White	918
Indian	28, 663
	29, 581
Number of church buildings	142
Amount contributed by religious societies for education	\$95, 182
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes	\$48, 881
Donations by societies and individuals to Carlisle and Hampton	\$23, 043
Number of Indians received medical treatment during year	60, 934
Number of births during the year	4, 419
Number of deaths during the year	3, 929

RECAPITULATION III (page 436).

Number of acres tillable	14, 266, 830
Number of acres cultivated during year by Government	3, 132
Number of acres cultivated during year by Indians	252, 276
Number of acres broken during year by Government	3, 042
Number of acres broken during year by Indians	24, 960
Number of acres under fence	473, 337
Number of rods of fence built during the year	410, 077
Bushels of wheat raised by Government	6, 709
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians	962, 733
Bushels of corn raised by Government	10, 790
Bushels of corn raised by Indians	710, 061
Bushels of oats raised by Government	10, 871

Bushels of oats raised by Indians.....	375,751
Bushels of barley and rye raised by Government.....	2,753
Bushels of barley and rye raised by Indians.....	57,157
Bushels of potatoes raised by Indians.....	255,403
Bushels of turnips raised by Indians.....	47,526
Bushels of onions raised by Indians.....	16,786
Bushels of beans raised by Indians.....	28,393
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Government.....	2,945
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Indians.....	62,332
Number of melons.....	1,112,474
Number of pumpkins.....	399,303
Number of tons of hay cut.....	94,295

RECAPITULATION IV (page 448).

Lumber sawed.....	feet..	2,561,823
Wood cut.....	cords..	64,441
Butter made.....	pounds..	74,629
Butter sold.....	do..	23,470
Value of robes and furs sold.....		\$72,701
Horses owned by Government.....		559
Horses owned by Indians.....		408,972
Mules owned by Government.....		189
Mules owned by Indians.....		5,610
Cattle owned by Government.....		8,858
Cattle owned by Indians.....		109,449
Swine owned by Government.....		625
Swine owned by Indians.....		46,712
Sheep owned by Indians.....		880,199
Fowls owned by Government.....		905
Fowls owned by Indians.....		116,528
Increase during year in number of—		
Horses and mules.....		19,104
Cattle.....		16,303
Swine.....		7,120
Sheep.....		3,483
Fowls.....		46,557

Five civilized tribes (partially reported).

RECAPITULATION I (page 410).

Number of children between six and sixteen years.....	9,500
Number of Indians who can read English only.....	12,633
Number of Indians who can read Indian only.....	6,467
Number of Indians who can read English and Indian.....	900
Number of Indians who can read, over twenty.....	12,000
Number of Indians who can read, under twenty.....	8,000
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	17,500
Number of Indian apprentices.....	100
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly.....	22,000
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress, in part.....	16,000
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.....	400
Number of dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.....	100
Number of houses occupied by Indians.....	6,006

RECAPITULATION II (page 424).

Number of full-blood families engaged in agriculture.....	2,200
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture.....	1,400
Number of full-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits.....	300
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits.....	362
Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.....	5,000

RECAPITULATION III (page 436).

Number of acres tillable.....	1,000,000
Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.....	120,000
Number of acres broken during the year by Indians.....	4,000
Number of acres under fence.....	130,000
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians.....	75,000
Bushels of corn raised by Indians.....	1,500,000
Bushels of oats raised by Indians.....	25,000
Bushels of potatoes raised by Indians.....	32,000
Number of tons of hay cut.....	20,000

RECAPITULATION IV (page 448).

Horses owned by Indians.....	18,643
Mules owned by Indians.....	1,289
Cattle owned by Indians.....	150,000
Swine owned by Indians.....	120,000
Sheep owned by Indians.....	18,000
Fowls owned by Indians.....	150,000

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United

Name and location of agency.	Miasmatic diseases.														
	Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho malarial fever.	Yellow fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Epidemic cholera.	Erysipelas.
Colorado River, Ariz	11				22	6			1	105	10	42	5		15
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz						177				93		33			
Papago, Ariz	1														
San Carlos, Ariz					2	5				68	3	2			
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz					46	26	2			32					
Hoopa Valley, Cal	1														4
Mission, Cal	1		7		1	8	5			15	3	29	8		4
Round Valley, Cal	6				41					22		5			1
Southern Ute, Colo										10		21			
Cheyenne River, Dak						2				57		5			2
Devil's Lake, Dak										10	2	10			4
Fort Berthold, Dak	1				7					32		5			
Crow Creek, Dak					9	2				45		6			3
Lower Brulé, Dak	2				6	12				38		19			5
Pine Ridge, Dak	2				19	2				69		22			1
Rosebud, Dak			11		20					81					19
Sisseton, Dak										28					3
Standing Rock, Dak										119		27			2
Yankton, Dak					43	3				29					
Fort Hall, Idaho	1									23					
Lemhi, Idaho					4					4					
Nez Percé, Idaho	2		7			69						15			
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	1				59	182				51		15			1
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T					75	1,918	994		2	1,211	15	360			155
Osage, Ind. T					87		128			18		57			6
Kaw, Ind. T						71	25			14		10			2
Ponca, Ind. T					65		92			62		26			1
Pawnee, Ind. T					4	953	84	16		82		188			
Otoe, Ind. T			1		81		92			94		42			
Oakland, Ind. T					26		47			36		9			
Quapaw, Ind. T	1				11	191	59			28		28			1
Sac and Fox, Ind. T			3		18	192	24	2		100		18			4
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans						8	3				1				
Mackinac, Mich	1					1				21	1	3	2		4
White Earth, Minn										59	2	5			1
Leech Lake, Minn										16					1
Red Lake, Minn										7		1			
Blackfeet, Mont					14					4		2			1
Crow, Mont										62		3			1
Flathead, Mont					27	25				39	1				9
Fort Belknap, Mont			3		2					19		1			2
Fort Peck, Mont						20				63					1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr			2		22	10	14			27	5	14	1		2
Santee, Nebr			2			21	1			60		10			
Flandreau, Nebr	4		2							26		25			
Ponca, Nebr	1				10	12				14	2	1		1	2
Nevada, Nev				11	87	104				60		41			
Mescalero, N. Mex					1	2				12					
Navajo, N. Mex	1		23							47		22	1		8
New York, N. Y						6				30		2			2
Grand Ronde, Oregon						35	27			3					1
Klamath, Oregon			4		18	6				8					2
Siletz, Oregon			4		6	47	20		2	10					1
Umatilla, Oregon					14	42			1	1					
Warm Springs, Oregon						35	16			34	3	3			
Ouray, Utah										2		5	1		
Uintah Valley, Utah	1	1			12					29					1
Colville, Wash	10		2			3				52		35			7
Neah Bay, Wash					5					11					
Quinalt, Wash			7		12	1				3		9			2
Nisqually, Wash					7					27		1			4
S'Kokomish, Wash										20					
Tulalip, Wash										11					2
Yakama, Wash						91	10			8	2	5			1
Green Bay, Wis			1			1	5			70		7			2
Shoshone, Wyo			4		3	7				13		2			5
SCHOOLS.															
Carlisle, Pa					16	8	13			17					
Chilocco, Ind. T	1		1			4	41			12					
Salem, Oregon	3		2		2	23	4		1	1					3
Genoa, Nebr															
Lawrence, Kans	1				19	26	4	2	1	13		7			7
Fort Stevenson, Dak										3	5				
Grand Junction, Colo															
Albuquerque, N. Mex					1					7					

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Dietic diseases.				Diathetic diseases.								
	Scurvy.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors (kind and location).	Dry gangrene.	Other diseases or this order.
Colorado River, Ariz		1			39	18	20						
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz					75	1				1	3		1
Papago, Ariz					17		2						
San Carlos, Ariz	2				11	16							1
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz					8	2							
Hoop Valley, Cal					30	6					2		
Mission, Cal		3		3	5	13	1		1		3		
Round Valley, Cal					18	3							
Southern Ute, Colo					153	3	12						4
Cheyenne River, Dak					18	20	12	3					
Devil's Lake, Dak					6	7	5						
Fort Berthold, Dak					33	4		1					
Crow Creek, Dak					28	2							
Lower Brulé, Dak					31		13						
Pine Ridge, Dak					98						8	1	
Rosebud, Dak					31	1					8		
Sisseton, Dak							2						
Standing Rock, Dak					9	55					1		
Yankton, Dak					9				1		1		
Fort Hall, Idaho					2	21					1		
Lemhi, Idaho			1		39	13						2	
Nez Percé, Idaho						5		1					
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.					29	5	1						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.					826	882		3	6				
Osage, Ind. T.					1							1	
Kaw, Indian T.	3				2								
Ponca, Ind. T.													
Pawnee, Ind. T.	4				16	2							
Otoe, Ind. T.													
Oakland, Ind. T.													
Quapaw, Ind. T.					20	3	3	1	1		1		
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.					32	13		1					
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.					14	1							
Mackinac, Mich.					1	18	6	1					
White Earth, Minn.					120	14	1						
Leech Lake, Minn.					92		6						
Red Lake, Minn.						17	1						
Blackfeet, Mont.					9								
Crow, Mont.					13	11							
Flathead, Mont.					36	7		2			3		
Fort Belknap, Mont.					18	2	2						
Fort Peck, Mont.					53	28					37		
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	1				43	54	1						
Santee, Nebr					11			1	1				
Flandreau, Nebr					15	2							
Ponca, Nebr.					26	4	2						
Nevada, Nev					170								
Mescalero, N. Mex.						4	3				2		
Navajo, N. Mex.					29			3					
New York, N. Y.						38	28						
Grand Ronde, Oregon					33	25	8						
Klamath, Oregon					1								
Siletz, Oregon					9	19							
Umatilla, Oregon					9	8	1						
Warm Springs, Oregon					22	6		1			1		1
Ouray, Utah					10	2							
Uintah Valley, Utah	1				43	5	2						
Colville, Wash					71	4	3	2					
Neah Bay, Wash					4		1						
Quinalt, Wash	3				38								
Nisqually, Wash					102		2						
S'Kokomish, Wash					34	15							
Tulalip, Wash					29	8			1				
Yakama, Wash	1				5	35	3				1		1
Green Bay, Wis					9	1	1	1					
Shoshone, Wyo					1	17	1						1
SCHOOLS.													
Carlisle, Pa.					11		4						
Chilocco, Ind. T							1						
Salem, Oregon	2				5				1	1			1
Genoa, Nebr.													
Lawrence, Kans					3	1							
Fort Stevenson, Dak													
Grand Junction, Colo					1	1							
Albuquerque, N. Mex					1		1						

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.

Tubercular diseases.			Parasitic diseases.					Diseases of the nervous system.												
Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.
2	7		9	2		5		1	3	2		96					63	1	1	
7	65				3	27					2	32					23			50
			19									7					39			
2	1											9								
1	1																			
5	9																8	3		
22	8			3	2				1			3			1		7	4		
9	1		1						1			33		1			38	2		
1	41		35				13					46					12	1		14
34	54			16	63	3			1	3	2	50					10			4
18	20		20		1	2			4			5			6	1	14			3
8	1					9	1		19			20	1				7			24
18	16		97	2	8	21			2	2		5					9	4		
7	4				21	6			3	3	1	11					56	1	1	5
20	42		7	22	20	37	1		7		1	49					36			
20	78		63	62	26	15				1	4	22					73	3		
16	21	1	1			2	5		2		2			1	2	1	1		1	1
48	183		10	6		125			3	3		146	1	1			188	1		
27	39		51	7	15						1	1		2			40	2		
4			78			1											27			7
							1					14					1	2		1
5	59													1						
15	17		34	2	3		6				1	15		3			14	1		
104	183	10	2,771	2	140		13					436					303			
2	3		116											1			4			
1	5		39		1												4			1
			126																	
9			858		2															
8			120								2						26			
1	2		30																	
8	7		23		13				1	1	2			3		1	53			
17	4	1	205		18	2	2		1			2					32			1
	7		4									1					13			
3	5		18		6	1			3			18					13	1		
7	10		62		26	6			3		2		1				21	2		5
3	9		12			6			2		3	13					2	1		120
11	18		31		3	1			3		1	31					18	1		
7	11								2	1						1	2	1		
11	3								1		2	82					30			
20	37							1	1			3					26	1		
6	50											6					4	3		3
18	11									1		9					4			
5	50		47		2		1				9	5					8	2		
4	6		23		10	7			1			3				1	8			
	2		3		5	1			3			135					27			
1			36		7	1						8					12			
2	3																5	3		
3	3			1	3							1					6			
2				3			26					128					61	1		7
14	10		11		1							3					30			
4	8				7							2					8	2		
13	3											2			2		6			
6	9											3					6			
9	16										4			1			3			
10	10				4	5			1			20					13			5
	2											4					3			
	1		3		4			1				33					13			
35	56				5	1		1	1			62					37	1		10
1										2				1			2			
8	1				5										1		14			
8	36					14											42	1		
	19											6		4			2			
4	2		4									16		1			25			
16	13				1							2					5	1		1
22	9		116		3	2			2	2	1	6					19	1		
3	10					4						1				1	24			5
23	10										1	25					2			
6			10								2	4					3		1	
7	10	1		1		1					1	1					7			2
3	17																			
9	17	5	3														1			1
												4								
																	1			
	2																1			
									1			2								1

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of the eye.				Diseases of the ear.				
	Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhea.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.
Colorado River, Ariz.....	42					6	8		
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.....	252			1	1	8			4
Papago, Ariz.....	78								
San Carlos, Ariz.....	161				1	3	1		
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz.....	87					1	1		
Hoopa Valley, Cal.....	10					5			
Mission, Cal.....	30		1		6			1	
Round Valley, Cal.....	38	1					1		
Southern Ute, Colo.....	177	1			5		14		2
Cheyenne River, Dak.....	111					11			
Devil's Lake, Dak.....	82						1		
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	45	1			11	9			7
Crow Creek, Dak.....	82	2	1			4			
Lower Brulé, Dak.....	66				8	14	5	2	10
Pine Ridge, Dak.....	161				3	17	3		
Rosebud, Dak.....	67	1		1		8			
Sisseton, Dak.....	28				14				
Standing Rock, Dak.....	194					9			
Yankton, Dak.....	87								
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	102								9
Lemhi, Idaho.....	39	9			15	1			
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	64						1		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	150				9	10			
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.....	2,492	42			230		112	6	
Osage, Ind. T.....	195					18			
Kaw, Ind. T.....	57					1			
Ponca, Ind. T.....	54								
Pawnee, Ind. T.....	803	9				27			
Otoe, Ind. T.....	85					11			
Oakland, Ind. T.....	20								
Quapaw, Ind. T.....	122	2				2			
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.....	306	1		1		2	1		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.....	16	1				4			
Mackinac, Mich.....	10				2	2			
White Earth, Minn.....	66	2				7			
Leech Lake, Minn.....	42						10		
Red Lake, Minn.....	20				1	2	1		
Blackfeet, Mont.....	25					10			
Crow, Mont.....	939					6			
Flathead, Mont.....		30				2	9		
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	135	4	1		3	11	3		
Fort Peck, Mont.....	10			21	125				
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....	93					6			
Santee, Nebr.....	32				1				
Flandreau, Nebr.....	2					1		1	
Ponca, Nebr.....	12					6		1	
Nevada, Nev.....	175		7		63				
Mescalero, N. Mex.....	17					2	1		
Navajo, N. Mex.....	151		1				9		
New York, N. Y.....	10	1							
Grand Ronde, Oregon.....	6	19					2		
Klamath, Oregon.....	45	1				1	1		
Siletz, Oregon.....	19	1			2				
Umatilla, Oregon.....	29	1				1		1	1
Warm Springs, Oregon.....	29	11	3			2			2
Ouray, Utah.....	4					1			
Uintah Valley, Utah.....	49	1					6		
Colville, Wash.....	144		3	16	22	14	9	6	9
Neah Bay, Wash.....	8					4		1	
Quinalt, Wash.....	10								
Nisqually, Wash.....	128	18		1		24			4
S'Kokomish, Wash.....	48		2			10		1	
Tulalip, Wash.....	31					1		1	
Yakama, Wash.....	100		1			6			
Green Bay, Wis.....	70	12				8			
Shoshone, Wyo.....	11				11	1	2		1
SCHOOLS.									
Carlisle, Pa.....	144					5			
Chilocco, Ind. T.....	50					2			
Salem, Oregon.....	92		1			3		1	1
Genoa, Nebr.....	38	2		1		6			
Lawrence, Kans.....	36	1			11		1		1
Fort Stevenson, Dak.....	12								
Grand Junction, Colo.....	3								
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	39								1

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.

Diseases of the organs of circulation.										Diseases of the respiratory organs.									
Inflammation of pericardium.	Dropsy of pericardium.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Other diseases of this order.	
				1					1	2	7	265	1	29	16	8		1	
											32	25		2	3				
											8			1		4			
											5	8		5	19			1	
											45		5	3		3			
			1	2		1				1	1	9	8		7	1			
				1					1			4		16	7	5			
1			1						2	1	12	405		33				1	
			1						1	1	231	10	4	2	11	2		8	
											1	27	2	29	6	2		2	
2						1					6	33		11	19	14		4	
										1	18	20			22				
								1		3	2	40		12	10	1		3	
											12	213	24	8	17	5		1	
				8				1		4	2	62	8	2	17	20			
				2								6		7	4	3			
											2	483	43		3				
				10			1					36		3	34	1			
										1	131	10	2	1		19			
											56	95		8	3	4	1	2	
															24				
										1	117	1			6	2			
											128	20	23	788	15	56		110	
												5		3	33			2	
												1	1		17				
					2						1	30		2	53				
															12				
			2	1						2	1	25	1		17				
3								1	1	1	14	5	2		8	9			
											2			1	3	1			
												72							
1				2		1		2	3			62	9	41	18	3		3	
												104		4	8			10	
			1	3								5	4	19	10	2		1	
							1					9	1	2	4				
												53		26	5	3			
		1		2						4	6	27	3		5				
				2					3			60			10	4	1	2	
1				2						1	117	16			6			162	
												8		8	5				
				1				1				44		16	8	1			
												3		2	4				
											1	137							
				1							2	9	1	1	19	5			
	1										25	18	1	1	6	3			
				1							8	195		1	3				
			1	12	1							8	3	1		1			
											1	37		4	7	1			
				2								15	9		2	1		4	
1			2						3	2		2	2	3	8	1		3	
						1			1	4	10	7		1	3	1		61	
											2	2			22	2			
				1	1						3	18		17	6	3			
				1					1		173	25	8	13	8	1		6	
											1	8		3	2	1			
											8	11		22	6				
										1	1	112		1	6	1			
				1								46		14	5	1			
												61			51	4			
			1						1			112	30	3	9	5		4	
				1					2		75	120	1	2	10	3		1	
											1	11		10	4	2		5	
										1		9			5				
	1								1		1	6		2	5			12	
															8	4			
											1	39	1	2	13	3		3	
												8				1			
												9				1		1	

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of the digestive organs.											
	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.
Colorado River, Ariz.....	10			2		1						
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.....	95	47	2	56	2	3						
Papago, Ariz.....	21		2	1								
San Carlos, Ariz.....	1	23				1					5	
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz.....		28										
Hoop Valley, Cal.....					4				1			
Mission, Cal.....		8	3	13	2	1				2		1
Round Valley, Cal.....	3	56	6		1	1						
Southern Ute, Colo.....	10	122	1	26	3			1			1	
Cheyenne River, Dak.....	36	152		56	4						1	
Devil's Lake, Dak.....	5	35	1	7	3	1						
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	6	8		3		1						
Crow Creek, Dak.....	14	24		4	1	3			4		4	
Lower Brulé, Dak.....	13	24	11	12	3	1	2		1	4	2	
Pine Ridge, Dak.....	25	92		19	41	20					1	
Rosebud, Dak.....	64	71		23								
Sisseton, Dak.....			3		1							
Standing Rock, Dak.....	24	180	18	2	1			1			1	
Yankton, Dak.....	6	1		5	2	3					2	
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1	191		36								
Lemhi, Idaho.....	21	29		49	1				1			
Nez Percé, Idaho.....												
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	5	107	2	9								
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.....	126	268	21	78	8			3	8	13	24	
Osage, Ind. T.....	10		3	2		1					1	
Kaw, Ind. T.....	3	1		2							9	
Ponca, Ind. T.....				2								
Pawnee, Ind. T.....			1								10	
Otoe, Ind. T.....												
Oakland, Ind. T.....												
Quapaw, Ind. T.....		9	1	10		1	3					
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.....	6	61		19		1			1		5	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.....	1	6	2	2	4	1			1		1	
Mackinac, Mich.....	2	11	2	7		3					1	
White Earth, Minn.....	17	3	10	7	6						1	3
Leech Lake, Minn.....	19	11	1	6	12							
Red Lake, Minn.....	6	24		3	3						1	
Blackfeet, Mont.....	2		4	8								
Crow, Mont.....	25	1,056	6	6	2		1					
Flathead, Mont.....	1										2	
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	5	3	1	3	11	2	1	1			1	1
Fort Peck, Mont.....				4				9				
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....	16	35	3	19	10	1					3	
Santee, Nebr.....		1	14	2								
Flandreau, Nebr.....	274	32	4								2	
Ponca, Nebr.....	2	5		4							1	1
Nevada, Nev.....	21	57		39	5							
Mescalero, N. Mex.....			5	3	2	2			1			
Navajo, N. Mex.....	42	175	1	8								
New York, N. Y.....	1	8		18	2	1			1			
Grand Ronde, Oregon.....	9	10		12	1							
Klamath, Oregon.....		2		31	1	3						
Siletz, Oregon.....		5	5	8		1			1			
Umatilla, Oregon.....		4			2	1						
Warm Springs, Oregon.....	2	90		11				2				
Ouray, Utah.....	1	3					1					
Uintah Valley, Utah.....	13	27			2	2			1		1	
Colville, Wash.....	13	6		38	1	10	1		1		1	
Neah Bay, Wash.....		1		5		1						1
Quinalt, Wash.....		13	1				1		6		1	
Nisqually, Wash.....	5		1	14	1				1			
S'Kokomish, Wash.....		6	7	11						1		
Tulalip, Wash.....	3	2		1		3	1		2	1		
Yakama, Wash.....	1	4	3	74	1	1					1	1
Green Bay, Wis.....		7		79		2					1	
Shoshone, Wyo.....	1	6	6	10							3	1
SCHOOLS.												
Carlisle, Pa.....	4											
Chillico, Ind. T.....	1	1						1				
Salem, Oregon.....	1			1	6						2	
Genoa, Nebr.....			1									
Lawrence, Kans.....	1	5		3	5							
Fort Stevenson, Dak.....												
Grand Junction, Colo.....												
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	2	7		4								

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.

Wounds, injuries, and accidents.

Burns and scalds.	Bruises.	Concussion of the brain.	Drowning.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture (not gunshot).	Compound fracture (not gunshot).	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Other diseases of this order.
14	6			12										
24	44			7			1			24	4	17	1	5
19	33				2		1			5	1	2	4	
12	12			1			1		5	12	1	1		
49	15			6					1	6		1		
							3		1		3			1
1	4			4	2		2		1		5			1
2	1			3			5			3	2			
24	4									1	2	1		3
8	48	1		2		1				3	2	2		1
1	3			8		3				2				1
4	9			3		9	2			7	3	6	8	12
9	2			6	1	9	1		1	10	4	2		
6	10			6	1	5				4	5	5	5	
10					1	8	4	3	2	5	6		2	
5	2	1		5	3	6				4	3	5		
				2		2	1	1		1		3		3
39	7			4		19			1	2	2			
8	13			7							3	2		
15	8			20			1		2	9	7			
7	3	1		2			2			1	10	2		1
				1			2				2			1
9	5			3			1		1	5	1	1		
14	15			2	2		9		2		2			179
1	2				1					1				
		1					1						2	
9				2										
2				1					1					1
5	2			1	1		2			3	2		28	10
				3	1					2	2		2	
							3		1	1				
3	3			1	1	1				3	1		3	2
8	4			8		1				4	4	5	2	
1	3			4		1				1	1			
1	1	1			1	7				5	2			
23	19			1		7	4		1	15	2	2		
										2				
4	4				1	47	2		1	4		1		2
6						6	1		3					
16	2			15	2		3	1	1	4	2	2	1	4
				1			1			1	1		6	
				3		2	5			7	3			
1	1			2		1								
13	21									21				2
	3			3					1	2	4	2	3	5
43	70			23	1		2		1	47	2	41	7	
				2										
1				5		2					3			1
9	9			11	1		6	2		9				
1	2	1	2	2			2			1	1	1		
4				3		2	1			1				
	2			2			2			1	1			
3	6		1	5			2		1	3	3	1		
4	4			4			1		2	1	1	2	2	3
4	8		2	10	1	1	2	1	2	4	4			4
1				1										
7	5									13	4	1		6
9	1			3			1			6		2	4	
										5				
6	3		2	6	1		3		1	6	4	1		
8	8			11	2	1	1			22	4		2	1
5	7			1	2		3			6	2	2	7	2
4	1			1			2			4	4	2		1
1	1			1						3	1			
2						3				5				
1	6			4	1					6	4	5	9	
											1			
2	5			2	2		2			1	2	1	1	1
2	2					4					3		15	1
	1									1				

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United States

Name and location of agency.	Taken sick or wounded during the year.		Remaining last report.	Total.	Died.	
	Males.	Females.			Aged over five years.	
					Males.	Females.
Colorado River, Ariz	531	464	46	1,041	9	7
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.....	1,163	672	15	1,850	6	4
Papago, Ariz	175	160	3	338	.....	1
San Carlos, Ariz.....	355	212	49	616	.....	1
White Mountain Apaches, Ariz	245	134	.....	379	.....	.....
Hoop Valley, Cal	109	120	184	413	8	4
Mission, Cal	295	235	27	553	14	12
Round Valley, Cal.....	213	159	17	389	4	7
Southern Ute, Colo	946	552	4	1,502	.....	1
Cheyenne River, Dak.....	897	512	230	1,639	29	29
Devil's Lake, Dak	238	234	117	589	5	7
Fort Berthold, Dak.....	322	226	28	576	10	7
Crow Creek, Dak.....	364	304	34	702	15	16
Lower Brulé, Dak	433	385	46	864	7	7
Pine Ridge, Dak.....	922	695	93	1,710	10	10
Rosebud, Dak	658	491	53	1,202	26	16
Sisseton, Dak	181	202	40	423	7	9
Standing Rock, Dak	1,266	901	416	2,583	21	18
Yankton, Dak	332	184	125	641	16	10
Fort Hall, Idaho.	498	274	29	801	6	3
Lemhi, Idaho.....	332	172	.....	504	1	.....
Nez Percé, Idaho	150	119	99	368	12	7
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	569	427	25	1,021	7	4
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	8,694	8,189	234	17,117	3	2
Osage, Ind. T.....	467	360	12	839	7	5
Kaw, Ind. T.....	197	145	28	370	9	7
Ponca, Ind. T.....	250	259	31	540	6	2
Pawnee, Ind. T.....	1,824	1,868	54	3,746	17	13
Otoe, Ind. T.....	241	313	22	576	4	5
Oakland, Ind. T.....	85	92	5	182	1	1
Quapaw, Ind. T.....	321	380	41	742	6	9
Sac and Fox, Ind. T.....	841	626	32	1,499	4	7
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	105	95	.....	200	3	.....
Mackinac, Mich	165	118	5	288	2	3
White Earth, Minn.....	490	361	33	884	5	5
Leech Lake, Minn	406	263	51	720	.....	1
Red Lake, Minn	258	195	58	511	1	3
Blackfeet, Mont	131	94	36	261	4	2
Crow, Mont	1,316	1,442	8	2,766	11	8
Flathead, Mont.....	168	215	25	408	6	5
Fort Belknap, Mont	468	310	8	786	27	17
Fort Peck, Mont.....	451	425	64	940	12	19
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	571	398	49	1,018	3	.....
Santee, Nebr	109	183	25	317	4	3
Flandreau, Nebr.....	319	373	20	712	.....	.....
Ponca, Nebr.....	132	89	2	223	1	1
Nevada, Nev	693	426	70	1,189	5	1
Mescalero, N. Mex.....	84	75	6	165	4	6
Navajo, N. Mex.....	1,053	508	160	1,721	4	4
New York, N. Y.....	200	290	60	550	5	5
Grand Ronde, Oregon.....	161	152	53	366	5	3
Klamath, Oregon	171	134	20	325	9	8
Siletz, Oregon	147	115	56	318	16	7
Umatilla, Oregon	84	124	26	234	8	6
Warm Springs, Oregon	259	244	15	518	7	1
Ouray, Utah.....	94	38	17	149	13	13
Uintah Valley, Utah.....	286	115	8	409	8	4
Colville, Wash.....	624	517	94	1,235	15	17
Neah Bay, Wash	58	44	17	119	4	2
Quinalt, Wash	138	106	6	250	8	1
Nisqually, Wash.....	420	321	57	798	13	12
S'Kokomish, Wash	186	146	31	363	1	3
Tulalip, Wash	242	186	33	461	7	5
Yakama, Wash	456	364	7	827	5	4
Green Bay, Wis	454	358	112	924	9	24
Shoshone, Wyo.....	205	78	20	303	1	3
SCHOOLS.						
Carlisle, Penn	309	232	11	552	5	2
Chelocco, Ind. T.....	161	106	2	269	5	5
Salem, Oregon	224	212	15	451	3	2
Genoa, Nebr.....	57	69	9	135	3	.....
Lawrence, Kans	237	137	3	377	2	2
Fort Stevenson, Dak	45	14	.....	59	.....	1
Grand Junction, Colo.....	13	4	.....	17	.....	.....
Albuquerque, N. Mex	89	23	30	142	2	.....

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1887—Continued.

Died.		Total deaths.	Recovered.		Remaining under treat- ment.	Vaccinated.		Births.				
Aged under five years.			Males.	Females.		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Males.	Females.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.
Males.	Females.											
4	6	26	541	462	12			10	13	23		
	2	12	1,156	664	18	24	232					
		1	176	155	6	87	67					
1		2	381	231	2							
			245	133	1							
		12	103	136	162			8	3	8	3	
8	11	45	275	199	38	393	12	24	16	40		
3		14	200	151	24			7	7	8	4	2
1		2	944	554	2			4	1	5		
7	8	73	884	487	195			51	39	86	4	
6	7	25	185	184	195			13	25	37	1	
7	5	29	308	212	27			24	17	39		2
9	2	42	353	291	16			29	15	43	1	
2	3	19	432	381	32			11	16	25	2	
2	3	25	832	636	217			43	48	75	12	4
3	3	48	603	453	98			41	26	47	19	1
1	4	21	168	171	63	65	76	7	10	8	8	1
2	3	44	1,164	792	583			91	81	171		1
9	2	37	336	205	63			14	7	14	7	
6	4	19	488	251	43				1		1	
		1	316	164	23							
		19	201	144	4				1	1		
	2	13	565	424	19			5	4	6	2	1
		5	8,757	8,251	104			11	8	19		
4	4	20	452	353	14			5	5	2	8	
	2	18	192	132	28			10	12	7	10	5
1	8	17	243	255	25			12	6	18		
13	10	53	1,799	1,848	46			3	11	13	1	
1		10	238	308	20			11	9	19		1
		2	83	88	9			2	2	4		
2	4	21	324	380	17			21	14	17	18	
		11	790	598	100			1	6	6	1	
4		7	73	67	53				1	1		
2	1	8	164	110	6			7	8	9	6	
3	3	16	473	332	63			7	5	1	9	2
		1	385	256	78							
2	4	10	276	210	15				1	1		
3	2	11	114	89	47			32	31	61	1	1
1	3	23	1,307	1,429	7			17	12	27		2
		11	171	212	14			4	5	4	4	1
9	12	65	416	284	21			56	51	100	7	
		31	454	418	37							
	1	4	562	394	58			1	4	4	1	
		7	109	190	11			12	14	18	4	4
			324	376	12				1	1		
		2	132	89								
1		7	674	407	101			34	31	65		
3	3	16	78	66	5			12	11	22	1	
		8	1,122	587	4							
		10	195	287	58							
	1	9	165	162	30	65	5	5	6	4	6	
2	6	25	166	121	13			9	7	15	1	
2	2	27	149	134	8			9	6	14	1	
1	2	17	79	120	18			7	8	11	4	
	1	9	259	244	6			8	8	15		1
4		30	69	32	18			5	10	15		
	2	14	283	109	3			10	8	16	1	1
11	9	52	568	492	123			23	16	30	7	2
3	2	11	50	38	20			5	9	14		
5	1	15	127	108				8	4	11		1
4	1	30	401	303	64							
	4	8	180	140	35			1			1	
	5	17	244	180	20			4	4	8		
5	5	19	412	326	70			5	7	11	1	
16	10	59	469	369	27			19	19	37		1
		4	206	83	10			4	3	6		1
		7	300	232	13							
		10	153	99	7				1			1
		5	209	217	20							
		3	55	57	20							
	2	6	228	135	8							
		1	44	12	2							
			10	4	3							
		2	78	23	39	4						

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			Tape-worms 129			Fistula in ano..... 1		
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.			Lumbricoid worms 428			Piles 88		
Typhoid fever 53			Ascarides 305			Prolapsus ani 7		
Typhus fever 1			Other diseases of this order 69			Femoral hernia 4		
Typho-malarial fever 86			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.			Inguinal hernia 12		
Yellow fever 11			Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.			Acute inflammation of liver 114		
Remittent fever 924			Apoplexy 5			Chronic inflammation of liver 41		
Quotidian intermittent fever 4,357			Convulsions 77			Cirrhosis of liver 3		
Tertian intermittent fever 1,710			Chorea 21			Dropsy from hepatic disease 3		
Quartan intermittent fever 20			Epilepsy 44			Jaundice 19		
Congestive intermittent fever 8			Headache 1,641			Biliary calculi 1		
Acute diarrhea 3,497			Insanity 4			Inflammation of the spleen 7		
Chronic diarrhea 55			Inflammation of the brain 19			Enlarged spleen 120		
Acute dysentery 1,198			Inflammation of the membranes of the brain 12			Other diseases of this order 223		
Chronic dysentery 18			Inflammation of the spinal cord 6			Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.		
Epidemic cholera 1			Neuralgia 1,614			Inflammation of kidneys.. 37		
Erysipelas* 305			Paralysis 49			Bright's disease 8		
Hospital gangrene* 1			Sunstroke 4			Diabetes 34		
Pyæmia 5			Other diseases of this order 271			Gravel 6		
Varioloid 3			Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.			Inflammation of bladder.. 72		
Chicken-pox 251			Conjunctivitis 9,187			Incontinence of urine 39		
Measles 1,042			Iritis 174			Retention of urine 58		
Scarlet fever 153			Cataract 21			Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrheal) 34		
Mumps 838			Amaurosis 42			Hydrocele 10		
Tonsillitis (quinsy) 1,247			Other diseases of this order 544			Hysteria 24		
Diphtheria 33			Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.			Prolapsus uteri 7		
Epidemic catarrh (influenza) 1,213			Otorrhœa 315			Disease of uterus 116		
Whooping cough 260			Inflammation of the internal ear 202			Other diseases of this order 182		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis 21			Deafness 22			Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.		
Other diseases of this order 48			Other diseases of this order 52			Inflammation of periosteum 17		
Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.			Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.			Inflammation of bones 7		
Primary syphilis 193			Inflammation of pericardium 9			Caries 31		
Constitutional syphilis 453			Dropsy of pericardium 2			Necrosis 14		
Gonorrhea 884			Inflammation of endocardium 1			Inflammation of joints 41		
Gonorrheal orchitis 50			Hypertrophy of heart 10			Anchylosis 2		
Gonorrheal ophthalmia 106			Valvular disease of heart 57			Other diseases of this order 10		
Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal) 18			Dropsy from heart disease 4			Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.		
Bite of serpent 14			Aneurism 4			Abscess 433		
Malignant pustule 4			Phlebitis 2			Boil 364		
Other diseases of this order 49			Varicose veins 6			Carbuncle 31		
Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.			Other diseases of this order 30			Ulcer 666		
Scurvy 17			Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.			Whitlow 44		
Inebriation 4			Asthma 30			Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch) 1,674		
Delirium tremens 1			Catarrh 1,226			Other diseases of this order 83		
Chronic alcoholism 3			Acute bronchitis 3,377			CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.		
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			Chronic bronchitis 216			Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.		
Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.			Inflammation of larynx 1,171			Burns and scalds 490		
Acute rheumatism 2,677			Inflammation of lungs 684			Bruises 450		
Chronic rheumatism 1,442			Inflammation of pleura 213			Concussion of the brain 6		
Anæmia 149			Dropsy of the chest 2			Drowning 7		
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys) 21			Other diseases of this order 413			Sprains 246		
Cancer 12			Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.			Dislocation 31		
Epithelioma 2			Colic 996			Frost-bite 148		
Tumors 72			Constipation 3,163			Simple fracture (not gunshot) 88		
Dry gangrene 4			Cholera morbus 152			Compound fracture (not gunshot) 8		
Other diseases of this order 10			Dyspepsia 877			Gunshot wound 34		
Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.			Inflammation of stomach 154			Incised wound 325		
Consumption 743			Inflammation of bowels 73			Lacerated wound 136		
Scrofula 1,357			Inflammation of peritoneum 11			Punctured wound 121		
Other diseases of this order 18			Ascites 18			Poisoning 114		
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.			Hemorrhage from stomach 31			Other diseases of this order 259		
Itch 5,096			Hemorrhage from bowels 21					

* When these affections occur as complications of wounds they are not reported as new cases; and in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "Wounds."

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

GRAND TOTALS.

Remaining under treatment from last year	3,461
Taken sick and wounded during year: Males, 36,353; females, 29,765.....	66,118
Recovered: Males, 35,667; females, 29,236.....	64,903
Deaths:	
Males over 5 years, 516; under 5 years, 173*.....	689
Females over 5 years, 439; under 5 years, 175*.....	614
Remaining under treatment June 30.....	3,373
Births:	
Indians, 1,264; half-breeds, 155; whites, 36*.....	1,455
Males, 763; females, 692*.....	1,455
Vaccinated: Successfully, 638; unsuccessfully, 392.....	1,030

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 348 to 365.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.
 E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
 William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.
 James Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway, New York City.
 William H. Waldby, Adrian, Mich.
 Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.
 John Charlton, Nyack, N. Y.
 William H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
 William D. Walker, Fargo, Dak.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, Nebraska, Otoe, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, 1315 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington; Grande Ronde and Umatilla in Oregon; Flathead in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake in Dakota. *The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, 1009 F street, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, Temple Court, Beekman street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.* *Rev. Dr. H. Kendall, secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, 280 Broadway, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sissiton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. G. F. Fitchner, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

Special Indian agents at large:

WILLIAM PARSONS	Hartford, Conn.
JAMES L. ROBINSON	Franklin, N. C.
HENRY HETH	Richmond, Va.
HENRY S. WELTON	Springfield, Ill.
EUGENE E. WHITE	Prescott, Ark.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	George W. Bunsey.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima	Elmer A. Howard	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	F. E. Pierce, captain, U. S. Army.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley.....	William E. Dougherty, cap- tain, U. S. Army.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Arcata, Cal.
Mission	Joseph W. Preston	Colton, Cal.....	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley.....	Charles H. Yates	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	C. F. Stollsteimer	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.....	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. McChesney.....	Fort Bennett, Dak.....	Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Dak.....	Crow Creek, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake.....	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.....	Fort Totten, Dak.
Fort Brethold	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge	Hugh D. Gallagher	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud	L. Foster Spencer.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	James D. Jenkins.....	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, Dak.....	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin.....	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.....	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton.....	John F. Kinney.....	Greenwood, Dak.....	Springfield, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall.....	Peter Gallagher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	J. M. Needham	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percés	George W. Norris.....	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Gilbert D. Williams.....	Darlington, Ind. T.....	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.....	Jesse Lee Hall.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.....	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.
Osage.....	Carroll H. Potter, captain, U. S. Army.	Pawhuska, Ind. T.....	Chatauqua Springs, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.....	E. C. Osborne	Ponca, Ind. T.....	Ponca, Ind. T.
Quapaw	John V. Summers.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Moses Neal	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.
Union	Robert L. Owen.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	William H. Black	Montour, Tama County, Iowa	Montour, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Chas. H. Grover	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Mark W. Stevens	Flint, Genesee County, Mich	Flint, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	T. J. Sheehan	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Mark D. Baldwin	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	Henry E. Williamson	Crow Agency, Mont	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Edwin C. Fields	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	Dale O Cowen	Poplar Creek, Mont	Poplar River, Mont.
Tongue River	Robert L. Upshaw	Ashland, Mont	Ashland, via Miles City, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Jesse F. Warner	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Charles Hill	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	William D. C. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John B. Scott	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Fletcher J. Cowart	Mescalero, Doña Aña County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo	Samuel S. Patterson	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Melmoth C. Williams	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Timothy W. Jackson	Akron, Erie County, N. Y	Akron, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.		Charleston, N. C.	
Eastern Cherokee.....	Robert L. Leatherwood.....	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.....	Charleston, N. C.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	John B. McClane	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oregon.
Klamath	Joseph Emery	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Siletz	Joseph B. Lane	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Yaquina City, Oregon.
Umatilla	Bartholomew Coffey	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oregon.
Warm Springs	W. W. Dougherty.....	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Timothy A. Byrnes.....	Uintah and Ouray Agency, White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah.	Fort Duschene, via Price, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Rickard D. Gwydir	Fort Spokane, Wash.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	W. L. Powell.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Quinalt	Charles Willoughby	Damon, Chehalis County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Tulalip	Wilson H. Talbott	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.....	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Thomas Priestly.....	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.....	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Thomas Jennings	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	J. T. Gregory	Ashland, Ashland County, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	Thomas M. Jones	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Rawlins, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Fort Yuma, Ariz.....	Mary O'Neil.....	Yuma City, Ariz.....	Yuma City, Ariz.
Keam's Cañon, Ariz.....	James Gallagher.....	Keam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Grand Junction, Colo	Thomas H. Breen	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Stevenson, Dak	George W. Scott.....	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak.
Chillico, Ind. T.....	Thomas C. Bradford	Chillico, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.....	Chillico, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute), Kans.....	Charles Robinson	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Genoa, Nebr	Horace R. Chase.....	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	P. F. Burke	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Salem, Oregon	John Lee	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Carlisle, Pa	R. H. Pratt, captain, U. S. Army.	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.

CHILOCCO, IND. T., *July 28, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the Chilocco Indian Industrial School.

On the whole the year has been one of prosperity. Two hundred and fifteen pupils have been enrolled. The average attendance for the fiscal year has been 165 $\frac{3}{4}$. The pupils are distributed among the different tribes as follows:

Name of tribe.	No.	Name of tribe.	No.
Pottawatomies	58	Choctaws	1
Cheyennes	5	Wichitas	20
Pawnees	30	Ottawas	7
Kiowas	4	Iowas	10
Osages	15	Caddoes	17
Otoes	6	Tonkaways	4
Sacs and Foxes	5	Seminoles	1
Shawnees	2	Arapahoes	9
Delawares	17	Miamis	1
Chippewas	1	Cherokees	1
Iroquois	1		

In the school the pupils have been diligently and thoroughly taught, and have made more perceptible progress than during any previous year. Many who have hitherto shown but little interest in or appreciation for the higher branches taught here have manifested increased interest and made commendable progress. Seventy-five pupils have completed their course of three years here; of this number a majority have returned to their friends, some remaining to continue their work and studies.

During the year, for the first time in the history of the school, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, and shoe shops have been in successful operation. The various details in these shops have been patient, earnest, successful workers. The results of industrial training here are certainly encouraging. No estimate has been made for shoes, and a very small one for ready-made clothing for the coming fiscal year. The shoe-shops, the sewing-room, and the tailor-shop will furnish shoes, boots, and clothing for the pupils.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a commodious and well-appointed barn has been built, at a cost of \$1,000. A shed for cattle, inclosed on all sides, 300 by 28 feet, furnishing protection for 300 head of cattle, has been built, at a cost of \$1,000. A hennery, an ice-house, and an oil-house have been constructed.

The fences about the building and farm have been repaired, and new fences have been built. Nearly all the work has been done by the Indian pupils. I respectfully call your attention to the following reports from employés engaged at this school:

Mr. I. W. Bruce, mechanic, reports as follows:

"The principal part of the labor performed has been repairs on buildings and fences, etc. In addition to these repairs we have built one house, 28 feet wide by 300 feet long, with all the necessary racks, troughs, etc., to shelter cattle during the winter; one chicken-house, 16 feet wide by 32 feet long; one oil-house, 8 by 10 feet; one ice-house, 16 by 16 feet; one water-tank, 8 by 16 feet, all of which have been erected in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

"While some of the Indian boys under my charge have not made as rapid progress as I would like to be able to report, some deserve special mention. Ignatius Wano and Levi Frank have done well, and are making rapid advancement. I would suggest that a case of draughting instruments be purchased, that they may be instructed in architectural drawing. I think it would be of great benefit to them, and would stimulate and encourage others.

"We are sadly in need of a suitable workshop, the cottage we now occupy being entirely too small for a carpenter's shop. I would suggest that a small amount of lumber be purchased from time to time for the use of the apprentices. Many small articles might be made by them, which, if not of practical value, would encourage them and teach them the use of tools and habits of industry.

"While some of our work may seem to drag, I will say that I have always taught them to do all their work well and thoroughly. This will in a measure account for the seeming slowness of their work. Another cause for this is that half the apprentices are in school half the day. Some of them will commence a piece of work, and often by the time they fully understand what is required of them it is time to go into school and for others to take their places. I suppose there can be no remedy for this.

I do not think it discourages the apprentices to any great extent, but it tries the patience of the instructor."

Mr. Nelson Polsom, tailor, says:

"The pupils that have been detailed to the tailor-shop, during the time there has been a tailor, have been very successful, quick to learn, and show taste for the work by their exactness and neatness. Of the six boys who have been in this department, three have learned to make up clothes in a workmanlike manner, while the other three keep their own and many other boys' clothing in repair. There have been manufactured in the tailor-shop the following articles for the pupils: 186 pairs of pants; 83 coats; 18 denim aprons for kitchen boys, and 2 jackets, besides a great deal of repairing of the boys' clothing."

H. B. Calef, laundryman, reports:

"In no department of an institution of this class is the work harder or the difficulties to be overcome more trying than in the laundry, and especially when but few facilities for the proper performance of the work are provided. Yet, during the past year the work of the school laundry has been more promptly and satisfactorily performed than ever before, and much credit is due the children who have been detailed to this department for the faithful accomplishment of their laborious duties.

"One great impediment to successful laundry work in this locality is the hard limestone water, which renders the work of washing trebly hard; another, the excessive dust caused by the fierce prairie winds, and which renders out-door drying, especially during the fall and winter, almost an impossibility; a third is the too limited supply of soap, and upon this subject we can not speak too plainly.

"In former reports of school superintendents we notice special reference to the small allowance of soap, with requests that a more generous supply be authorized. These recommendations we most heartily indorse, as the regular allowance of one-fourth pound a week per capita is not sufficient for even the proper washing of the clothing, the bed and table linen; yet, it is expected by the department that all of the laundry work, house-cleaning, dish-washing, bathing of the children, and various other kinds of work for which soap is needed will be properly performed with this small allowance. At least double the present quantity should be allowed to each school, and treble the amount would be advantageously expended. Another suggestion we would offer in connection with this subject is that in the purchase of soap for Indian schools a thoroughly dry and well-seasoned article be required of the contractor, instead of the fresh, green quality usually supplied. Old soap is far preferable to new, as it contains a much less percentage of water, weighs less, and will do a much greater quantity of work.

"While it is the desire of the Government to adhere as closely as possible to home methods in the instruction of Indian children, the better to prepare them for the daily duties of life, and to enable them to gain their own future livelihood, yet we believe that in schools of this size it would be judicious to lighten as much as possible the drudgery of the laundry. So large a quantity of work is weekly required that it is necessary to keep a large detail of children constantly at the wash-tub, when they might be more profitably employed in some agreeable industry. Past experience teaches us that the purchase of a steam-laundry outfit of sufficient capacity to do the washing of the school would prove a profitable and humane investment. Such a suggestion met the hearty approval of Hon. J. B. Riley, superintendent of U. S. Indian schools during his brief visit to Chilocco last fall, and we trust may merit the cordial indorsement of the Indian Department."

G. C. Hitchcock, shoemaker, writes:

"During the first quarter of the fiscal year we did not work in the shoe-shop, not having necessary stock. During the time at work we have made 87 pairs of shoes and 9 pairs of boots, and half-soled and repaired over 300 pairs of boots and shoes. We have fitted 64 pairs of shoe-uppers ready for the bottoms. As regards the aptness and interest in work of these Indian boys I can truly say that in my experience I have had white boys under my instruction who did not average better than they do."

S. E. Pollock, farmer, says:

"The care of stock and raising of grain for their support, keeping in mind that the pupils are not here for a mercenary but an educational purpose, is the principal care. The advancement during the past year has been very marked, and a glance at our crop report, although the seasons have been unfavorable, and we have had many other disadvantages to contend with, will show that the pupils have had an opportunity to learn that occupation which in the near future must be pursued by the majority of their race.

Crop report.

Crop.	Acres.	Seed sown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield
1886.		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Corn.....	100	8	20	2,000
Wheat.....	12	18		
Oats.....	100	250		
Millet.....	75	48		
Turnips.....	1	3	114	200
1887.				
Corn.....	200	14	(*)	
Wheat.....	50	75	16	841
Oats.....	40	100	(*)	
Millet.....	20	16	(*)	

* Not harvested.

"The wheat, oat, and millet crops of 1886 were totally destroyed by chinch-bugs. A few tons of the oat straw was harvested for hay, but other than this the crop was a failure. Many fields in the adjoining State were plowed before harvest in order to check the work of these little pests and, if possible, save the growing corn from their ravages. Of the crops not harvested (corn, oats, and millet) this year, the oats and millet bid fair to make average crops; but at the rate the chinch-bugs have commenced work on the corn, unless we have very favorable weather the crop will be short."

Cattle.

	July 1, 1886.	July 1, 1887.	Died.	Bought.
SCHOOL HERD.				
Cows.....	152	128	29	5
Calves.....	120	185		
Bulls.....	7	8		1
Total.....	279	321	29	6
OTHER STOCK.				
Horses.....	2	4		2
Ponies.....	6	4	2	
Mules.....	12	12		
Hogs.....	10	42	3	1
Pigs.....	35			
Chickens.....		139	25	164

"Of the cows that died during the year a majority died giving birth to calves during the severe cold weather, although they were provided with shelter and the food and care suited to their conditions. Only four of the calves that were born in the months of December, January, and February survived the winter. The separation of the bulls from the cows last winter will prevent a repetition of last winter's experience with calves. The condition of the stock at present is good; the cattle are in fine order and good health. If the pasturage continues good, our herd will enter the winter in much better condition this year than last.

"I would respectfully suggest that an engine for grinding corn-meal and chop feed would be a very useful acquisition, as it could be utilized to relieve the overworked windmill in pumping water, and also give some of the pupils an opportunity to learn steam engineering. I wish also to call attention to the fact that, although the policy of the Government is to teach farming pure and simple, the purchase of a grain drill for sowing small grain is almost a necessity, as grain sown broadcast here when we have to contend with drought is not put into the ground deep enough, and, besides, by using a drill (press drill preferred) the grain is put on the ground evenly and at an even depth, and will all grow. If possible, the drill should be secured in time to sow the fall wheat."

E. A. Gray, disciplinarian, reports:

"The discipline of any school is very important, and especially is this true of an Indian school. The success of this part of school work is not dependent entirely

upon the efficiency of the disciplinarian. To have the best success he must have the support of all the employés of the school, and I am glad to report that there has been very marked improvement in the school during the past year. The instances have been very few where I have been called upon to punish a scholar for violation of school rules. There has been a greater effort upon the part of the employés to enforce and have enforced good wholesome discipline than heretofore, and there has been a corresponding effort on the part of the school to maintain good order and faithful obedience to all the requirements that have been made of them."

Mr. E. Singleton, principal teacher, says:

"In giving an account of the pupils for the past year I take great pleasure in stating that, with very few exceptions, their progress has been altogether satisfactory, most of them being actuated while in the pursuit of an education by motives which inspire and help them. I have watched with interest their increasing love for study, and have been highly gratified in the advancement they have made. Some of them are model students, making good use of all the time allotted them for study. Many of them are reflecting credit upon the distinguished names they bear. I would like to mention that one boy has had a faultless record for two years, never having been reproved for anything. I state without hesitation that their natural intellects compare favorably with those of white children. They are peculiarly apt in the memory studies, spelling, penmanship, and drawing; but from dormant rather than deficient reasoning faculties they make rather slow progress in mathematics.

"An intelligent stranger said to the children, when on a visit to the school, that he was surprised and delighted to find that their school compared so favorably with other schools, and that he knew of no other school where pupils of the same age could have handled so successfully the list of words he had seen them write on the board. Their deportment is remarkably good, and only firm, kind discipline is needed to keep them obedient and studious. Our highest grade is the Fifth Reader grade. They study arithmetic, advanced geography, grammar, physiology, and history, and books on general useful information; and they show an interest and appreciation for any branch of knowledge assigned them for study. If their future prospects in other respects are at all commensurate with their aptness and eagerness to learn, then we may hope to see them in the near future a thriftier and happier people."

In concluding my report I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of at least \$15,000 be asked for from the approaching Congress, to be used in the erection of new building and in repairs. A stone building, large enough for workshop, laundry, bath-rooms, and hospital, is imperatively needed. The dining-room needs to be enlarged. The Chilocco school, with all its natural advantages, is and can be made increasingly so an institution of unmeasured influence in the education and civilization of the Indian children of the wild tribes.

After an experience here of two years my faith in the ultimate uplifting of the Indian to a higher plane of manhood, through the educational and Christianizing processes now employed by the Government, has been largely increased. The children here are very susceptible to religious impressions and influences. Through their letters home, and in other ways, I have learned that the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ has found its way down into their hearts. If not transgressing the proprieties of a report of this kind, I would like to make special mention of a Pawnee girl, Mary Eagle, who came here three years ago and who died last spring of consumption. She was sick a long time. With Christian patience and fortitude she bore all her sufferings. A few weeks before her death she could hardly sleep at all. Her teacher asked her if she did not get very tired lying awake all night. Her answer was: "Not at all. When I get tired and lonesome I think of Jesus. I love to think of Jesus; His name is so sweet." With this simple trusting faith, on Saturday night, as the sun went down behind the western plains, she ascended to her home beyond the stars, to be with God forever. The children here are made better in conscience, character, and life by the influences of a Christian education.

Men of high moral character and of blameless life, who teach by example the virtues and not the vices of civilization, are the men, and the only class of men, who should be placed in personal contact with the Indian.

In conclusion, I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness and consideration and hearty co-operation extended to me by the Indian Office during the two years of my superintendency of this school.

Very respectfully,

W. R. BRANHAM, Jr.,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Fort Yuma, Cal., July 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that the Indian training school under my supervision at this place has for the past scholastic year been as successful in good results as could have been expected under the circumstances, inasmuch as almost any kind of training was wholly unknown to the Yuma Indians. The individual enrollment (see accompanying statistical reports) was 122 out of a scholastic population of less than 200, notwithstanding we had no coercive power whatever to enforce attendance. The average attendance ranged from 60 to 70, with the exception of two months last spring, in which the attendance was materially reduced in consequence of the disastrous measles epidemic prevailing at the time. After the subsidence of the disease, however, the average soon obtained its usual rate, and the school closed with nearly 80 pupils in regular attendance.

The industrial attainments of the pupils, considering the limited means of instruction at command, have been gradually progressive. The boys generally have manifested a willingness to work, and have been instructed in useful labor as far as the means were available to do so. It is my opinion that they could be taught, to their ultimate advantage, some of the mechanical pursuits, such for instance, as shoe-making, carpentering, and tinsmithing. The latter avocation will, in all probability, soon become profitable here, or at least be called into active demand, through the grape and fruit industries now in development. Agriculture as an industry is so entirely dependent on irrigation that it would be useless to attempt the one without the other.

The larger girls have been taught to wash and iron, cook and sew, also regularly detailed in many other domestic duties which are essential to their position. Many of the older ones, I regret to say, have invariably manifested a repugnance to civilized domestic duties, even leaving school in some instances to avoid it.

The younger girls, on the contrary, are more tractable and cheerfully perform all tasks assigned them. They speedily form strong local attachments and manifest great love and affection for their teachers and reluctantly return to their homes during vacation.

The progress made by the pupils in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic has, in the main, been very satisfactory. Some of the advanced pupils can read plain English prose understandingly and indite a fairly intelligible letter. Some few have entirely abandoned their Indian life, cut their hair, and otherwise manifested a disposition to adopt civilization, learn to speak the English language, and lead a civilized life. It has not induced others to read aloud in the English, much less to speak it. This apparent repugnance to the English tongue is probably owing partly to their keen sense of ridicule and fear of making mistakes.

The buildings, which were in a dilapidated condition, have been partially repaired. School-rooms, dining-hall, dormitories, and kitchen have been thoroughly renovated; there is, however, still much to be done in the way of repairing.

Returning sincere thanks to the Indian Office for the cordial assistance and support received, I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS,
THE SUN BUILDING, No. 1315 F STREET,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of Catholic Indian educational work during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

The reports received by this bureau from the different contract and mission boarding and day schools of their operations during the past year are of the most satisfactory character, showing the schools to be in a flourishing condition and doing admirable work, the truth of which reports I have myself verified by personal inspection in a number of instances, and is, I believe, borne out by the reports on file in the Department of the United States Indian inspectors and special agents who have visited the schools.

During that period new boarding-school buildings have been erected on the Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Shoshone Reservations, and at Santa Fé, N. Mex., with accommodations for 400 pupils, and the erection of a similar building was begun on the Pine Ridge Reservation, which will be completed during the current fiscal year, and will then have accommodations for 100 pupils.

Expenditures have been made by the Catholic Church for Indian educational work at the places indicated below, during the year named as follows:

St. Francis Mission Boarding-School, Rosebud Reservation, Dak., building and furniture	\$22,000
Immaculate Conception Mission Boarding-School, Crow Creek Reservation, Dak., building and furniture	20,000
St. Mary's Boarding-School, Turtle Mountain Reservation, Dak., new building, furniture and repairs to old building	9,500
Holy Rosary Mission Boarding-School, Pine Ridge Reservation, Dak., building under construction	12,000
St. Francis de Sales Mission Day School, Standing Rock Agency, Dak., building and furniture	1,800
St. Labr's Mission Boarding-School, Tongue River Agency, Mont., for irrigating ditch	500
St. Stephen's Mission Boarding-School, Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., building	10,000
San Diego Industrial School, San Diego, Cal.	2,000
Harbor Springs Mission School, Mich., building and furniture	2,400
St. Catharine of Sienna Boarding-School, Santa Fé, N. Mex., building and furniture	21,000
Acoma Day School, Acoma Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	1,100
Jemez Day School, Jemez Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	1,000
Isleta Day School, Isleta Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	1,000
Taos Day School, Taos Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	900
Zuñi Day School, Zuñi Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	1,800
Laguna Day School, Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	1,000
Santo Domingo Day School, Santo Domingo Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture	1,800
San Juan Day School, San Juan Pueblo, N. Mex., building and furniture...	800
Boys' and Girls' boarding-schools, Bernalillo, N. Mex.	5,000
Total	115,900

During the past six months I have visited the schools carried on, under contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, for the benefit of the Indian tribes under the supervision of the Menomonee, La Pointe, Devil's Lake, Crow Creek, Rosebud, Pueblo, and Mission Agencies, and also the Catholic mission schools in operation among the Indians belonging to the Pine Ridge, Mackinac and La Pointe Agencies. I found all of them conducted in a manner that I believe is satisfactory to the Indian Department, and the pupils showing gratifying progress in mental and industrial pursuits.

I take this occasion to tender you the hearty thanks of the Catholic prelates whom I represent, of this bureau, and of myself personally for the courtesy uniformly received from you in their and my official intercourse with you, and to express their and my high appreciation of the ability and justice which have marked your administration of Indian affairs, and particularly of the impartial and just manner in which you have treated all the religious denominations that are engaged in missionary and educational work among the Indians.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. A. STEPHAN, *Director.*

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Jno. B. H. Hemingway.	David Balsz.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Jos. H. Hampson.	John H. Norton.	John Gandolfo.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Colorado River, Ariz...	82,000	82,000	<i>a</i> 4.17	<i>b</i> 4.39	<i>c</i> 3.95				
2	Pima School, Ariz.....	*14,000	14,000	11.70		<i>d</i> 22.50				
3	San Carlos, Ariz.....	1,800,000	1,800,000		<i>e</i> 2.54½		<i>e</i> 2.43	<i>f</i> 2.27	<i>g</i> 3.41	
4					<i>h</i> 2.50				<i>i</i> 2.67	
5									<i>j</i> 2.49	
6									<i>k</i> 2.37	
7	Yuma School, Cal.....	23,000	*23,000	11.70		12.00				8.75
8	Southern Ute, Colo....	500,000	500,000	<i>l</i> 2.87						
9										
10										
11										
12	Grand Junction School, Colo.....	20,000	*20,000	7.40						
13	Cheyenne River, Dak.	2,150,000	2,150,000	13.17						
14		1,150,000								
15		1,000,000								

* Net beef.

a One delivery about October 1, 1887; any increase to be made in October.*b* For school and agency together; no several bid.*c* In one or two deliveries, as the agent may require.*d* During cool months only.*e* Deliveries made quarterly.*f* Quarterly deliveries; Arizona and west New Mexico raised cattle.*g* Weekly delivery; native Arizona cattle.*h* If under bid on two or more of these four agencies, I offer \$2.50 for the four (Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, San Carlos, and Mescalero) in the aggregate, otherwise to be considered independently, as made.*i* Monthly delivery; native Arizona cattle.*j* Quarterly delivery; native Arizona cattle.*k* As required, till October 1, 1887, then final delivery of all required by October 31, 1887; additional quantity to be called for by December 15, 1887.*l* One delivery October 1 to 15, 1887; northern-wintered cattle; all increase to be delivered in October, 1887.*m* Northern-wintered; three deliveries from July 1 to October 31.*n* Weekly deliveries.*o* Weekly deliveries until December 1, 1887; balance in one delivery during December, 1887.*p* In four deliveries, from July 1 to November 1, 1887.*q* To be made in five (5) deliveries, between July 1 and November 1, 1887.*r* Northern-wintered; in three equal installments, June 1 to 15, August 1 to 15, and November 1 to 15, 1887; or in two installments, June 15 to July 1, and October 15 to November 1, 1887; or in one installment, July 15 to August 1, 1887; or, should above terms not be suitable, as may be eventually agreed upon.*s* Said beef to be delivered between September 15 to 20, 1887, or if necessary will deliver 50 head in August 1887; balance to be made at one delivery.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF.

Charles Baker.	Edmund S. Carlisle.	William A. Perry.	Harry Schiffer.	Charles Pearson.	George C. Carson, jr.	Charles F. Grant.	Thomas J. Schofield.	Church J. White.	William A. Paxton.	John N. Simpson.	Jesse Haston.	William S. Woods.	Edgar S. Marston.	Joseph S. Smith.	Number.
.....															1
.....															2
.....															3
.....															4
.....															5
9.00															6
.....	m2.48	n3.27	o3.12	p2.48	q2.88	r2.60	s2.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....		t2.54	u2.83	v2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....		w2.69	.....	x3.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....		y3.17	.....	z3.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....															11
.....															12
.....									23.17	32.95	43.14	.....	53.20	62.92	13
.....								73.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....												2.98	.....	.....	15

t In four deliveries, to be filled by November 10, 1887.

u In four deliveries, between July 1, 1887, and December 1, 1887.

v Weekly, as required, from May 1 to November 1; balance in one delivery from November 1 to 10 1887.

w Weekly until October 20, and balance of contract to be filled in two deliveries, from October 20 to November 15, 1887.

x Should the Department require weekly deliveries, I will furnish it at this price.

y Weekly until December 15, 1887, then monthly until March 15, 1888; balance to be furnished weekly as required.

z I will also furnish it weekly 9 months, and monthly 3 months, viz., from December 15, 1887, to March 15, 1888.

¹ As required to October 1; balance in October; northern-wintered cattle; all increase to be delivered October, 1887.

² As required from July 1 to October 1, 1887, then balance required at one delivery; notice of 25 per cent. increase to be given 60 days prior to October 1, 1887.

³ Price given includes for Crow, Fort Peck, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies; northern-wintered cattle; delivered monthly to October 1, 1887; balance to complete contract, including any increase that may be required, in one delivery, October 1, 1887.

⁴ Northern-wintered; delivered monthly to October 1, 1887; balance to complete contract, including any increase that may be required, in one delivery, by October 1, 1887.

⁵ Northern-wintered; one delivery, between August 20 and October 1, 1887.

⁶ Northern-wintered; delivered as required to October, 1887, and during October all the balance required to complete the contract.

⁷ Deliver one-twelfth or less, if required, monthly till October, then all required.

⁸ Northern-wintered; delivered one-twelfth or less monthly till October, then all required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Portus B. Wear.	Asel Kyes.	Albert W. Lavender.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Crow Creek, Dak.....	800,000	400,000	a3.12	b3.38	c3.03	d3.36
2			400,000			c3.11	
3	Devil's Lake School, Dak.....	35,000	*35,000	9.60			
4	Fort Berthold, Dak.....	150,000	150,000	e3.38		f3.24	
5		100,000					
6		50,000					
7	Fort Stevenson School, Dak.....	50,000	50,000	e3.48		f3.33	
8	Lower Brulé, Dak.....	1,150,000	1,150,000	m3.17	n3.34½		
9	Pine Ridge, Dak.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	t3.14			
10	Rosebud, Dak.....	6,500,000	6,500,000	t3.17			
11		2,000,000					
12	Sisseton and school, Dak.....	15,300	*15,300	9.40			
13	Standing Rock, Dak.....	4,000,000	4,000,000				
14	Yankton, Dak.....	500,000		e3.17	53.31	64.60	d3.22
15		250,000	250,000			c3.07	
16			250,000			c3.11	

* Net beef.

a Northern-wintered cattle; all increase delivered in October, 1887; one delivery about October 1 with one earlier delivery if required.

b Northern-wintered; one delivery about July 15, 1887; balance in September or October, 1887.

c As required to October 1, 1887, and all the balance to be delivered at one time in October.

d Northern-wintered; two deliveries during September and October, 1887.

e At one delivery, about October 1; northern-wintered cattle; all increase delivered in October, 1887.

f As required to October 1, 1887, and all the balance at one delivery in October.

g Northern-wintered; one delivery on or before September 1, 1887.

h Northern-wintered; two deliveries between July 1, 1887, and November 15, 1887.

i Northern-wintered; no additional amount will be furnished unless required before November 1, 1887.

j I will make no delivery of any of this beef before July 1, 1887, nor between October 1, 1887, and July 15, 1888; northern-wintered.

k Delivery to be made October 1, 1887; cattle tendered to be all grade Short-horn and Hereford stock, raised in northern Dakota.

l Delivery to be made August 15, 1887; cattle tendered to be all grade Short-horn and Hereford stock, raised in northern Dakota.

m Northern-wintered cattle; all increase to be delivered in October, 1887; as required to October 1; balance in October.

n Northern-wintered cattle; one delivery between July 15 and 30, to last till about September or October, 1887, then all due under contract to be received; any increase or decrease to be made before August 1, 1887.

o Northern-wintered cattle; delivered monthly to October 1, 1887, balance to complete contract, including any increase that may be required, in one delivery by October 1, 1887.

p Delivered ½ monthly till October, then all required, 1,150,000 pounds only.

q As required from July 1 to October 1, 1887, then balance required at one delivery; notice of 25 per cent. increase to be given sixty days prior to October 1, 1887.

r Price given included for Crow, Fort Peck, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies; northern-wintered cattle; delivered monthly to October 1, 1887; balance to complete contract, including any increase that may be required, in one delivery by October 1, 1887.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Samuel M. Dodd.	Jesse Haston.	Thomas C. Power.	Benjamin F. Ferris.	Joseph Roach.	William C. Badger.	William S. Woods.	William A. Paxton.	John N. Simpson.	Henry Klopfer.	J. M. Tompkins.	Luke Vorhees.	Number.
8.90	g3.33	h3.23	i3.24	j2.99	k3.97							1
					l4.24							2
					l4.24							3
		h3.44		j2.99								4
	o3.13			j3.15		p3.43	q3.19	r2.95	s3.45			5
	u3.09						q2.93	y2.95	v3.40	w3.55	x3.25	6
	u3.11						q3.13	y2.95	v3.55			7
						z3.79						8
												9
	12.97	2.94				33.49		42.95				10
												11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16

^s As required to October 1, when quantity required to June 1, 1888, is to be delivered, and then as required to June 30, 1888. Notice of 25 per cent. increase to be made by October 15, 1887.

^t As required to September 20; balance during next thirty days; northern-wintered; all increase to be delivered in October.

^u Northern-wintered; as required until October 1, 1887, then sufficient to June 1, 1888, then as required to complete contract. Notice of increase to be given prior to October 1, 1887.

^v As required from July 1 to October 1, 1887, and on October 1 what are required up to June 1, 1888, then as required to end of contract. Notice of increase and delivery to be made by October 15, 1887.

^w To be delivered as required at agency, provided no less number than 500 head of cattle shall be demanded at any one time, and at least one-half of gross amount needed during fiscal year shall have been delivered by January 1, 1888.

^x Delivered as required at agency by January 1, 1888; no delivery to be of a less number than 500 head; northern-wintered cattle.

^y Price given included for Crow, Fort Peck, Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies; northern-wintered cattle; as required until October 1, 1887, at which time all to complete contract shall be received, including any increase that may be required.

^z Northern-wintered; delivered one-half in one delivery in September and one-half in one delivery in October.

¹ Northern-wintered; delivered as required to October 1, 1887, balance to complete contract and any increase that may be required in one delivery on or before October 15, 1887.

² Northern-wintered; as required to October 1, 1887, then balance at one delivery during October, 1887.

³ Northern-wintered; delivery one-twelfth or less monthly if required till October, then all required, 4,000,000 pounds only.

⁴ Price given included for Crow, Fort Peck, Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies; northern-wintered cattle; delivery as required to October 1, 1887, balance to complete contract, and any increase that may be required in one delivery on or before October 15, 1887.

⁵ One delivery about middle September to October 15; if very important, could make small delivery in July, 1887; northern-wintered cattle.

⁶ To be delivered monthly.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Thomas C. Power.	William Burke.	Benjamin E. Brewster.	Thomas J. Schofield, jr.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Fort Hall school, Idaho.....	20,000	*20,000	7.40				
2	Fort Hall, Idaho	350,000	350,000	<i>a</i> 2.97	<i>b</i> 3.11	<i>c</i>2.93	<i>d</i> 3.07	<i>e</i> 3.12
3	Lemhi, Idaho.....	125,000	125,000	<i>a</i> 3.17	<i>f</i> 3.22	<i>g</i> 3.33	<i>d</i> 3.34	<i>e</i>3.12
4	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.	3,000,000	3,000,000	<i>h</i> 2.57				
5								
6	Chilocco school, Ind. T	30,000	*30,000	6.47				
7	Kiowa, etc., Ind. T	3,000,000	3,000,000	<i>h</i> 2.57				
8								
9	Oakland, Ind. T	30,000	30,000	<i>p</i> 2.72				
10	Osage school, Ind. T	50,000	50,000	<i>p</i> 2.87				
11	Otoe and school, Ind. T	130,000	130,000	<i>p</i> 2.72				
12	Pawnee and school, Ind. T	40,000	40,000	<i>p</i> 2.72				
13	Ponca school, Ind. T	50,000	50,000	<i>p</i> 2.72				
14	Quapaw agency, Ind. T	16,000	16,000	<i>p</i> 2.72				
15		10,000						
16		6,000						
17	Quapaw and Seneca, etc., school, Ind. T	27,000	*27,000	6.40				
18	Sac and Fox schools, Ind. T	32,000	*32,000	6.90				
19	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	140,400	*140,400	6.42				

* Net beef.

a One delivery October 1 to 15, 1887; northern-wintered cattle; all increase to be delivered in October.*b* Northern-wintered; 2 deliveries between July 1 and October 1, 1887.*c* Northern-wintered; delivery as required from July 1, 1887, to October 15, 1887; balance to be delivered October 15, 1887.*d* Final delivery on or before October 1; bid is made on supposition that time and place of delivery, terms of payment, etc., are the same as heretofore, or not materially changed.*e* To be delivered on September 1, 1887, and not later than September 20, 1887.*f* Northern-wintered; two deliveries between July 1, 1887, and November 15, 1887.*g* Northern-wintered; as required from July 1 to October 1, 1887; balance to be received October 1, 1887.*h* As required to October 1; during October all required to May 1, 1888; in May and June as required; all increase to be delivered in October, 1887.*i* I propose to furnish Cheyenne and Arapahoe, and Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agencies, upon the following conditions: Deliveries as may be required up to December 1, 1887, by which time there shall be received all that may be required (including any increase to be called for under contract) to June 1, 1888; then all required to completion of contract.*j* As required from July 1 to November 15, then six months' delivery; balance as required until fulfillment of contract.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

John N. Simpson.	Peyton Montgomery.	Robert M. Smith.	William M. D. Lee.	John B. H. Hemmingway.	Dillard R. Fant.	Nelson Morris.	Charles H. Searing.	Fred. Bower.	Cyrus M. Scott.	William J. Pollock.	William M. Redpath.	John J. McGannon.	Friedrich Diehl.	Number.
.....														1
.....														2
.....														3
.....														4
.....														5
.....														6
.....														7
.....														8
.....														9
.....														10
.....														11
.....														12
.....														13
.....														14
.....														15
.....														16
.....														17
.....														18
.....														19

k Monthly deliveries from July 1 to include October ; then sufficient to last to May 1, 1888, to be delivered during October.

l In three or more installments between July 1 and December 15, 1887.

m As required until October 15, 1887, and then sufficient to last until May 1, 1888, and as required until completion of contract.

n As required to November 1, by which date all required to May 15, 1888, must be taken, and from then to June 30 as required.

o If underbid on two or more of these 4 agencies, I offer \$2.50 for the four (Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa, San Carlos, and Mescalero) in the aggregate, otherwise to be considered independently as made.

p At one delivery about October 1 ; all increase to be delivered in October, 1887.

q As required between July 20 and September 20.

r If taken with all of Ponca, Osage, and Quapaw agencies, no several bid ; all or none.

s In one delivery in July, 1887.

t All to be delivered by October 1, 1887.

u Not more than two deliveries, and between July 1 and October 1, 1887.

v In one delivery about September 15, 1887.

w For Modocs.

z For police.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac G. Baker.	Asel Kyes.	Thomas C. Power.	Portus B. Weare.	John N. Simpson.	Jesse Haston.	John H. Conrad.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Blackfeet, Montana..	1,000,000	1,000,000	<i>a</i> 3.29	<i>b</i> 3.33	<i>c</i> 3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Crow, Montana.....	1,500,000	250,000	.....	.....	<i>c</i> 2.89	.....	<i>d</i> 2.95	<i>e</i> 2.98	<i>f</i> 2.85
3		1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4		750,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 2.68	.....	.....	.....
5		350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 2.72	.....	.....	.....
7			.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 3.04 ³	.....	.....	.....
8		250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Fort Belknap, Mont.	700,000	700,000	<i>a</i> 3.28	.....	<i>c</i> 3.17	.....	.....	.....	<i>f</i> 2.85
10	Fort Peck, Mont.	1,000,000	1,000,000	<i>p</i> 3.52	.....	<i>q</i> 3.12	.....	<i>l</i> 2.95	<i>r</i> 3.00	<i>f</i> 2.85
11	Tongue river, Mont.	350,000	350,000	.....	<i>b</i> 3.08	<i>w</i> 2.94	<i>x</i> 3.23	.....	.....	.....
12	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.....	84,500	*84,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Net beef.

a Monthly as required until October 1, then balance at one delivery.*b* Delivery as required to October 1, 1887, and all the balance at one delivery in October.*c* Northern-wintered. Monthly as required to October 1, 1887, then balance at one delivery in October, 1887.*d* Price given included for Fort Peck, Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies; also northern-wintered cattle, first delivery, 300,000 to 400,000 pounds, between July 15 and August 15, 1887; second delivery, balance of contract, including any increase that may be required, on or before September 15, 1887.*e* Northern-wintered. First delivery, 300,000 to 400,000 pounds between July 15 and August 15, 1887; second delivery, balance of contract, including any increase that may be required, on or before September 15, 1887.*f* In two deliveries, last delivery not later than November 15, 1887; northern-wintered cattle.*g* Weekly deliveries if required, if permission is given to graze contract number of cattle on the Indian reservation.*h* Northern-wintered; monthly as required to October 1, 1887; balance due on contract in one delivery on or about October 1, 1887.*i* Northern-wintered; two deliveries; first delivery, 400,000 to 500,000 pounds, between August 1 and 15, 1887; second delivery of balance, including any increase required, between October 1 and November 1, 1887.*j* To be delivered in bulk in October or November, 1887; northern-wintered.*k* Northern-wintered. One delivery about July 1, 1887; balance in September or October, 1887; any increase or decrease to be called for by August 1, 1887.¹ Price given included for Crow, Cheyenne River, Lower Brulé, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock agencies; northern-wintered cattle; one delivery in July, 1887; balance to complete contract, including any increase that may be required on or before September 15, 1887.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Robert A. Torrey.	Paul McCormick.	Samuel D. Scholes.	James Brown.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	George Pomeroy Keese.	Edgar S. Marston.	Benjamin F. Ferris.	Jos. Roach.	Emmanuel Cross.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Jacob Metzger.	Number.
												1
	<i>g</i> 3.59			<i>h</i> 2.68	<i>i</i> 2.74							2
<i>j</i> 2.61												3
13.13												4
												5
												6
		<i>m</i> 3.20	<i>n</i> 2.83									7
						<i>o</i> 3.40						8
				<i>q</i> 3.09	<i>s</i> 3.09	<i>t</i> 3.00	<i>u</i> 3.48	<i>v</i> 3.23				9
									<i>y</i> 3.07			10
												11
										7.40	6.48	12

l To be delivered weekly as required for issue to October 1, 1887, after which date the remainder to be transferred in bulk; northern-wintered.

m Northern-wintered, in one delivery, from October 1 to 15, 1887.

n Northern-wintered, in one delivery, between October 15 and 20, 1887.

o Northern-wintered; one delivery between August 15 and October 1, 1887.

p In one delivery from August 1 to October 1.

q Northern-wintered; two deliveries; one as soon as called for in July, August, and September, then balance in one delivery in October, 1887.

r Northern-wintered; one delivery in July, 1887; balance to complete contract, including any increase that may be required, on or before September 15, 1887.

s Northern-wintered; one delivery between September 1 and October 15, 1887, or will deliver by August 20, if required, on forty days' notice.

t Northern-wintered; one delivery between August 20 and October 1, 1887.

u Northern-wintered. No additional amount will be delivered, unless required, before November, 1887.

v Northern-wintered. I will make no delivery of any of this beef before July 1, 1887, nor between October 1, 1887, and July 15, 1888.

w Northern-wintered; as required to October 1, 1887; then balance at one delivery during October, 1887.

x Northern-wintered; one delivery about July 10, 1887; balance in September or October, 1887; any increase or decrease to be called for in August, 1887.

y Northern-wintered, in two deliveries; first, 100,000 to 150,000 pounds, between July 15 and 30, 1887; second and final delivery between October 1 and 15, 1887.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John C. De Laney.	John B. H. Hemingway.	John H. Riley.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Charles S. Young.	Charles B. Stone.	Richard H. Cowles.	J. M. Graham.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
1	Mescalero, N. Mex.	300,000	300,000	2.58	^a 2.48	2.55					
2					¹ 2.50						
3	Navajo school, N. Mex.	20,000	*20,000				9.40				
4	Nevada and school, Nev	27,000	*27,000				12.20		8.87	10.00	9.95
5		20,000						² 13.25			
6	Pyramid Lake, Nev...	27,000									
7	Western Shoshone, Nev., agency or at Elko	40,000	*40,000				³ 12.40	13.25			
8	Genoa school, Nebr....	48,000	*48,000				7.20				
9	Santee and school, Nebr	60,000	*60,000				6.40				
10	Carlisle, Pa	200,000	*200,000				7.00				
11	Ouray, Utah	200,000	200,000				^b 2.87				
12	Uintah, Utah	200,000					^b 2.87				
13	Uintahs, Utah		90,000								
14	White River Utes, Utah		90,000								
15	Uintah school, Utah ..		20,000								
16	Shoshone, Wyo	800,000	400,000		^h 3.04		ⁱ 3.14				
17											
18		125,000	125,000								
19		125,000	125,000								
20		150,000	150,000								
21		400,000									

* Net beef.

^a Delivered before December 1, 1887.

^b One delivery October 1 to 15, 1887. Northern-wintered cattle. All increase to be delivered in October, 1887.

^c All American cattle.

^d At one delivery between September 1 and 15, 1887.

^e Agency and school. All American cattle.

^f Agency and school. At one delivery between September 1 and 15, 1887.

^g Northern-wintered. One delivery, September 15 to October 15, Uintah agency, Utah Ter., at such points as agent may require, for Uintah, White River Utes, and Uintah school.

^h Northern-wintered; delivered before November 1, 1887.

ⁱ As required to October; balance in October. Northern-wintered. All increase to be delivered in October, 1887.

¹ If underbid on two or more of these agencies I offer \$250 for the four (Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, San Carlos, and Mescalero) in the aggregate; otherwise to be considered independently as made.

² To be delivered at agency headquarters, or at Wadsworth, Nevada.

³ To be delivered at agency.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Lewis D. Folsom.	John E. Hoffman.	Robert W. Gregg.	Will T. Rickley & Bro.	Asel Kyes.	Nelson Morris.	Morrison & Hartzell.	Joseph R. Kriechbaum.	Charles Popper.	Thomas J. Schofield.	Edmund S. Carlisle.	Robert A. Torrey.	Eugenio Amoretti.	Warden P. Noble.	Benjamin E. Brewster.	Number.
11.50															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
	7.50	7.55	6.90												7
				6.24											8
					6.35	5.95	6.20								9
								c3.00	d2.90						10
								e3.00	f2.90						11
										g2.83					12
										g2.83					13
										g2.83					14
												j2.84½	k2.68½	l3.47	15
												m2.84½	n3.29		16
											o2.37				17
											o2.45				18
											o2.61				19
											p2.73				20
															21

j Delivery to begin at such times as may be required in July or August, 1887, and to be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required until September 1, 1887, when between 1st and 15th balance due shall be delivered.

k Northern-wintered; as required from July 1 to October 15, 1887; balance to be delivered October 15, 1887.

l Final delivery on or before October 1, 1887. Bid is made on supposition that time and place of delivery, terms of payment, etc., are the same as heretofore or not materially changed.

m Or I will deliver the whole amount at any one time between August 1 and November 1, 1887, providing one month's notice is given me of the time required to be delivered, and fifteen days' time is given me in which to finish the delivering; said fifteen days to expire not later than November 1, 1887.

n Deliveries as required.

o These amounts to be delivered in bulk at my option in October or November, 1887.

p Weekly deliveries as called for until October 1, 1887; after which date the remainder to be transferred in bulk.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;
BACON. ("Short clear sides," summer or winter cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Gandolfo.	Charles Goldman.	John H. Conrad.	Andrew W. McClelland, jr.	William M. D. Lee.	James E. Booge.	George H. Webster.	George Fowler.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>											
1	Colorado river and school, Ariz.....	Pounds 1,500	Pounds.	15.00							
2	Pima agency, Ariz.....	500			10.50						
3	Pima school, Ariz.....	6,000			10.50						
4	Crow agency, Mont.....	40,000				12.25					
5	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.....	3,250					11.04				
<i>Cities.</i>											
6	Sioux City, Iowa.....	889,000	583,950						b9.32		
7	Chicago, Ill.....	200,000								b10.00	
8										b10.12½	
9										b10.25	
10										b10.50	
11	Arkansas City, Kans ..	40,000						a10.25			
12	Kansas City, Mo.....	783,950									c10.25
12½											d9.50
13		200,000	200,000								
14		135,650									
15	Nebraska City, Nebr ..	900,000									
16	Wadsworth, Nev	6,000									

BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free

<i>Agencies and schools.</i>											
17	Colorado river, Ariz ...	18,000	18,000	3.00							
18	Pima, Ariz.....	25,000	25,000		1.75						
19	Yuma school, Cal	4,380	4,380	1.95							
20	Pyramid Lake agency, Nev	30,000									
21	Nevada agency, Nev....	30,000	30,000								
<i>City.</i>											
22	Wadsworth, Nev	30,000									

BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

<i>Agencies and schools.</i>											
23	Colorado River school, Ariz.....	1,000		5.00							
24	Pima agency, Ariz.....	1,000			5.50						
25	Pima school, Ariz	2,000			5.50						
26	Yuma school, Cal	2,100		3.75							
27	Crow agency, Mont.....	5,000				5.50					
28	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.....	3,200					6.23				
<i>Cities.</i>											
29	Arkansas City, Kans ..	38,000						5.00			
30	Saint Louis, Mo.....	257,837	50,000								
31	New York, N. Y	257,837									
32											
33		203,000	h203,000								
34	Wadsworth, Nev.....	3,000									

a Winter-cured.

b Winter or summer cured.

c Smoked.

d Salt.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

K. B. Armour.	Portus B. Weare.	L. D. Folsom.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	Walter S. Maxwell.	J. M. Graham.	Richard H. Cowles.	Charles S. Young.	John Becker.	A. Staab.	John W. Teasdale.	J. D. Gilman.	Jacob D. Nordlinger.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														12 ^a
														13
<i>f</i> 10.75			9.25											14
	<i>f</i> 9.32													15
		12.00												16

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

				3.29	3.45									17
				2.89										18
				2.25	3.15									19
		2.25				1.95	1.90							20
				1.78										21
								2.90						22

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

														23
														24
														25
														26
														27
									3.44	3.35				28
														29
											2.50			30
											<i>g</i> 1.70			31
											<i>g</i> 2.05			32
		6.00										2.35		33
														34

^a Winter delivery, winter-cured; summer delivery, summer-cured.
^f Summer and winter cured.

^g Per bushel.
^h 203,000 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

COFFEE. (Must be sound and clean, of good quality,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Gandolfo.	William M. D. Lee.	John R. Holmes.	John H. Conrad.	A. W. Clelland, jr.	Charles E. Ditten-thaler.
<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
1	Colorado River agency and school, Ariz	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,000	<i>Pounds.</i>	19.50					
2	Pima, Ariz.	150							
3	Pima school, Ariz	1,000							
4	Yuma school, Cal.	1,050		18.00					
5	Crow, Mont	20,000					18.30		
6	Albuquerque school, N. Mex. .	3,250						19.96	
<i>Cities.</i>									
7	Arkansas City, Kans	48,000			20.00				
8	Saint Louis, Mo.	506,824				a16.60			
9						b16.25			
10						c15.70			
11						d15.50			
12	New York city, N. Y	506,824	d506,824						e15.95
13									f16.18
14									g15.92
15	Wadsworth, Nev	2,000							

CORN. (Must be sound and clean ; to weigh

<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
16	Crow creek, Dak	22,000	22,000						
17	Lower Brulé, Dak	60,000	60,000						
18	Fort Peck, Mont.	20,000	20,000						
19	Crow, Mont	30,000	30,000				1.90		
20	Flathead, Mont	10,000	10,000						
21	Albuquerque school, N. Mex. .	29,710	29,710					1.46	
<i>Cities and stations.</i>									
22	Rushville, Dak	200,000	200,000						
23	Sisseton station, Dak	79,000	79,000						
24	Deep Fork, Ind. T	12,000	12,000						
25	Arkansas City, Kans	150,000	150,600		.79				
26	Caldwell, Kans	150,000							
27	Seneca, Mo	10,000	10,000						
28	Albuquerque, N. Mex	29,710							
29		30,000							

CORN-MEAL.

<i>Agencies and schools.</i>									
30	Cheyenne river, Dak	1,000							
31	Crow creek, Dak	1,000							
32		500							
33	Lower Brulé, Dak	500							
34	Navajo, N. Mex	4,000							
<i>Cities and stations.</i>									
35	Sisseton Agency station, Dak .	11,000							
36	Lawrence, Kans	58,500							
37	Arkansas City, Kans	10,000			m2.25				

a No. 1.
b No. 2.
c No. 3.d No. 4.
e No. 2 all, only.
f No. 3 all, only.g No. 4 all, only.
h One delivery.
i One car lot.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

and must be delivered in strong double sacks.)

L. D. Folsom.	C. H. Searing.	Asel Kyes.	Charles Goldman.	I. G. Baker.	H. C. Slavens.	Thomas C. Power.	James C. McVay.	Abraham Staab.	John G. McGannon.	Stephen K. Bittenben- der.	Thomas J. Brownlee.	N. W. Wells.	J. D. Bowersock.	Number.
														1
			18.00											2
			18.00											3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
22.00														15

not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.)

														16
		1.08				1.09	1.11							17
		.98				1.09	.98							18
				2.19		2.00								19
						2.37								20
						3.04								21
								1.57						22
														23
		.88				1.24								24
		.92				1.30	.87							25
	1.13													26
	.81													27
	.81				.98									28
	1.07								.97½					29
	h1.58				i1.72									30

CORN-MEAL.

										j1.60	2.00			30
										k1.50				31
							1.40							32
							1.35			l1.40				33
								2.65						34
														35
							1.18							36
											m99	m84		37

j Bids \$16 for all; to be delivered by Missouri river transportation prior to September 1, 1887.

k Bids \$15 for all; to be delivered by Missouri river transportation prior to September 1, 1887.

l Bids \$7 for all; to be delivered by Missouri river transportation prior to September 1, 1887.

m Sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CORN-MEAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	John Landes.	W. H. Smith.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	Stephen F. Gilman.
	<i>Cities and stations.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Kansas City, Mo	70,500		1.04						
2		58,500	58,500			.99				
3		12,000					1.07			
4		136,050			<i>f</i> 1.18					
5	Saint Louis, Mo	136,050						1.12½	1.50	
6	Valentine, Nebr	9,000								<i>a</i> 1.34
7	Omaha, Nebr	136,050	77,550			.95				
8	Albuquerque, N. Mex	6,500		2.12						

FEED. (Must be of clear corn and oats,

	<i>Agencies and cities.</i>								
9	Crow Creek, Dak	12,000	12,000						
10	Lower Brulé, Dak	5,000	5,000						
11	Grand Junction, Colo	40,000	40,000		2.37				
12	Arkansas City, Kans	5,000	5,000	1.00					
13	Caldwell, Kans	5,000		1.10					

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality used by the Army, and must

14	Saint Louis, Mo	130,440							
15			130,000						

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

16	Crow Agency, Mont	15,000							
17	Saint Louis, Mo	84,797					1.25	1.50	
18	Kansas City, Mo	84,000	80,000		1.35				
19	Omaha, Nebr	30,000			1.37				
20	Wadsworth, Nev	500							
21	Albuquerque school, N. Mex	1,600							

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, to

22	Colorado River agency, Ariz	300							
23	Chicago, Ill	24,950							
24									
25	Saint Louis, Mo	24,950					<i>c</i> 8.74		
26			10,000				<i>d</i> 8.49		
27	Kansas City, Mo	14,850	14,850						
28		24,950							
29	Wadsworth, Nev	300							
30	Genoa school, Nebr	1,200							
31	Albuquerque school, N. Mex	2,500							

a Samples either white or yellow and roller granulated.*b* Bids \$112.50 for all. To be delivered by Missouri River transportation prior to September 1, 1887.*c* In 5-pound cans.*d* In 10-pound cans.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CORN-MEAL—Continued.

Stephen K. Bittenbender.	John Becker.	Andrew W. Clelland, jr.	Abraham Staab.	James C. McVay.	John F. Sisson.	Lewis D. Dozier.	James W. Garneau.	L. D. Folsom.	John H. Conrad.	Kirkland B. Armour.	George H. Webster.	George Fowler.	Will T. Rickley & Brother.	John Gandolfo.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
bl. 25															5
															6
	1. 79	2. 58	2. 20												7
															8

fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

				1. 24	1.15										9
				1. 15	1.10										10
															11
															12
															13

be furnished in strong boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment.)

						2. 50	2. 25								14
						2.15									15

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

									4. 75						16
															17
															18
															19
								7. 00							20
		3. 76													21

be delivered packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.)

													16. 00	22
											e9. 00			23
											d8. 75			24
														25
														26
									8.50					27
											e9. 00			28
							15. 00							29
												8. 50		30
		11. 34												31

e In 5 and 10 pound cans.

f Steam dried.

g Samples.

i Car lots.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles B. Stone.	John Gandolfo.	Walter S. Maxwell.	Charles Goldman.	Abraham Staab.	Nathan W. Wells.	Thomas J. Schofield.	Joseph Wielar.	Asel Kyes.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
1	Colorado River, Ariz..	20,000	20,000	a4.10								
2				b3.90								
3		40,000			5.00	4.22						
4	Colorado River school, Ariz	40,000	40,000	a4.10								
5				b3.90								
6		20,000			5.00	4.22						
7	Pima, Ariz.....	2,000	2,000				3.25					
8	Pima school, Ariz.....	25,000	25,000				3.25					
9	San Carlos, Ariz	500,000	500,000	a3.79		4.30	3.79				3.83	
10				b3.59								
11	Yuma school, Cal	29,400	29,400	a3.60	3.75	3.77						
12				b3.40								
13	Southern Ute, Cal	120,000						c3.10		3.50		
14	Cheyenne River, Dak.	185,000	185,000									d2.21
15		100,000										
16		85,000										
17	Crow Creek, Dak	50,000	50,000									d1.69
18	Devil's Lake school, Dak	25,000	25,000									
19	Fort Berthold, Dak	140,000	140,000									
20	Fort Stevenson school, Dak	20,800	20,800									
21	Lower Brulé, Dak	200,000	200,000									d1.67
22	Sisseton, Dak	56,300										
23	Standing Rock, Dak ..	500,000	500,000									d2.39
24		100,000										
25	Yankton, Dak	25,000	25,000									d1.99
26	Fort Hall, Idaho	150,000	150,000									
27	Fort Hall school, Idaho	25,000	25,000									
28	Lemhi, Idaho	50,000	50,000									
29	Blackfeet, Mont	300,000	300,000									d3.94
30	Crow, Mont	500,000	500,000									
31		200,000										
32	Flathead, Mont	20,000	20,000									
33	Fort Belknap, Mont ..	300,000	300,000									
34	Fort Peck, Mont.....	700,000	700,000									
35	Nevada, Nev.....	40,000		a4.60								
36				b4.35								
37	Nevada school, Nev...	20,000		a4.60								
38				b4.35								
39	Western Shoshone, Nev	44,000	44,000						m5.10			
40	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	170,000	75,000					d3.79				
41	Navajo, N. Mex.....	37,000						d3.99				

a Sample No. 1.. } If sample No. 2 flour is not satisfactory I will furnish same quality as contracted

b Sample No. 2.. } for last year, or I will furnish flour like N. W. Wells's sample marked C. B. 82.

c Sample No. 2.

d Sample No. 1.

e Sample "A."

f Sample Gold Belt or "S"

g Sample Gold Belt No. 1.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR.

Stephen K. Bittenben- der.	Thomas C. Power.	James C. McVay.	John F. Sisson.	Thomas J. Brownell.	James S. Hillyer.	R. L. Frazee.	Fred. J. Kiesel.	William B. Thews.	John Barrack.	Isaac G. Baker.	Frank L. Benepe.	Paul McCormick.	John H. Conrad.	Numa Reymond.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
															11
															12
															13
	<i>f</i> 1.93	2.22	1.85	1.89											14
<i>e</i> 2.20															15
<i>e</i> 2.05															16
<i>e</i> 2.00	<i>f</i> 1.93	2.12	1.70												17
					<i>g</i> 2.19										18
	<i>f</i> 2.15														19
	<i>f</i> 2.15														20
<i>e</i> 2.00	<i>f</i> 1.93	1.99	1.55												21
						<i>h</i> 2.03									22
	<i>f</i> 2.05		1.95												23
<i>e</i> 2.30															24
e 1.90															25
							2.65	<i>j</i> 2.39							26
							2.65	<i>j</i> 2.89							27
	<i>f</i> 3.10								2.83						28
	<i>f</i> 3.94									14.69	3.90				29
	<i>f</i> 2.83										3.25		3.15		30
												<i>k</i> 2.66			31
	<i>f</i> 2.98														32
	<i>f</i> 3.74														33
	<i>f</i> 2.53									13.69					34
										12.69					35
															36
															37
															38
															39
														3.19	40
															41

h Sample R. L. F. No. 1.

i 80 per cent. by November 1, 1887; balance at opening of navigation, 1888.

j XXXX flour.

k Sample ⊕ rejected by inspector.

l Sample B. G. I.

m Sample C. B. 82, or a flour equal in quality to that upon which contract was awarded to me in May, 1886.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Adolf Jaeggli.	Abraham Staab.	Thomas J. Schofield.	George F. Culmer.	Lycureus Johnson.	Henry Schiffer.	Charles H. Hood.	T. C. Power.
	<i>Agencies and schools.</i>										
1	Albuquerque school, N. Mex	<i>Pounds.</i> 91,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 91,000	.....	<i>g</i> 2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2											
3											
4	Genoa school, Nebr	50,000	50,000	<i>g</i> 2.06 <i>h</i> 1.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5											
6	Carlisle school, Pa	150,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Uintah, Utah	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	l3.50	3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		80,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	.....
9	Ouray, Utah	125,000	125,000	.....	.....	3.50	3.39	3.75	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Cities and stations.</i>										
10	Grand Junction, Colo..	20,000		.....	.....	l3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ignacio, Colo	120,000	120,000	.....	<i>h</i> 2.85	.....	.....	2.97	.....	.....	.....
12	Mandan, Dak	500,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>g</i> 1.80	.....
13	Sisseton station, Dak ..	56,300	56,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Ponca, Ind. T	105,800	105,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15											
16											
17		95,800		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18											
19											
20		85,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21											
22											
23	Deep Fork station, Ind. T	32,000	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24											
25											
26	Red Fork, Ind. T	32,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Cale, Kans	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28											
29											
30	Caldwell, Kans	1,294,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31											
32											
33		640,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34											
35											
36		320,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37											
38											
39											
40											
41											
42		300,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43											
44											
45											
46											
47											
48	Arkansas City, Kans ..	1,294,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49											
50											

a Sample No. 1; four deliveries.*b* Sample No. 2; four deliveries.*c* Sample No. 3; four deliveries.*d* Sample C; in car lots.*e* Sample B; in car lots.*f* Sample A; in car lots.*g* Sample No. 1.*h* Sample No. 2.*i* Sample C B 82, or a flour equal in quality to that upon which contract was awarded to me May, 1886.*j* R. L. F. No. 1.*k* Sample H. No. 5.*l* Rejected by inspector.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

C. H. Searing.	John Landes.	H. C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	J. C. McVay.	E. C. Pierson.	John G. McGannon.	John Becker.	And. W. Clelland, jr.	R. L. Frazee.	James S. Hillyer.	Woodward, Graybill & Co.	N. W. Wells.	DeLane A. Willard.	Gideon Wheeler.	Number.
a2.95		d2.97					2.94	3.30							1
b3.00		e3.04													2
c3.05		f3.21													3
												i1.90	1.90	g1.98	4
									j2.25	k2.49	2.24			h1.84	5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
															11
															12
			g1.87	1.92											13
	g2.25														14
	h2.17														15
	n1.99														16
g2.13															17
h2.18															18
n2.23															19
		r2.28													20
		s2.35													21
		t2.52													22
g2.24	g2.32	u2.38													23
h2.29	h2.27	v2.45													24
n2.34	n2.19	w2.62													25
						o2.15									26
g2.08	g2.23	r2.16													27
h2.13	h2.15	s2.23													28
h2.18	n1.99	t2.40													29
	g2.25														30
	h2.13														31
	n1.99														32
		r2.06			p2.33										33
		s2.13			q2.17										34
		t2.30													35
g*2.08															36
g*2.14															37
h*2.13															38
h*2.19															39
n*2.18															40
n*2.24															41
g*2.09															42
g*2.17															43
h*2.14															44
h*2.22															45
n*2.19															46
n*2.27															47
	g2.23														48
	h2.11														48
	n1.97														48

m Samples "Gold Belt" or 

n Sample No. 3.

o In car-load lots.

p Sample A; by car-loads only.

q Sample B; by car-loads only.

r Sample C.

s Sample B.

t Sample A.

u Sample C; at two deliveries.

v Sample B; at two deliveries.

w Sample A; at two deliveries.

* See remarks on Arkansas City schedule.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	E. C. Pierson.	H. C. Slavens.	Justin D. Bowersock.	J. F. Imbs & Co.
	<i>Cities and stations.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Arkansas City, Kans.	640,000						
2								
3		320,000		c1.98 ¹				
4				c2.04 ¹				
5				d2.03 ¹				
6				d2.09 ¹				
7				e2.08 ¹				
8				e2.14 ¹				
9		300,000		e2.03 ²				
10				c2.10 ²				
11				d2.08 ²				
12				d2.15 ²				
13				e2.13 ²				
14				e2.20 ²				
15		209,000						
16								
17		64,000		c1.97				
18				d2.02				
19				e2.07				
20		55,000				f2.06		
21						b2.13		
22						a2.30		
23	Lawrence, Kans.	117,000	117,000		i2.23	f 2.03	2.33	
24					j2.05	b2.10		
25						a2.27		
26	Silver Lake, Kans.	10,000	10,000	c2.40		f 2.37		
27				d2.45		b2.44		
28				e2.50		a2.61		
29	Netawaka, Kans.	12,000	12,000	c2.40		f 2.37		
30				d2.45		b2.44		
31				e2.50		a2.61		
32	White Cloud, Kans.	12,000	12,000	c 2.40				
33				d2.45				
34				e2.50				
35	Saint Louis, Mo.	2,000,000						k1.82
36								l1.72
37	Seneca, Mo.	57,200	57,200	c2.16		f2.28		
38				d2.21		b2.35		
39				e2.26		a2.52		
40	Rosebud Station, Mont. .	100,000	100,000					
41	Duluth, Minn.	55,000	35,000					
42	Brainerd, Minn.	77,000	18,000					
43	Detroit, Minn.	77,000	59,000					
44	Manuelito, N. Mex.	37,000	37,000			n 3.45		
45						o3.52		
46						p3.69		
47	Elko, Nev.	44,000						
48	Wadsworth, Nev.	40,000	60,000					
49								
50		20,000						
51								

a Sample A.
 b Sample B.
 c Sample 1.
 d Sample 2.
 e Sample 3.
 f Sample C.
 g Sample "Lily."
 h Sample "Silver Spray."

i Sample A, by wagon-loads.
 j Sample B, by wagon-loads.
 k Sample marked "Birdie."
 l Sample marked "Columbia."
 m R. L. F. No. 1.
 n Sample C.
 o Sample B. } One car delivery.
 p Sample A. }

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

John G. McGannon.	R. L. Frazee.	William J. Pollock.	William M. D. Lee.	T. C. Powers.	Charles S. Young.	Charles B. Stone.	L. D. Folsom.	Richard H. Cowles.	Number.
			2.48 2.18						1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									10
									11
									12
									13
									14
		2.69 2.24							15
									16
									17
									18
									19
									20
									21
									22
									23
									24
									25
									26
									27
									28
									29
									30
									31
									32
									33
									34
									35
2.00									36
									37
									38
									39
				2.19					40
	m 1.75								41
	m 1.75								42
	m 1.75								43
									44
									45
									46
					4.85				47
					4.25	c4.20 ³ d3.95 ³	4.15	3.90	48
									49
					4.25	c4.20 ³ d3.95 ³	4.15	3.90	50
									51

¹ If preferred, will deliver any or all at Seymour, a station on the Southern Kansas Railroad, at 21 cents in addition to above prices at Arkansas City. Seymour is 32 miles from Cheyenne agency.

² If preferred, will deliver any or all at Walnut, a station on the Southern Kansas Railroad about 40 miles from Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, for 27 cents per 100 above Arkansas City prices.

³ If sample No. 2 flour is not satisfactory, I will furnish same quality as contracted for last year, or I will furnish flour like N. W. Wells's sample marked "C. B. 82."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Asel Kyes.	Stephen K. Bittenbender.	John F. Sisson.	Adolf Jaeggi.	R. L. Frazee.	Chas. H. Searing.
	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Valentine, Nebr.	800,000	600,000	<i>a</i> 1.79	.....	.....	.....	<i>g</i> 2.33	.....	.....
2				<i>b</i> 1.83	.....	.....	.....	<i>h</i> 2.18	.....	.....
3				<i>c</i> 1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4		700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>g</i> 2.33	.....	.....
5			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>h</i> 2.18	.....	.....
6		400,000	.....	.....	<i>e</i> 1.94	<i>f</i> 2.00	<i>i</i> 2.00	.....	.....	.....
7			.....	.....	<i>e</i> 2.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		200,000	.....	.....	<i>d</i> 1.97	<i>f</i> 1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....
9			.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10			.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11			.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		100,000	100,000	.....	.....	<i>f</i> 1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
13			100,000	.....	.....	<i>f</i> 1.76	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Rushville, Nebr.	700,000	700,000	<i>a</i> 1.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15				<i>b</i> 1.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16				<i>c</i> 1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17		400,000	.....	.....	<i>e</i> 2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		300,000	.....	.....	<i>e</i> 2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19		200,000	.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.21	<i>f</i> 2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
20			.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21			.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22		100,000	.....	.....	<i>d</i> 2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Wichita Falls, Tex.	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>j</i> 2.79
24			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>j</i> 2.84
25			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 2.84
26			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 2.89
27			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>l</i> 2.89
28			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>l</i> 2.94
29	Henrietta, Tex.	600,000	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>j</i> 2.79
33			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>j</i> 2.84
34			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 2.84
35			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>k</i> 2.89
36			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>l</i> 2.89
37			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>l</i> 2.94
38	Ashland, Wis.	55,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>o</i> 185	.....
39	Rawlins, Wyo.	386,600	386,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound and sweet,

		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>						
40	Cheyenne River ag'cy, Dak.	100	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Yankton agency, Dak.	200	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Devil's Lake ag'cy, Dak.	165	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Sioux City, Iowa.	1,043	773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Chicago, Ill.	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45		550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Kansas City, Mo.	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47		37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Saint Paul, Minn.	985	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Nebraska City, Nebr.	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OAT-MEAL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
51	Crow Agency, Mont.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Saint Louis, Mo.	14,550	14,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Omaha, Nebr.	14,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a S. F. G. No. 1.

b S. F. G. No. 2.

c R. L. Frazee No. 1.

d Sample No. 1.

e Sample No. 2.

f Sample A.

g Sample 1 for quantity stated only.

h Sample 2 for quantity stated only.

i For quantity stated only.

j Sample No. 1. See remark on Ark. City schedule.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	Portus B. Weare.	K. B. Armour.	James E. Booge.	Geo. H. Webster.	George Fowler.	S. D. Ryan.	And. W. Clelland, jr.	John W. Teasdale.	John H. Conrad.	Wm. H. Smith.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
												19
												20
												21
												22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27
												28
<i>m</i> 2.63												29
<i>n</i> 2.70												30
<i>f</i> 2.87												31
												32
												33
												34
												35
												36
												37
												38
	<i>p</i> 2.45											39

in good barrels with sound heads and well hooped.)

												40
												41
												42
				16.00								43
					17.50							44
					18.00							45
						18.00						46
												47
			20.50				17.00					48
		16.31										49
								28.25				50

OAT-MEAL.

										5.75		51
									2.45		2.47	52
	<i>q</i> 2.70											53
	<i>r</i> 2.98											54
								6.88				55

k Sample No. 2. See remark on Ark. City schedule.
l Sample No. 3. See remark on Ark. City schedule.
m Sample C.
n Sample B.
o R. L. F. No. 1.

p Sample C. B. 82, or a flour equal in quality to that upon which contract was awarded to me May, 1886.
q Steel cut.
r Rolled.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (To be bright and clean, well sacked, and

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Staab.	H. Schiffer.	T. J. Scofield.	Asel Kyes.	T. C. Power.	Jas. C. McVay.	Wm. M. D. Lee.
		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Ignacio, Colo	20,000	20,000	c2.00	2.33					
2	Southern Ute agency, Colo..	20,000				3.89				
3	Grand Junction school, Colo.	40,000	40,000			3.89				
4	Crow Creek agency, Dak....	30,000	30,000				1.34	1.30	1.34	
5	Lower Brulé agency, Dak....	30,000	30,000				1.11	1.30	1.20	
6	Sisseton agency station, Dak	79,000	79,000				1.14	1.48	1.07	
7	Yankton agency, Dak	35,000	35,000				1.09			
8	Standing Rock agency, Dak.	35,000						1.63		
9	Lemhi agency, Idaho	10,000	10,000					2.48		
10	Arkansas City, Kans	25,000	25,000							1.12
11	Caldwell, Kans	25,000								
12	Seneca, Mo	30,000	30,000							
13		22,000								
14	Crow agency, Mont.....	60,000	60,000					2.64		
15	Flathead agency, Mont.....	25,000	25,000					2.24		
16	Fort Belknap agency, Mont.	15,000	15,000					3.54		
17	Fort Peck agency, Mont.....	20,000	20,000					2.19		
18	Tongue River agency, Mont.	7,000						3.97		
19	Rushville, Nebr	10,000	10,000				1.33	1.54		
20	Nevada agency, Nev.....	2,000	2,000							
21	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.	46,000	46,000	2.07						
22	Ouray agency, Utah	30,000	30,000			3.89				
23	Uintah agency, Utah	30,000	30,000			3.89				

RICE. (To be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags,

24	Crow agency, Mont.....	15,000								
25	Saint Louis, Mo	141,347	116,347							
26										
27	New York city, N. Y.....	141,347	25,000							
28										
29										
30	Wadsworth, Nev	1,500								
31	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.	1,600								

SALT. (Must be of good quality, packed

32	Colorado River agency, Ariz.	650								
33	Colorado River school, Ariz.	650	650							
34	Pima school, Ariz	1,000	1,000							
35	San Carlos agency, Ariz....	15,000	15,000							
36	Yuma school, Cal.....	1,050	1,050							
37	Ignacio, Colo	3,000	3,000		3.23	4.00				
38	Grand Junction, Colo.....	800	800			4.00				
39	Crow Creek agency, Dak....	2,800	2,800					1.25		
40	Fort Berthold agency, or Fort Stephenson school, Dak....	3,800	3,800					1.24		
41	Lower Brulé agency, Dak....	3,000	3,000					1.25		
42	Standing Rock agency, Dak.	30,000	30,000					.98		
43	Yankton agency, Dak	16,800	16,800					1.20		
44	Cheyenne River agency, Dak	15,000	15,000					1.20		
45	Ross Fork, Idaho	2,500								
46	Fort Hall agency, Idaho.....	2,500	2,500							
47	Fort Hall school, Idaho.....	500	500							
48	Ponca station, Ind. T.....	5,000	5,000							
49	Caldwell, Kans	25,000								
50										
51	Arkansas City, Kans	25,000								1.03
52										
53		10,000								
54		4,500	4,500							
55	Cale, Kans.....	5,000	5,000							
56	Lawrence, Kans	6,000	5,850							
57	White Cloud, Kans	1,500	1,200							

a In car lots.*b* Two deliveries.*c* If at Southern Ute agency 25 cents per cwt. additional.*d* No. 1.*e* No. 2.*k* No. 3.*f* No. B.*g* No. A.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	J. G. McGannon.	John H. Conrad.	Isaac G. Baker.	Chas. B. Stone.	A. W. Clelland Jr.	R. H. Cowles.	Dan Talmadge.	A. E. Whyland.	L. D. Folsom.	Henry C. West.	John R. Holmes.	John Gandolfo.	Chas. Goldman.	Fred J. Keisel.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
1.14																10
1.14	1.23															11
1.22		1.19														12
	1.20															13
			1.90													14
																15
																16
																17
																18
																19
																20
																21
																22
																23
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																50
																51
																52
																53
																54
																55
																56
																57

the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

																	24
																	25
																	26
																	27
																	28
																	29
																	30
																	31
																	32
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																	55
																	56
																	57

in double sacks, burlap covered with gunny.)

																	32
																	33
																	34
																	35
																	36
																	37
																	38
																	39
																	40
																	41
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																	56
																	57

h If preferred, will deliver any or all at Walnut, a station on Southern Kansas Railroad, about 40 miles from Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, for 27 cents per 100 above Arkansas City price.

i One delivery.

j If preferred, will deliver any or all at Seymour, on the Southern Kansas Railroad, at 21 cents additional to Arkansas City price. Seymour is 32 miles from Cheyenne agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac G. Baker.	Thomas C. Power.	John H. Conrad.	William H. Smith.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Blackfeet agency, Mont.....	5,000	5,000	3.59	3.97		
2	Crow agency, Mont.....	4,000	4,000		2.34	3.75	
3	Flathead agency, Mont.....	1,400	1,400		4.00		
4	Fort Belknap agency, Mont.....	5,000	5,000	2.59	3.77		
5	Saint Louis, Mo.....	309,340					.59
6	Seneca, Mo.....	6,400	6,400				
7	Nevada agency or school, Nev.....	3,000					
8	Wadsworth, Nev.....	3,000	3,000				
9	Elko, Nev.....	2,500					
10	Rushville, Nebr.....	18,000	18,000		1.00		
11	Valentine, Nebr.....	60,000	60,000		.95		
12	Genoa, Nebr.....	2,500	2,300				
13	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	4,000					
14	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.....	3,250	3,250				
15	Navajo agency, N. Mex.....	2,200	2,200				
16	Carlisle, Pa.....	6,500					
17	Henrietta or Wichita Falls, Tex.....	25,000					
18	Henrietta, Tex.....	25,000	25,000				
19	Ouray agency, Utah.....	2,000	2,000				
20	Uintah agency, Utah.....	25,000	2,500				
21	Price station, Utah.....	25,000					
22	Rawlins, Wyo.....	6,500	6,500				

SUGAR. (Must be of medium quality, granulated)

23	Colorado River agency school, Ariz.....	1,000					
24	Pima agency, Ariz.....	350					
25	Pima school, Ariz.....	3,000					
26	Yuma school, Cal.....	3,500					
27	Arkansas City, Kans.....	85,000					
28	Saint Louis, Mo.....	966,142	650,000				
29							
30	Crow agency, Mont.....	30,000				8.87	
31	Albuquerque school, N. Mex.....	8,000					
32	Wadsworth, Nev.....	5,000					

a One delivery in car lots.

b If preferred, will deliver any or all at Walnut, a station on the Southern Kansas Railroad, about 40 miles from Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency, for 27 cents per 100 above Arkansas City price.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SALT—Continued.

H. C. Slavens.	John G. McGannon.	Charles H. Searing.	Charles B. Stone.	Charles S. Young.	L. D. Folsom.	T. J. Schofield.	Andrew W. Clelland, jr.	John Gandolfo.	Charles Goldman.	William M. D. Lee.	John R. Holmes.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
.97	.92½	1.08										6
			3.10									7
5.70			2.50	3.25	2.00							8
5.70				f3.50								9
a1.13		1.05										10
a.98		1.02										11
1.07												12
3.60												13
							2.98					14
4.27												15
1.07												16
4.85		b1.37										17
c1.07			1.29									18
4.85						4.00						19
						4.00						20
3.45												21
3.45												22

delivered in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity.)

								11.75				23
									11.00			24
									11.00			25
								10.00				26
										7.95		27
											d6.62½	28
											e6.45	29
												30
							9.04					31
					9.00							32

c One delivery.

d No. 1.

e No. 2.

f 1,500 lbs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SUGAR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George H. Möller.	John Gandolfo.	John R. Holmes.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	New York, N. Y.	366,142		6.20		
2		200,000	200,000	6.11		
3		200,000		6.17		
4		200,000	100,000	6.14		

TEA. (Oolong, superior,

5	Colorado River agency school, Ariz	50			.62	
6	Yuma school, Cal.	86			.60	
7	Baltimore, Md.	8,374				
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14	Saint Louis, Mo	8,374	8,374			<i>a. 23</i>
15						<i>b. 21½</i>
16						<i>c. 20</i>
17		4,000				
18						
19	Kansas City, Mo	8,374				
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	New York, N. Y.	8,374				
31						
32						
33	Wadsworth, N. Y	300				
34	Albuquerque school, N. Mex	325				

WHEAT. (Must be No. 1 "Spring" or "Winter," sound;

35	Pima agency, Ariz	10,000	10,000			
36	Flathead agency, Mont.	20,000	20,000			

a No. 1.
b No. 2.
c No. 3.

d No. 4.
e No. 5.
f No. 6.

g No. 7.
h No. 8.
i No. 9.

j No. 10.
k No. 11.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SUGAR—Continued.

Charles Willett.	George Grabbe.	W. A. Wilson.	A. E. Whyland.	Lewis Wallace.	J. D. Gilmor.	R. T. Pierce.	L. D. Folsom.	And. W Clelland, jr.	Charles Goldman.	Thomas C. Power.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4

to fine trade classification.)

											5
											6
a. 19											7
b. 20											8
c. 22											9
d. 23											10
e. 24											11
f. 25											12
g. 26											13
											14
											15
m. 25											16
l. 22											17
											18
		a. 28									19
		b. 29									20
		c. 31									21
		d. 32									22
		e. 33									23
		f. 34									24
		g. 35									25
		h. 37									26
		i. 38									27
		j. 39									28
		k. 40									29
			n. 23	a. 25	c. 22½	a. 22½					30
			o. 25	b. 23	d. 25	b. 21½					31
			p. 27	c. 20		c. 18½					32
							.50				33
								.34			34

sweet, and clean, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)

									1.75		35
									1.97		36

l GG No. 1.

m GG No. 2.

n A.
o B.
p C.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.			
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Smith.	C. B. Stone.	R. A. Robbins.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	ac 4.20	f4. 98	c4. 27	c4. 45
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz			g7.48	
3	Holbrook, Ariz	ac5. 22	f5. 75	c4.94	
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	af4. 45	f6. 50	i4.17	
5	Yuma, Ariz			c5.20	
6	Arcata, Cal			e6.00	
7	Cloverdale, Cal			e6.00	
8	Colton, Cal	ae 4.97	f5. 80	c5. 25	
9	Fort Yuma, Cal			c5.50	
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal		i9. 45	f8.29	
11	Round Valley Agency, Cal			i7.99	
12	San Francisco, Cal	ac 4.70	d5. 20	c5. 25	c5. 19
13	Tulare, Cal	ab 4.70		c5. 25	c5. 19
14	Ignacio, Colo	ab 5.73			
15	Armour, Dak	ab1. 90			
16	Bismarck, Dak	ab1. 87			
17	Chamberlain, Dak				
18	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	ae2. 08			
19	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	ae2. 21			
20	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	ae1. 89			
21	Flandreau, Dak	ac1. 65			
22	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak				
23	Fort Pierre, Dak				
24	Fort Stevenson, Dak				
25	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	ae2. 11			
26	Mandan, Dak	ac2. 00			
27	Rugby Junction, Dak	ac1. 96			
28	Running Water, Dak				
29	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	ac 1.51			
30	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	af2. 35			
31	Totten Station, Dak	a1. 85			
32	Yankton Agency, Dak	af2. 05			
33	Yankton, Dak	ac1. 75			
34	Blackfoot, Idaho	ac 3.63			
35	Ross Fork, Idaho	ac 3.63			
36	Chicago, Ill		.60		
37	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., about 40 miles from Sac and Fox agency), Ind. T				
38	Muscogee, Ind. T		d1.80		
39	Ponca, Ind. T	ac1. 95	d1.75		
40	Sapulpa, Ind. T	ac1. 97	d1. 75		
41	Sioux City, Iowa		1. 52		
42	Arkansas City, Kans	ab1. 78	d2. 05	cl. 95	
43	Caldwell, Kans	ab1. 78	d2. 03	cl. 95	
44	Cale, Kans	ab1. 96	d2. 05		
45	Cedar Vale, Kans	ab1. 83			
46	Lawrence, Kans	ab 1.29	d1. 75		
47	Netawaka, Kans	ab1. 57	d1. 80	cl. 58	
48	Silver Lake, Kans	ab 1.46	f1. 95		
49	White Cloud, Kans	ab 1.37			
50	Brainerd, Minn	ab 1.36			
51	Detroit, Minn	ab 1.48			
52	Duluth, Minn				
53	Vermillion Lake, Minn				
54	Kansas City Mo		b1. 50		
55	Seneca, Mo	ab 1.60	b1. 78		

a New York only.

b Thirty days.

c Forty days.

d Forty-five days.

e Fifty days.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.					Saint Paul.		Sioux City.			Number.
C. H. Searling.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Edward Fenlon.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6
										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
										12
										13
d6.45										14
	f1.60				f1.20		f.63			15
	f2.23				f1.40		f1.20			16
	f1.85				f1.40		f.71			17
	hk2.35				hk1.75		kh.85			18
	hk2.15				hk1.70		hk.75	e1.53		19
	f2.65				f1.45	e1.30	f2.00	e1.51		20
	f1.45				f1.35		f.66			21
	ik2.15				ik1.25		ik1.65			22
	f2.05				f1.35		f.80			23
	ik2.15				ik1.25		ik1.65			24
	hk2.10				hk1.70		hk.74			25
	f2.26				f1.43	e1.43	f1.25			26
	f2.60				f1.39		f2.00			27
	f1.65				f1.35		f.50			28
	h2.20				h1.00	c.86	h1.35			29
	ik2.15				ik1.20	f1.80	ik1.10			30
	f2.50				f1.30	1.30	f1.75			31
	hk1.95				hk1.60		hk.60			32
							f.30			33
		c3.70								34
		c3.68								35
	b.59									36
										37
c2.20										38
c2.10										39
	f1.35		lh1.60		f.75					40
b1.62									c1.40	41
b1.62									c1.40	42
b1.72										43
b1.64										44
b1.38										45
		e1.55								46
		e1.66							c1.14	47
		c2.08								48
	f1.80				f.60	b.58	f1.00			49
	f2.05				f.85	b.85	f1.40			50
	f1.20				f.45		f1.00			51
	h2.20				h1.45		h2.00			52
				1.53						53
										54
										55

f Sixty days.

g Seventy-days.

h Seventy-five days.

i Ninety days.

k During season of navigation only.

l From Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20 cents more.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under adver-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shepard.
1	Arlee, Mont.....	<i>ae</i> 3.58	<i>f</i> 4. 80	<i>i</i> 4. 14		
2	Billings, Mont.....	<i>ac</i> 2. 97	<i>f</i> 4. 30	<i>g</i> 3. 20		
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		<i>f</i> 5. 25	<i>jk</i> 5. 40		
4	Coal Banks, Mont.*.....					
5	Crow Agency, Mont.....			<i>l</i> 3. 83		
6	Custer Station, Mont.....	<i>ac</i> 2. 86	<i>f</i> 4. 25	<i>g</i> 3. 18		
7	Fort Belknap, Mont.....			<i>jk</i> 4.50		
8	Fort Benton, Mont.....			<i>l</i> 4. 25		
9	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....			<i>lk</i> 2. 84		
10	Glendive, Mont.....	<i>ac</i> 2.48	<i>f</i> 3. 65	<i>g</i> 3. 20		
11	Helena, Mont.....	<i>ac</i> 3. 28		<i>g</i> 3. 60		
12	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	<i>ac</i> 3.63	<i>f</i> 5. 00		<i>c</i> 3. 74	
13	Rosebud, Mont.....	<i>a</i> 2. 73	<i>f</i> 3. 85	<i>f</i> 3. 53		
14	Dakota City, Nebr.....			<i>f</i> 1. 40		
15	Genoa, Nebr.....	<i>ac</i> 1.58	<i>d</i> 2. 10		<i>c</i> 1. 67	
16	Omaha, Nebr.....		<i>b</i> 1. 50			<i>fm</i> 1. 75
17	Rushville, Nebr.....	<i>ac</i> 2. 27		<i>f</i> 2. 31	<i>c</i> 2. 19	<i>fm</i> 2. 62
18	Santee Agency, Nebr.....			<i>h</i> 1. 80		
19	Sidney, Nebr.....		<i>c</i> 3. 00			
20	Valentine, Nebr.....	<i>ac</i> 1. 95		<i>f</i> 1. 99	<i>c</i> 1. 88	<i>fm</i> 2. 39
21	Elko, Nev.....	<i>ac</i> 4.63			<i>c</i> 4. 65	
22	Wadsworth, Nev.....	<i>ac</i> 4.63			<i>c</i> 4. 65	
23	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	<i>ac</i> 3. 87	<i>d</i> 4. 25			
24	Amargo, N. Mex.....		<i>d</i> 5.70			
25	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	<i>ac</i> 3. 85	<i>d</i> 4. 65			
26	Manuelito, N. Mex.....	<i>ac</i> 4.16	<i>d</i> . 05			
27	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	<i>af</i> 4.60	<i>f</i> 5. 77			
28	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	<i>af</i> 4.66	<i>f</i> 5. 65			
29	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....		<i>b</i> 4. 05			
30	Carlisle (Gettysburg junction), Pa.....					
31	Henrietta, Tex.....	<i>ac</i> 1.67	<i>c</i> 1. 85		<i>c</i> 1. 76	
32	Wichita Falls, Tex.....		<i>c</i> 1. 85			
33	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	<i>afo</i> 5.38			<i>hp</i> 6. 13	
34	Price Station, Utah.....	<i>ac</i> 3. 63	<i>f</i> 4. 30		<i>c</i> 3.46	
35	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....	<i>afo</i> 5.68			<i>ph</i> 6. 13	
36	Ashland, Wis.....			<i>f</i> 1. 20		
37	Shawano, Wis.....			<i>f</i> 1.00		
38	Rawlins, Wyo.....	<i>ac</i> 3. 25	<i>i</i> 4. 10		<i>c</i> 3.06	<i>hm</i> 5.90
39	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....				<i>hp</i> 6. 06	
40	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Cas- per), Wyo.....			<i>i</i> 2. 83	<i>c</i> 3. 06	<i>fm</i> 3. 22
41	Lewiston, Idaho.....					
42	Ashland, Oreg.....					
43	Chemawa, Oreg.....					
44	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.....					
45	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....					
46	Pendleton, Oreg.....	<i>ac</i> 5. 45				
47	Sheridan, Oreg.....					
48	The Dalles, Oreg.....	<i>ac</i> 5. 45				
49	Toledo (Yaquina bay), Oreg.....					
50	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's Harbor), Wash. Ter.....					
51	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter.....					
52	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.....		<i>i</i> 5. 85			
53	Reservation, Wash. Ter.....					
54	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.....		<i>i</i> 5. 75			
55	Tenino, Wash. Ter.....					
56	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch North- ern Pacific R. R.), Wash. Ter.....					
57	Tulalip, Wash. Ter.....					
58	Union City, Wash. Ter.....					

* No bid.

a New York only.*b* Thirty days.*c* Forty days.*d* Forty-five days.*e* Fifty days.*f* Sixty days.*g* Seventy days.*h* Seventy-five days.

tisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

rate at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.			Saint Paul.				Sioux City.					Number.
C. H. Searing.	C. B. Stone.	R. A. Robbins.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.	
			<i>e</i> 3.28	<i>i</i> 3.30			<i>i</i> 3.85					1
			<i>c</i> 2.63	<i>g</i> 2.63			<i>g</i> 2.75					2
				<i>j</i> 4.80			<i>j</i> 5.00					3
												4
				<i>l</i> 2.73			<i>l</i> 3.43					5
			<i>c</i> 2.49	<i>g</i> 2.10			<i>g</i> 2.78					6
				<i>j</i> 3.75			<i>j</i> 4.00					7
												8
				<i>l</i> 1.99			<i>l</i> 2.60					9
			<i>c</i> 2.07	<i>g</i> 2.05								10
			<i>c</i> 3.00	<i>g</i> 3.00								11
												12
			2.32	<i>f</i> 2.35								13
				<i>f</i> 1.25			<i>f</i> .18					14
												15
					<i>f</i> 1.95		<i>f</i> 1.36	<i>c</i> 1.28	<i>c</i> 1.24	<i>f</i> 1.40		16
							<i>h</i> .75					17
					<i>f</i> 1.75		<i>f</i> 1.04	<i>c</i> .99	<i>c</i> .93	<i>f</i> 1.12		18
												19
												20
												21
<i>d</i> 3.60	<i>c</i> 3.99										<i>c</i> 3.49	22
												23
												24
<i>d</i> 3.85												25
<i>e</i> 6.18	<i>c</i> 4.83										<i>c</i> 4.23	26
<i>f</i> 5.49	<i>f</i> 5.19										<i>f</i> 4.64	27
<i>f</i> 7.20												28
<i>d</i> 4.18	<i>c</i> 3.94										<i>c</i> 3.44	29
		<i>n</i> .53										30
		<i>b</i> 1.98										31
		<i>b</i> 1.98										32
												33
												34
												35
												36
												37
					<i>h</i> 5.22					<i>h</i> 4.52		38
												39
					<i>f</i> 5.24		<i>i</i> 1.88		<i>c</i> 2.18	<i>f</i> 1.84		40
	<i>e</i> 5.79					<i>e</i> 5.08						41
	<i>e</i> 5.79					<i>e</i> 5.08						42
	<i>e</i> 5.29					<i>e</i> 4.49						43
	<i>e</i> 5.29					<i>e</i> 4.49						44
	<i>e</i> 8.38					<i>e</i> 7.67						45
	<i>l</i> 5.19					<i>l</i> 4.08						46
	<i>e</i> 5.29					<i>e</i> 4.58						47
	<i>e</i> 5.09					<i>e</i> 4.38						48
	<i>e</i> 5.39					<i>e</i> 4.68						49
	<i>l</i> 5.39					<i>l</i> 4.68						50
	<i>e</i> 5.29					<i>e</i> 4.58						51
	<i>e</i> 5.09					<i>e</i> 4.38						52
	<i>e</i> 5.29					<i>e</i> 4.68						53
	<i>f</i> 5.09					<i>f</i> 4.38						54
	<i>e</i> 5.29					<i>e</i> 4.68						55
	<i>f</i> 5.09					<i>f</i> 4.38						56
	<i>f</i> 5.59					<i>f</i> 4.88						57
	<i>f</i> 5.79					<i>f</i> 5.08						58

i Ninety days.

j One hundred and twenty days.

k During season of navigation only.

l One hundred days.

m From Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20 cents more.

n Five days.

o Summer and fall.

p Summer months.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo. under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Saint Louis.			
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Smith.	C. B. Stone.	C. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	b3.94	e4. 17	b4. 27	.....
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz			f7.48	.....
3	Holbrook, Ariz	b4.14	e4. 79	b4. 34	.....
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz		e5. 65	h4.17	.....
5	Yuma, Ariz			b5.20	.....
6	Arcata, Cal			d5.20	.....
7	Cloverdale, Cal			d5.20	.....
8	Colton, Cal		e5. 00	b4.50	.....
9	Fort Yuma, Cal			b5.50	.....
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal		h8. 50	e8.00	.....
11	Round Valley Agency, Cal			h7.75	.....
12	San Francisco, Cal		c4.25	b4. 50	.....
13	Tulare, Cal			b4.50	.....
14	Ignacio, Colo		e5.00		e5. 75
15	Armour, Dak .....				.....
16	Bismarck, Dak .....				.....
17	Chamberlain, Dak .....				.....
18	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak .....				.....
19	Crow Creek Agency, Dak .....				.....
20	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak .....				.....
21	Flandreau, Dak .....				.....
22	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak .....				.....
23	Fort Pierre, Dak .....				.....
24	Fort Stevenson, Dak .....				.....
25	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak .....				.....
26	Mandan, Dak .....				.....
27	Rugby Junction, Dak .....				.....
28	Running Water, Dak .....				.....
29	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak .....				.....
30	Standing Rock Agency, Dak .....				.....
31	Totten Station, Dak .....				.....
32	Yankton Agency, Dak .....				.....
33	Yankton, Dak .....				.....
34	Blackfoot, Idaho .....				.....
35	Ross Fork, Idaho .....				.....
36	Chicago, Ill .....				.....
37	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, about 40 miles from the Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T.)				b1. 74
38	Muscogee, Ind. T		c1.02		b1. 58
39	Ponca, Ind. T		c1.00		.....
40	Sapulpa, Ind. T	b1. 17	cl. 00		.....
41	Sioux City, Iowa				a1. 54
42	Arkansas City, Kans	a1. 42	cl. 18		a1. 54
43	Caldwell, Kans	a1. 45	cl. 17		a1. 64
44	Cale, Kans	a1. 45	cl. 19		a1. 56
45	Cedar Vale, Kans				a.96
46	Lawrence, Kans		cl. 20		.....
47	Netawaka, Kans		cl. 25		.....
48	Silver Lake, Kans		c1.15		.....
49	White Cloud, Kans .....				.....
50	Brainerd, Minn .....				.....
51	Detroit, Minn .....				.....
52	Duluth, Minn .....				.....
53	Vermillion Lake, Minn .....				.....
54	Kansas City, Mo		a. 65		.....
55	Seneca, Mo	a.97	a1. 00		.....

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.

c Forty-five days.
d Fifty days.

e Sixty days.
f Seventy days.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.				Nebraska City.				Number.
T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Edward Fenlon.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	
				b3.64				1
								2
								3
				e4.25				4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								10
								11
								12
								13
								14
e1. 63					e1. 20			15
e1. 90					e1. 85			16
e1. 90					e1. 66			17
gi2. 00					gi1. 95			18
gi2. 00				d1. 73	gi1. 75			19
e1. 95					e2. 20			20
e1.60					e1.10			21
hi2. 05					hi1. 75			22
e1. 90					e1. 65			23
hi2. 05					hi1. 75			24
gi2. 00					gi1. 50			25
e1. 90					e1. 85			26
e2. 00					e2. 10			27
e1. 60					e1. 20			28
g1.50					g1. 75			29
hi1. 79					hi1. 75			30
e2. 00					e2. 00			31
gi1. 90					gi1. 40			32
								33
	b3.30					b2.71		34
	b3.29					b2.68		35
	a. 59							36
								37
								38
				b1.19				39
e1. 00		e1. 40			e. 75		e1. 10	40
				a. 92				41
								42
								43
								44
	b1. 14					b. 75		45
	b1. 26					b.86		46
	b1. 69					b1.28		47
e1.10					e1.25			48
e1.35					e1.50			49
e1. 00					e1. 10			50
g2. 00					g2. 15			51
			.59					52
								53
								54
								55

g Seventy-five days.

h Ninety days.

i During season of navigation only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Saint Louis.			
	To—	C. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Arlee, Mont.....	e4. 00	h3.80		
2	Billings, Mont.....	e3. 50	f3. 15		
3	Blackfoot Agency, Mont.....	e4. 50	jl5. 00		
4	Coal Banks, Mont. *.....				
5	Crow Agency, Mont.....		i3. 64		
6	Custer Station, Mont.....	e3. 35	f2. 58		
7	Fort Belknap, Mont.....		jl4.00		
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		il2. 40		
9	Glendive, Mont.....	e2. 75	f2. 85		
10	Helena, Mont.....		f3. 50		
11	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	e4. 15		b3.34	
12	Rosebud, Mont.....	e2. 69	e2. 90		
13	Dakota City, Nebr.....		e1. 20		
14	Genoa, Nebr.....	c1.05		b1. 28	
15	Omaha, Nebr.....	a. 65			e1. 92
16	Rushville, Nebr.....		e2. 20	b1.64	
17	Santee Agency, Nebr.....		g1. 80		
18	Sidney, Nebr.....	b2. 10			e1. 65
19	Valentine, Nebr.....		e1. 94	b1.33	
20	Elko, Nev.....			b4.24	
21	Wadsworth, Nev.....			b4.24	
22	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	c2.75			
23	Amargo, N. Mex.....	c4.90			
24	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	c3. 40			
25	Manuelito, N. Mex.....	c4.50			
26	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	e4. 65			
27	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	e4.50			
28	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	a2.85			
29	Henrietta, Tex.....	b1.05		b1. 36	
30	Wichita Falls, Tex.....	b1. 05			
31	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			gk5.72	
32	Price Station, Utah.....	e3. 25		b3.04	
33	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....			gk5.73	
34	Rawlins, Wyo.....			b2.65	
35	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....			gk5. 64	g5.20
36	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Casper), Wyo.....			b2. 65	e2. 52
37	Lewiston, Idaho.....				
38	Ashland, Oreg.....				
39	Chemawa, Oreg.....				
40	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.....				
41	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....				
42	Pendleton, Oreg.....				
43	Sheridan, Oreg.....				
44	The Dalles, Oreg.....				
45	Toledo (Yaquina bay), Oreg.....				
46	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's harbor), Wash. Ter.....				
47	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter.....				
48	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.....				
49	Reservation, Wash. Ter.....				
50	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.....				
51	Tenino, Wash. Ter.....				
52	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific R. R.), Wash. Ter.....				
53	Tulalip, Wash. Ter.....				
54	Union City, Wash. Ter.....				

* No bid.

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.c Forty-five days.
d Fifty days.e Sixty days.
f Seventy days.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.			Nebraska City.				Western terminus of the Fremont, Elk- horn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Casper, Wyo.).	Number.
C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	H. C. Slavens.	L. B. Shephard.	L. B. Shephard.	
			<i>h</i> 4.00					1
			<i>f</i> 3.00					2
			<i>j</i> 5.40					3
								4
			<i>i</i> 3.63					5
			<i>f</i> 2.98					6
			<i>j</i> 4.10					7
			<i>h</i> 2.85					8
								9
				<i>b</i> 2.74				10
			<i>e</i> 3.13					11
			<i>e</i> .75					12
				<i>b</i> .87				13
			<i>e</i> 1.46	<i>b</i> 1.39	<i>b</i> 1.33	<i>e</i> 1.52		14
			<i>g</i> 1.40					15
			<i>e</i> 1.14	<i>b</i> 1.08	<i>b</i> 1.04	<i>e</i> 1.22		16
				<i>b</i> 4.05	<i>b</i> 4.00			17
				<i>b</i> 4.05	<i>b</i> 4.00			18
<i>c</i> 3.10								19
<i>c</i> 3.30								20
<i>d</i> 5.70								21
<i>e</i> 4.60								22
<i>e</i> 6.70								23
<i>c</i> 3.40								24
	<i>b</i> 1.20							25
								26
								27
								28
								29
				<i>gk</i> 5.33				30
				<i>b</i> 2.65				31
				<i>gk</i> 5.33				32
				<i>b</i> 2.48	<i>b</i> 2.73			33
				<i>gk</i> 5.48		<i>g</i> 4.74	<i>c</i> 2.68	34
			<i>h</i> 1.98	<i>b</i> 2.48		<i>e</i> 2.06		35
		<i>d</i> 5.48						36
		<i>d</i> 5.48						37
		<i>d</i> 4.99						38
		<i>d</i> 4.99						39
		<i>d</i> 8.07						40
		<i>i</i> 4.48						41
		<i>d</i> 4.99						42
		<i>d</i> 4.78						43
		<i>d</i> 5.08						44
		<i>i</i> 5.08						45
		<i>d</i> 4.98						46
		<i>d</i> 4.78						47
		<i>d</i> 4.98						48
		<i>e</i> 4.78						49
		<i>d</i> 4.98						50
								51
		<i>e</i> 4.78						52
		<i>e</i> 5.28						53
		<i>e</i> 5.48						54

g Seventy-five days.
h Ninety days.

i One hundred days.
j One hundred and twenty days.

k Summer months.
l During season of navigation only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Chicago.			
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Smith.	C. B. Stone.	C. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	b4.20	e4.33	b4.27	.....
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz .....	.....	.....	f7.48	.....
3	Holbrook, Ariz	b4.34	e4.99	b4.54	.....
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	e4.45	e5.85	h4.17	.....
5	Yuma, Ariz	e4.70	b5.20	.....	.....
6	Arcata, Cal .....	.....	.....	d5.70	.....
7	Cloverdale, Cal .....	.....	.....	d5.70	.....
8	Colton, Cal	d4.79	e5.20	b4.95	.....
9	Fort Yuma, Cal .....	.....	.....	b5.50	.....
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal .....	.....	h8.70	e8.00	.....
11	Round Valley Agency, Cal .....	.....	.....	h7.75	.....
12	San Francisco, Cal	b4.70	c4.60	b5.00	.....
13	Tulare, Cal	a4.70	.....	b4.95	.....
14	Ignacio, Colo.	a5.33	.....	.....	e5.85
15	Armour, Dak	a1.40	.....	.....	.....
16	Bismarck, Dak	a1.49	.....	.....	.....
17	Chamberlain, Dak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	d1.70	.....	.....	.....
19	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	d1.83	.....	.....	.....
20	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	d1.51	.....	.....	.....
21	Flandreau, Dak	b1.27	.....	.....	.....
22	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Fort Pierre, Dak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Fort Stevenson, Dak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	d1.73	.....	.....	.....
26	Mandan, Dak	b1.62	.....	.....	.....
27	Rugby Junction, Dak	b1.58	.....	.....	.....
28	Running Water, Dak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	b1.13	.....	.....	.....
30	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	e1.97	.....	.....	.....
31	Totten station, Dak	1.47	.....	.....	.....
32	Yankton Agency, Dak	e1.67	.....	.....	.....
33	Yankton, Dak	b1.37	.....	.....	.....
34	Blackfoot, Idaho	b3.25	.....	.....	.....
35	Ross Fork, Idaho	b3.25	.....	.....	.....
36	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., about 40 miles from Sac and Fox agency), Ind T .....	.....	.....	.....	b1.84
37	Muscogee, Ind. T .....	.....	c1.30	.....	b1.60
38	Ponca, Ind. T	b1.57	c1.27	.....	.....
39	Sapulpa, Ind. T	b1.64	c1.27	.....	.....
40	Sioux City, Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Arkansas City, Kans	a1.43	c1.43	b1.67	a1.20
42	Caldwell, Kans	a1.39	c1.42	b1.67	a1.20
43	Cale, Kans	a1.58	c1.42	.....	a1.30
44	Cedar Vale, Kans	a1.45	.....	.....	a1.22
45	Lawrence, Kans	a.91	c1.45	.....	a.96
46	Netawaka, Kans	a1.19	c1.50	b1.23	.....
47	Silver Lake, Kans	a1.08	.....	.....	.....
48	White Cloud, Kans	a.90	.....	.....	.....
49	Brainerd, Minn	a.98	.....	.....	.....
50	Detroit, Minn	a1.12	.....	.....	.....
51	Duluth, Minn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Vermillion Lake, Minn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Kansas City, Mo .....	.....	a.95	.....	.....
54	Seneca, Mo	a1.22	a1.20	.....	.....

a Thirty days. b Forty days. c Forty-five days. d Fifty days. e Sixty days. f Seventy days.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.				San Francisco.		Duluth.	Number.
T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Edward Fenlon.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	
				<i>j</i> 3.50			1
				<i>d</i> 4.50			2
				<i>j</i> 4.00			3
				<i>f</i> 3.00			4
				<i>j</i> 2.00			5
				<i>a</i> .90			6
				<i>a</i> .90			7
				<i>j</i> 2.27	<i>a</i> 2.30		8
				<i>j</i> 2.60			9
				<i>b</i> 3.29			10
				<i>f</i> 2.57			11
							12
				<i>j</i> 1.44	<i>a</i> 1.50		13
							14
<i>e</i> 1.20							15
<i>e</i> 1.85						<i>e</i> 1.40	16
<i>e</i> 1.45							17
<i>g</i> 1.95							18
<i>g</i> 1.85							19
<i>e</i> 2.25						<i>e</i> 1.45	20
<i>e</i> 1.10							21
<i>h</i> 1.75						<i>h</i> 1.65	22
<i>e</i> 1.65							23
<i>h</i> 1.75						<i>h</i> 1.65	24
<i>g</i> 1.70							25
<i>e</i> 1.88							26
<i>e</i> 2.20							27
<i>e</i> 1.25							28
<i>g</i> 1.80							29
<i>h</i> 1.79						<i>h</i> 1.75	30
<i>e</i> 2.10						<i>e</i> 1.30	31
<i>g</i> 1.55							32
							33
	<i>b</i> 3.30						34
	<i>b</i> 3.29						35
							36
							37
							38
<i>e</i> .80							39
							40
		<i>e</i> 1.39					41
							42
							43
							44
	<i>b</i> 1.14						45
							46
	<i>b</i> 1.26						47
	<i>b</i> 1.69						48
<i>e</i> 1.40						<i>e</i> .60	49
<i>e</i> 1.65						<i>e</i> .85	50
<i>e</i> .80							51
<i>g</i> 1.80						<i>g</i> 1.00	52
							53
			.89				54

g Seventy-five days. *h* Ninety days. *i* During season of navigation only. *j* Twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Chicago.				
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Arlee, Mont.....	d3.20	e4. 30	h3. 75		
2	Billings, Mont..	b2. 59	e3. 75	f2. 80		
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		e4. 75	jk5. 00		
4	Crow Agency, Mont.....			i3. 43		
5	Custer Station, Mont.....	b2. 48	e3. 55	f2. 78		
6	Fort Belknap, Mont.....			jk 4.10		
7	Fort Benton, Mont.....			i3. 85		
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....			ik2. 44		
9	Glendive, Mont.....	b2.10	e3. 15	f2. 85		
10	Helena, Mont.....	b2. 90		f3. 20		
11	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	b3.25	e4. 65		b3. 34	
12	Rosebud, Mont.....	2. 34	e3. 40	e3. 13		
13	Dakota City, Nebr.....			e1. 00		
14	Genoa, Nebr.....	b1.20	e1. 25		b1. 28	
15	Omaha, Nebr.....		a1. 08			e. 90
16	Rushville, Nebr.....	b1. 89		e1. 91	b1. 79	e1. 97
17	Santee Agency, Nebr.....			g1. 40		
18	Sidney, Nebr.....		b2. 35			
19	Valentine, Nebr.....	b1. 57		e1. 59	b1. 48	e1. 70
20	Elko, Nev.....	b4. 25			b4.24	
21	Wadsworth, Nev.....	b4.25			b4. 26	
22	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	b3. 49	e3. 40			
23	Amargo, N. Mex.....		c5.25			
24	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	b3. 47	e3. 60			
25	Manuelito, N. Mex.....	b3.78	e4. 75			
26	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	e4.22	e4. 90			
27	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	e4.28	e5. 15			
28	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....		a3.25			
29	New York, N. Y.....					
30	Henrietta, Tex.....	b1. 52	b1.45		b1. 65	
31	Wichita Falls, Tex.....		b1. 45			
32	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	el5.02			gm5. 72	
33	Price Station, Utah.....	b3. 27	e3. 65		b3.04	
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....	le5.32			gm5. 73	
35	Ashland, Wis.....			e. 80		
36	Shawano, Wis.....			e.60		
37	Rawlins, Wyo.....	b2. 87			b2.65	
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....				gm5. 64	g5.24
39	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Casper), Wyo.....			h2. 43	b2. 65	e2. 56
40	Lewiston, Idaho.....					
41	Ashland, Oreg.....					
42	Chemawa, Oreg.....					
43	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.....					
44	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....					
45	Pendleton, Oreg.....	b5. 00				
46	Sheridan, Oreg.....					
47	The Dalles, Oreg.....	b5. 00				
48	Toledo (Yaquina bay), Oreg.....					
49	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's harbor), Wash. Ter.....					
50	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter.....					
51	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.....					
52	Reservation, Wash. Ter.....					
53	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.....					
54	Tenino, Wash. Ter.....					
55	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific R. R.), Wash. Ter.....					
56	Tulalip, Wash. Ter.....					
57	Union City, Wash. Ter.....					

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.
c Forty-five days.
d Fifty days.

e Sixty days.
f Seventy days.
g Seventy-five days.
h Ninety days.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service--Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.		San Francisco.			Duluth.	Carlisle.	Ashland.	Number.
C. H. Searing.	C. B. Stone.	C. B. Stone.	E. Kahn.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.	
					<i>h</i> 3.30			1
					<i>f</i> 2.63			2
					<i>jk</i> 4.80			3
					<i>i</i> 2.73			4
					<i>f</i> 2.10			5
					<i>jk</i> 3.75			6
								7
					<i>ik</i> 1.99			8
					<i>f</i> 2.05			9
					<i>f</i> 3.00			10
								11
					<i>e</i> 2.35			12
								13
								14
								15
								16
								17
								18
								19
		<i>b</i> 3.00						20
		<i>b</i> 3.00						21
<i>c</i> 3.10	<i>b</i> 3.69							22
								23
<i>c</i> 3.30								24
<i>d</i> 5.70	<i>b</i> 4.43							25
<i>e</i> 4.60	<i>e</i> 4.79							26
<i>e</i> 6.70								27
<i>c</i> 3.40	<i>b</i> 3.64							28
						<i>o</i> 1.55		29
								30
								31
								32
								33
								34
								35
								36
								37
								38
								39
	<i>d</i> 5.48	<i>a</i> 2.77						40
	<i>d</i> 5.48	<i>a</i> 1.98	<i>e</i> 2.75					41
	<i>d</i> 4.99	<i>a</i> 1.85	<i>e</i> 1.60	<i>a</i> 1.20				42
	<i>d</i> 4.99	<i>a</i> 1.79						43
	<i>d</i> 8.07	<i>a</i> 4.26	<i>i</i> 5.50				<i>d</i> 2.60	44
	<i>i</i> 4.88	<i>n</i> 2.46						45
	<i>d</i> 4.99	<i>a</i> 1.39						46
	<i>d</i> 4.78	<i>a</i> 1.99						47
	<i>d</i> 5.08	<i>a</i> 2.75	<i>i</i> 2.00	<i>a</i> 1.40				48
								49
	<i>i</i> 5.08	<i>n</i> 1.29						50
	<i>d</i> 4.98	<i>a</i> 1.07						51
	<i>d</i> 4.78	<i>a</i> .60						52
	<i>d</i> 4.98	<i>a</i> 1.29						53
	<i>e</i> 4.78	<i>b</i> 2.99						54
	<i>d</i> 4.98	<i>a</i> 1.29						55
								56
	<i>e</i> 4.78	<i>b</i> 2.18						57
	<i>e</i> 5.28	<i>b</i> 1.38						58
	<i>e</i> 5.48	<i>b</i> 1.98						59

i One hundred days.
j One hundred twenty days.
k During season of navigation only.
l Summer and fall.

m Summer months.
n Eighty days.
o Five days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Kansas City.				
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Smith.	C. B. Stone.	C. H. Searing.	T. C. Power.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	b3.78	e3.70	b4.17		
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....			f7.28		
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....	b3.59	e4.29	b3.97		
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	e3.87	e5.05	h4.07		
5	Yuma, Ariz.....	e4.00		b5.00		
6	Arcata, Cal.....			d5.20		
7	Cloverdale, Cal.....			d5.20		
8	Colton, Cal.....	d4.00	e4.50	b4.50		
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.....			b5.00		
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....		h8.00	e8.00		
11	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....			h7.50		
12	San Francisco, Cal.....	b4.40	c4.00	5.00		
13	Tulare, Cal.....	a4.40		b4.50		
14	Ignacio, Colo.....	a4.68			c4.95	
15	Armour, Dak.....					e1.40
16	Bismarck, Dak.....					e2.30
17	Chamberlain, Dak.....					e1.66
18	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....					gi2.35
19	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....					gi1.95
20	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....					e2.45
21	Flandreau, Dak.....					e1.35
22	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....					hi2.00
23	Fort Pierre, Dak.....					e2.05
24	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....					hi2.00
25	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....					gi1.65
26	Mandan, Dak.....					e2.30
27	Rugby Junction, Dak.....					e2.30
28	Running Water, Dak.....					e1.35
29	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.....					gi1.90
30	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....					hi2.50
31	Totten Station, Dak.....					e2.20
32	Yankton Agency, Dak.....					gi1.65
33	Yankton, Dak.....					
34	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	b2.69				
35	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	b2.79				
36	Chicago, Ill.....					
37	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé R. R., about 40 miles from Sac and Fox agency), Ind. T.....				b.94	
38	Mucogee, Ind. T.....		c1.05		b.84	
39	Ponca, Ind. T.....	b.94	c1.30			
40	Sapulpa, Ind. T.....	b1.42	c1.30			e.90
41	Sioux City, Iowa.....					
42	Arkansas City, Kans.....	a.72	c.75	b.85	a.70	
43	Caldwell, Kans.....	a.72	c.76	b.85	a.70	
44	Cale, Kans.....	a.87	c.74		a.80	
45	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	a.68	.75		a.72	
46	Lawrence, Kans.....	a.20	c.25		a.30	
47	Netawaka, Kans.....	a.46	c.40	b.49		
48	Silver Lake, Kans.....	a.33				
49	White Cloud, Kans.....	a.43				e1.50
50	Brainerd, Minn.....					e1.75
51	Detroit, Minn.....					e1.35
52	Duluth, Minn.....					g2.35
53	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....					
54	Seneca, Mo.....	a.92	a1.25			

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.
c Forty-five days.
d Fifty days.
e Sixty days.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service—Continued.
rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.			Omaha.				Chamberlain.	Bismarck.	Number.
N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Edward Fenlon.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	T. C. Power.	T. C. Power.	
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									10
									11
									12
									13
									14
			e1. 20				e1. 00		15
			e1. 20					e1. 00	16
			gi1. 85					gi1. 00	17
			gi1. 65					gi1. 00	18
			e2. 10						19
			e1. 00						20
			hi1. 65					hi. 50	21
			e1. 55					e1. 00	22
			hi1. 65					hi. 50	23
			gi1. 40					gi1. 00	24
			e1. 75						25
			e2. 00						26
			e1. 10					e1. 00	27
			gi1. 65						28
			hi1. 65					hi. 40	29
			e1. 90						30
			gi1. 30					gi1. 00	31
								e1. 25	32
b2.41				b2. 70	b2.41				33
b2.38				b2. 70	b2.38				34
									35
									36
									37
									38
									39
	e1. 20		e. 55			e. 75		e1. 25	40
		j. 69							41
		j. 71							42
									43
									44
b. 45									45
									46
b. 56									47
b. 98									48
									49
			e1.25						50
			e1.40						51
			e1. 00						52
			g2. 10						53
									54

f Seventy days.

g Seventy-five days.

h Ninety days.

i During season of navigation only.

j No time stated.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Saint Louis, Mo., under advertise

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Kansas City.				
	To—	C. H. Smith.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Arlee, Mont.....	e4. 80	h4.20			
2	Billings, Mont.....		f3. 10			
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....		jk5. 40			
4	Fort Belknap, Mont.....		jk4.25			
5	Fort Benton, Mont.....					
6	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		ik3. 10			
7	Red Rock Station, Mont.....			b3. 00	b2.44	
8	Dakota City, Nebr.....				b1. 28	
9	Genoa, Nebr.....				b1. 45	e1. 87
10	Rushville, Nebr.....		e2. 03			
11	Santee Agency, Nebr.....					
12	Sidney, Nebr.....	b1. 50			b1. 14	e1. 55
13	Valentine, Nebr.....					
14	Elko, Nev.....			b4. 00	b3.75	
15	Wadsworth, Nev.....			b4. 00	b3.75	
16	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	c2. 50		b2. 87		
17	Amargo, N. Mex.....	c4.40				
18	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	c2. 70		b2. 75		
19	Manuelito, N. Mex.....	c4. 05		b3.03		
20	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	e3. 95		e3.50		
21	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	e4. 80		e3.63		
22	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	a2.50				
23	Henrietta, Tex.....	b1. 60		b1.20	b1. 36	
24	Wichita Falls, Tex.....	b1. 60				
25	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			me 4.65	gl5. 03	
26	Price Station, Utah.....	e3. 00		b2. 87	b2.35	
27	Uintah Valley Station, Utah.....			em 4.93	gl5. 03	
28	Rawlins, Wyo.....			b2. 53	b2.18	
29	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....				gl5. 18	g4.89
30	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Caspar), Wyoming.....		h2. 25		b2. 39	e2. 21
31	Lewiston, Idaho.....					
32	Ashland, Oreg.....					
33	Chemawa, Oreg.....					
34	Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg.....					
35	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....					
36	Pendleton, Oreg.....			b4.00		
37	Sheridan, Oreg.....					
38	The Dalles, Oreg.....			b4.00		
39	Toledo (Yaquina bay), Oreg.....					
40	Hoquiam Mill (Gray's Har.), Wash. Ter.....					
41	Neah Bay Agency, Wash. Ter.....					
42	New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.....					
43	Reservation, Wash. Ter.....					
44	Spokane Falls, Wash. Ter.....					
45	Tenino, Wash. Ter.....					
46	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific R. R.), Wash. Ter.....					
47	Tulalip, Wash. Ter.....					
48	Union City, Wash. Ter.....					

a Thirty days.
b Forty days.
c Forty-five days.
d Fifty days.

e Sixty days.
f Seventy days.
g Seventy-five days.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.		Omaha.				Bismarck.	Rawlins.		Number.
C. H. Searing.	C. B. Stone.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	H. C. Slavens.	L. B. Shephard.	T. C. Power.	L. B. Shephard.	N. W. Wells.	
									1
									2
		<i>jk</i> 5.40							3
									4
						<i>i</i> 2.00			5
		<i>ik</i> 2.75				<i>ik</i> .90			6
			<i>b</i> 2.44						7
		<i>e</i> .65							8
			<i>b</i> .57	<i>b</i> .50					9
		<i>e</i> 1.53	<i>b</i> 1.24		<i>e</i> 1.42				10
		<i>g</i> 1.30							11
									12
		<i>e</i> 1.04	<i>b</i> .93		<i>e</i> 1.10				13
			<i>b</i> 3.75						14
			<i>b</i> 3.75						15
<i>c</i> 2.50	<i>b</i> 2.79								16
									17
<i>c</i> 2.70									18
<i>d</i> 5.10	<i>b</i> 4.13								19
<i>e</i> 3.90	<i>e</i> 4.29								20
<i>e</i> 6.10									21
<i>c</i> 2.60	<i>b</i> 2.74								22
									23
									24
			<i>gl</i> 5.03						25
			<i>b</i> 2.35						26
			<i>gl</i> 5.03						27
			<i>b</i> 2.18						28
			<i>gl</i> 5.18		<i>g</i> 4.49		<i>c</i> 3.00	<i>dl</i> 4.00	29
									30
		<i>h</i> 1.88	<i>b</i> 2.18		<i>e</i> 1.81				31
	<i>d</i> 5.48								32
	<i>d</i> 5.48								33
	<i>d</i> 4.99								34
	<i>d</i> 4.99								35
	<i>d</i> 8.07								36
	<i>i</i> 4.88								37
	<i>d</i> 4.99								38
	<i>d</i> 4.78								39
	<i>d</i> 5.08								40
	<i>i</i> 5.08								41
	<i>d</i> 4.98								42
	<i>d</i> 4.78								43
	<i>d</i> 4.98								44
	<i>e</i> 4.78								45
	<i>d</i> 4.98								46
	<i>e</i> 4.78								47
	<i>e</i> 5.28								48
	<i>e</i> 5.48								49

h Ninety days.

i One hundred days.

j One hundred and twenty days.

k During season of navigation only.

l Summer months.

m Summer and fall.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.						
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	C. H. Smith.	Chas. H. Searing.	Edward Fenlon.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Grand Junction, Colo.....	<i>aj</i> 5. 05	k3.93					
2	Armour, Dak.....			<i>m</i> 1.52				
3	Bismarck, Dak.....			<i>m</i> 1.33				
4	Chamberlain, Dak.....		<i>k</i> 1. 81	<i>m</i> 1.59				
5	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....			<i>n</i> 1.97				
6	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	<i>ab</i> 1. 87		<i>n</i> 1.82				
7	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	<i>ac</i> 1.25		<i>m</i> 1. 88				
8	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	<i>ad</i> 2. 05		<i>o</i> 1.74				
9	Fort Pierre, Dak.....			<i>m</i> 1.78				
10	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....			<i>o</i> 1.74				
11	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	<i>ab</i> 1. 75		<i>n</i> 1.79				
12	Mandan, Dak.....			<i>m</i> 1.64				
13	Rugby Junction, Dak.....	<i>ka</i> 1.48		<i>m</i> 1. 95				
14	Running Water, Dak.....			<i>m</i> 1.49				
15	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	<i>ab</i> 2. 05		<i>o</i> 1.74				
16	Totten Station, Dak.....			<i>m</i> 1. 84				
17	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	<i>ab</i> 1. 85		<i>n</i> 1.74				
18	Chicago, Ill.....				<i>i</i> . 65			
19	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., about 40 miles from Sac and Fox Agency), Ind. T.....	<i>ia</i> 1.43			<i>m</i> 2. 25	<i>k</i> 1. 68		
20	Sioux City, Iowa.....	<i>ia</i> . 90		<i>me</i> 1.19				
21	Arkansas City, Kans.....	<i>ia</i> 1.23	<i>k</i> 1. 82		<i>il</i> . 80	<i>il</i> . 57	<i>gf</i> 1. 90	
22	Caldwell, Kans.....	<i>ia</i> 1.23	<i>k</i> 1. 82		<i>il</i> . 80	<i>il</i> . 57	<i>gf</i> 1. 90	
23	Cale, Kans.....	<i>ia</i> 1.43			<i>il</i> . 80	<i>il</i> . 62	<i>gf</i> 1. 90	
24	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	<i>ia</i> 1.47			<i>m</i> 1. 90	<i>il</i> . 67		
25	Lawrence, Kans.....				<i>m</i> 1. 60		<i>gf</i> 1. 70	
26	Netawaka, Kans.....	<i>ia</i> 1.29	<i>k</i> 1. 63		<i>m</i> 1. 60		<i>gf</i> 1. 90	
27	Silver Lake, Kans.....						<i>gf</i> 1. 86	
28	White Cloud, Kans.....						<i>gf</i> 1. 78	
29	Duluth, Minn.....			<i>m</i> . 62				
30	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....			<i>o</i> 1.74				
31	Kansas City, Mo.....				<i>il</i> . 47	<i>h</i> . 95	<i>gf</i> 1. 84	
32	Seneca, Mo.....				<i>il</i> . 75			
33	Saint Louis, Mo.....				<i>i</i> . 83			
34	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	<i>a</i> † 3.83		<i>q</i> *5. 20				
35	Crow Agency, Mont.....	<i>ad</i> 3.13		<i>p</i> 3. 50				
36	Custer Station, Mont.....			<i>m</i> 2.80				
37	Fort Belknap, Mont.....	<i>a</i> †2. 73						
38	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	<i>ar</i> 1.87		<i>p</i> *2. 24				
39	Fort Benton, Mont.....	<i>a</i> † 2.58						
40	Rosebud, Mont.....	<i>ma</i> 2.65		<i>n</i> 2. 70				
41	Dakota City, Nebr.....			<i>m</i> 1.39				
42	Omaha, Nebr.....	<i>ia</i> . 77						<i>am</i> 2. 46
43	Rushville, Nebr.....	<i>ka</i> 2. 27	k2.13	<i>o</i> 2. 13				
44	Santee Agency, Nebr.....			<i>n</i> 1.64				<i>am</i> 2. 15
45	Valentine, Nebr.....	<i>ak</i> 1. 95	k1.82	<i>m</i> 1. 82				
46	Manuelito, New Mex.....				<i>m</i> 4. 75			
47	Shawano, Wis.....			<i>m</i> 1. 00				
48	Ashland, Wis.....			<i>m</i> 1.18				
49	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Caspar), Wyo.....		<i>tk</i> 3. 06	<i>ut</i> 2. 66				<i>am</i> 3. 20

* Goods shipped before June 15, 25 cents on 100 pounds discount.

† Eighty days in July; seventy in August; sixty days other fall and spring months.

‡ Ninety days on shipments made in July, 1887; seventy-five on August shipments; sixty days on September and all other months of fiscal year.

|| Over routes wholly or in part via Missouri river. To all agencies on Missouri river, Blackfeet agency, Mont., and Duluth and Vermillion Lake during season of navigation only.

a New York only.

b Sixty days during river navigation; don't assume river risks or loss by fire on Missouri river.

c Forty days during summer months.

d Sixty days during summer months.

e Awarded as above at higher rate, as otherwise local rates would have to be paid from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

ment of May 17, 1887, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Paul, Minn.				Sioux City, Iowa.						Number.
T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	H. C. Slavens.	L. B. Shephard.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	Chas. H. Searing.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.	
<i>m</i> 1.25				<i>j</i> 4.45	<i>||m</i> .63					1
<i>m</i> .95					<i>||m</i> 1.15					2
<i>m</i> 1.25					<i>||m</i> .71	.67				3
<i>n</i> 1.50	2. 15				<i>||n</i> .85					4
<i>n</i> 1.40	2. 00			<i>b</i> .85	<i>||n</i> .75					5
<i>m</i> 1.28		<i>c</i> .57		<i>c</i> .88	<i>||m</i> 1.53					6
<i>o</i> 1.15	1. 40	<i>d</i> 1.77		<i>d</i> 1.87	<i>||o</i> 1.65					7
<i>m</i> 1.30					<i>||m</i> .75					8
<i>o</i> 1.15					<i>||o</i> 1.65					9
<i>n</i> 1.28	2. 00			<i>b</i> .75	<i>||n</i> .75					10
<i>m</i> 1.00					<i>||m</i> 1.25					11
<i>m</i> 1.35		<i>k</i> .81		<i>k</i> 1.07	<i>||m</i> 1.53					12
<i>m</i> 1.25					<i>||m</i> .50					13
<i>o</i> 1.15	1. 42			<i>b</i> .92	<i>||o</i> 1.07					14
<i>m</i> 1.25					<i>||m</i> 1.50					15
<i>n</i> 1.50				<i>b</i> .63	<i>||n</i> .60					16
										17
										18
<i>m</i> .75										19
							<i>i</i> 1.37			20
							<i>i</i> 1.37			21
							<i>i</i> 1.42			22
							<i>i</i> 1.47			23
										24
										25
										26
<i>m</i> .45										27
<i>o</i> 1.45					<i>||m</i> .84					28
<i>m</i> .90					<i>||o</i> 1.84					29
					<i>||m</i> 1.00		<i>h</i> .70			30
<i>m</i> .75					<i>||m</i> .90					31
<i>*q</i> 4.60	3. 24	<i>†</i> 3.15		<i>†</i> 3.88	<i>*||q</i> 4.87			<i>3.62</i>		32
<i>p</i> 2.90				<i>d</i> 2.24	<i>||r</i> 2.68					33
<i>m</i> 2.25					<i>||m</i> 1.98					34
	2. 14	<i>†</i> 2.35		<i>†</i> 2.79				2. 62		35
<i>p</i> 1.63	1. 40	<i>r</i> 1.09		<i>r</i> 1.57	<i>||*p</i> 1.94			1. 72		36
<i>n</i> 2.14		<i>†</i> 1.90		<i>†</i> 2.63	<i>||n</i> 1.99					37
<i>m</i> .95		<i>m</i> 2.27		<i>m</i> 2.27	<i>||m</i> .18					38
					<i>||s</i> .55					39
<i>n</i> 1.65			<i>m</i> 2.09		<i>||o</i> 1.12	<i>k</i> 1. 18			<i>m</i> 1.23½	40
			<i>m</i> 1.78		<i>||n</i> .49					41
					<i>||m</i> .86	<i>k</i> . 87			<i>m</i> . 9½	42
										43
										44
										45
										46
										47
										48
			<i>m</i> 2.44		<i>||ut</i> . 1. 85	<i>tk</i> 2. 39			<i>m</i> 1. 79	49

f Routes all rail.
g Sixty days or less.
h Twenty-five days
i Thirty days.
j Thirty-five days
k Forty days.
l Forty-five days.
m Sixty days.

n Seventy-five days.
o Ninety days.
p One hundred days.
q One hundred and twenty days.
r Sixty days during fall and summer months.
s Fifty days.
t To Douglas and not to point called for.
u Twenty days.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Chicago.					
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	Chas. H. Searing.	C. H. Smith.
1	Grand Junction, Colo.....	j4. 68	k3.65	m1.17			
2	Armour, Dak.....			m.98			
3	Bismarck, Dak.....			m1.24			
4	Chamberlain, Dak.....		k1. 41	n1.62	2. 40		
5	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....			n1.47	2. 25		
6	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	a1. 75		m1. 53			
7	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	b.87		o1.39	1. 90		
8	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	c1. 97		m1.43			
9	Fort Pierre, Dak.....			o1.39			
10	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....			n1.44	2. 25		
11	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	a1. 73		m1.29			
12	Mandan, Dak.....			m1. 60			
13	Rugby Junction, Dak.....	k1.15		m1.14			
14	Running Water, Dak.....			fo1.39	1. 90		
15	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	a1. 89		m1. 50			
16	Totten station, Dak.....			n1.39			
17	Yankton agency, Dak.....	a1. 73					
18	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., about 40 miles from Sac and Fox agency), Ind. T.....	i1.23				k1. 33	m2.10
19	Sioux City, Iowa.....			m.84			l1. 35
20	Arkansas City, Kans.....						l1. 33
21	Caldwell, Kans.....					i1.27	l1. 35
22	Cale, Kans.....						m1. 40
23	Cedar Vale, Kans.....						m1. 35
24	Lawrence, Kans.....						m1. 25
25	Netawaka, Kans.....	i.93					
26	Silver Lake, Kans.....						
27	White Cloud, Kans.....						
28	Duluth, Minn.....			m.34			
29	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....			o1.40			i.95
30	Kansas City, Mo.....						i1. 20
31	Seneca, Mo.....						i.40
32	Saint Louis Mo.....						
33	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	e3.48		fq4. 85	3. 90		
34	Crow Agency, Mont.....	c2.81		p3. 15			
35	Custer Station, Mont.....			m2.45			
36	Fort Belknap, Mont.....	g2. 67			2. 80		
37	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	h1.53		p1. 89	1. 90		
38	Fort Benton, Mont.....	e2.23					
39	Rosebud, Mont.....	m2.27		n2. 40			
40	Dakota City, Nebr.....			m1.04			
41	Omaha, Nebr.....	i.38					
42	Rushville, Nebr.....	k1. 89	k1.73	o1. 77			
43	Santee Agency, Nebr.....			n1.29			
44	Valentine, Nebr.....	k1. 56	k1.42	m1. 44			m4. 50
45	Manuelito, N. Mex.....						
46	Shawano, Wis.....			m. 60			
47	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Casper), Wyo.....		k2. 65	r2. 31			

a Sixty days during river navigation; don't assume river risks or loss by fire on Missouri river.
 b Forty days during summer months.
 c Sixty days during summer months.
 d Sixty days or less; routes all rail.

e Ninety days on shipments made in July, 1887; seventy-five on August shipments; sixty days on September, and all other months of fiscal year.
 f On all goods shipped prior to June 15, 25 cents per 100 pounds discount

advertisement of May 17, 1887, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.		Saint Louis, Mo.								Number.
E. Fenlon.	L. B. Shephard.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	C. H. Searing.	L. B. Shephard.	C. H. Smith.	E. Fenlon.	
		j4.47	k3.61	m1.28						1
				m.98						2
			k1.68	m1.35						3
				n1.49	2.40					4
		a1.65		n1.39	2.25					5
		b.93		m1.53						6
		c2.07		o1.39	1.70					7
				m1.40						8
				o1.39						9
		a1.35		n1.40	2.25					10
		k1.17		m1.29						11
				m1.60						12
				m1.15						13
				o1.40	1.90					14
				m1.49						15
				n1.30						16
										17
										18
		i.97				k1.37		m2.00		19
d1.44				m.64						20
d1.44		i.79	k1.47			i1.07		l1.02	d1.19	21
d1.54		i.79	k1.47			i1.07		l1.05	d1.19	22
		i.93				i1.12		l1.00	d1.19	23
d1.18		i1.03				i1.17		m1.10		24
d1.14								m1.00	d.85	25
d1.22		i.83	k1.28					m1.00	d1.00	26
d1.60									d.93	27
									d1.00	28
				m.85						29
				o1.85						30
d1.27				m.65				i.62		31
								i.95	d.97	32
		e3.50								33
		c2.83		q4.85	3.70					34
				p3.15						35
		g2.79		m2.44						36
		h1.57			2.42					37
		e2.25		p1.90	1.62					38
		m2.27		n2.40						39
				m1.04						40
	m1.77			o1.60						41
	m1.46			n1.40						42
				m1.30						43
								m4.00		44
										45
										46
	m2.42			r2.25			1.37			47

g Eighty days in July; seventy in August; sixty days other fall and winter months.

h Sixty days during fall and summer months.

i Thirty days.

j Thirty-five days.

k Forty days.

l Forty-five days.

m Sixty days.

n Seventy-five days.

o Ninety days.

p One hundred days.

q One hundred and twenty days.

r Twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Kansas City.			
		To—	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.
1	Grand Junction, Colo		j4. 27	k 3.61	m 1.50
2	Arruour, Dak				m 1.61
3	Chamberlain, Dak			k1. 68	n 1.75
4	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak				n 1.65
5	Crow Creek Agency, Dak		b1. 80		m2. 43
6	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak		a 1.35		o2. 55
7	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak		c 2.27		m 1.65
8	Fort Pierre, Dak				o 2.55
9	Fort Stevenson, Dak				n 1.65
10	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak		b1. 80		m 2.15
11	Mandan, Dak				m2. 43
12	Rugby Junction, Dak		k 1.65		m 1.40
13	Running Water, Dak				
14	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak		k 1.39		*o1. 97
15	Standing Rock Agency, Dak		b 1.89		m2. 40
16	Totten Station, Dak				n 1.50
17	Yankton Agency, Dak		b1. 80		
18	Deep Fork Station (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., about 40 miles from Sac and Fox Agency), Ind. T ..				m1. 40 il. 40
19	Ponca, Ind. T				
20	Sioux City, Iowa				hm .90
21	Arkansas City, Kans				
22	Caldwell, Kans				
23	Cale, Kans				m. 50
24	Lawrence, Kans				
25	Netawaka, Kans		i. 47		
26	Silver Lake, Kans				
27	White Cloud, Kans				il. 25
28	Seneca, Mo				*q4. 95
29	Blackfeet Agency, Mont		e4. 55		
30	Crow Agency, Mont		c 2.81		m 2.04
31	Custer Station, Mont				p2. 84
32	Fort Belknap, Mont		f3. 75		
33	Fort Peck Agency, Mont		g 1.85		m 1.08
34	Fort Benton, Mont		c 3.30		o 1.44
35	Dakota City, Nebr			k1. 54	
36	Rushville, Nebr				m1. 21
37	Santee Agency, Nebr		l .95	k1. 24	
38	Valentine, Nebr		k .88		m4. 00
39	Manuelito, N. Mex				
40	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R.R. (near Fort Casper), Wyo.				

* Goods shipped before June 15, 25 cents on 100 pounds discount.

a Forty days during summer months.

b Sixty days during river navigation; don't assume river risks or loss by fire on Missouri river.

c Sixty days during summer months.

d Sixty days or less; routes all rail.

e Ninety days on shipments made in July, 1887; seventy-five on August shipments; sixty days on September and all other months of fiscal year.

f Eighty days in July; seventy in August; sixty days other fall and spring months.

g Sixty days during fall and summer months.

advertisement of May 17, 1887, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.			Nebraska City, Nebr.						Number.
Edward Fenlon.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	Charles H. Searing.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.	
			j4.42	m1.50					1
				<i>m1.61</i>	k1.58				2
				n1.75					3
				n1.65					4
			a1.45	<i>m2.43</i>					5
			c2.27	<i>o2.55</i>					6
				m1.65					7
				o2.55					8
			<i>b1.81</i>	n1.65					9
				m2.15					10
			k1.65	<i>m2.43</i>					11
				m1.40					12
			k1.39						13
				<i>*o1.97</i>					14
				<i>m2.40</i>					15
				n1.50					16
									17
									18
				<i>m. 90</i>					19
<i>d. 67</i>					k.90	<i>i1.22</i>			20
<i>d. 67</i>					k.90	<i>i1.22</i>			21
<i>d1.00</i>									22
<i>d. 35</i>									23
<i>d. 60</i>									24
<i>d. 40</i>									25
<i>d. 58</i>									26
<i>d1.22</i>									27
	4.00								28
			<i>e4.55</i>				4.05		29
			c2.81						30
	<i>2.90</i>		<i>f3.34</i>				<i>2.95</i>		31
	<i>2.00</i>		g1.90	<i>p2.84</i>			<i>2.05</i>		32
			e3.30						33
				m.75					34
		<i>m1.67</i>			k1.33			<i>m1.37</i>	35
		<i>m1.36</i>			k1.02			<i>m1.06</i>	36
									37
									38
		<i>m2.14</i>							39
								<i>2.00</i>	40

h Over routes wholly or in part via Missouri river, to all agencies on Missouri river, Blackfeet agency, Mont., Duluth, or Vermillion lake during season of navigation only.

i Thirty days.

j Thirty-five days.

k Forty days.

l Forty-five days.

m Sixty days.

n Seventy-five days.

o Ninety days.

p One hundred days.

q One hundred and twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From	Omaha, Nebr.					
	To—	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.	Chas. H. Searing.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Grand Junction, Colo	j4. 12	k 3.61				
2	Armour, Dak			l 1.25			
3	Bismarck, Dak			l 1.70			
4	Chamberlain, Dak		k1. 41	l 1.26			
5	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak			m 1.40			
6	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	b1. 87		m 1.30			
7	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	a 1.45		l2. 08			
8	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	c2. 27		n 2.20			
9	Fort Pierre, Dak			l 1.30			
10	Fort Stevenson, Dak			n 2.20			
11	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	b1. 85		m 1.30			
12	Mandan, Dak			l 1.80			
13	Rugby Junction, Dak	k 1.65		l2. 18			
14	Running Water, Dak			l 1.05			
15	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	k 1.25					
16	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	b1. 89		n 1.63			
17	Totten Station, Dak			l2. 05			
18	Yankton Agency, Dak	b1. 80		m 1.15			
19	Sioux City, Iowa			l 5.55			
20	Arkansas City, Kans				i 1.22		
21	Caldwell, Kans				i 1.22		
22	Cale, Kans				i 1.27		
23	Cedar Vale, Kans				i 1.32		
24	Vermillion Lake, Minn						
25	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	e 3.50				4. 00	
26	Crow Agency, Mont	c 2.81					
27	Custer Station, Mont						
28	Fort Belknap, Mont	f2. 97				2. 90	
29	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	g 1.85		do2. 49		2. 00	
30	Fort Benton, Mont	e 3.25					
31	Rosebud, Mont						
32	Dakota City, Nebr			l 5.55			
33	Rushville, Nebr		k 1.18	n1. 35			l1. 23½
34	Valentine, Nebr		k .87	l1. 05			l. 92½
35	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah						
36	Shoshone Agency, Wyo						
37	Western terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (near Fort Casper), Wyo		k2. 39	i1. 85			l1. 79

a Forty days during summer months.

b Sixty days during river navigation; don't assume river risks or loss by fire on Missouri river.

c Sixty days during summer months.

d Goods shipped before June 15, 25 cents per 100 pounds discount.

e Ninety days on shipments made in July, 1887; seventy-five on August shipments; sixty days in September and all other months of fiscal year.

f Eighty days in July; seventy in August; sixty days other fall and spring months.

g Sixty days during fall and summer months.

h To Douglas and not to point called for.

i Thirty days.

advertisement of May 17, 1887, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Duluth, Minn.			Rawlins, Wyo.	Price Station, Utah.	Coal Banks, Mont.	Fort Benton, Mont.	Helena, Mont.	Number.
T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	N. W. Wells.	W. G. Conrad.	W. G. Conrad.	T. C. Power.	
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								36
								37

j Thirty-five days.

k Forty days.

l Sixty days.

m Seventy-five days.

n Ninety days.

o One hundred days.

p One hundred and twenty days.

q Excepting January, February, and March.

r Also Ouray agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 1. BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, MACKINAC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	William F. Pippy.	H. Heyneman.	R. A. Robbins.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.
1	2-point, indigo blue, 42 x 56 inches, 5½ lbs pairs	500	500	2.57½	2.58½	<i>Per lb.</i>	.....
2			100			a.74	.....
3	2½-point, indigo blue, 54 x 66 inches, 6 lbs..do..	4,648	4,592	2.94	2.95½		.....
4			206			a.74	.....
5	3-point, indigo blue, 60 x 72 inches, 8 lbs..do..	14,427	14,047	3.92	3.94		.....
6			703			a.74	.....

CLASS 2.—WOOLEN GOODS.

1	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors, ¾-yds.	500	1,180	.....	.....	.....	1.60
2							1.40
3							1.30
4							1.55
5							
6							
7							
8	Cloth, sky-blue kersey, not less than 22 ozs. per yard.....yards..	1,000	1,000	.....	1.62	.....	1.53
9					1.50	.....	.....
10							
11	Flannel, blue, twilled .....do...	38,685	20,850	.....	.....	b27½	.25
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18	Flannel, red, twilled .....do...	26,940	30,000	.....	.....	b27½	.25
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25	Hose, children's, woolen, medium ....dozen..	984	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.88
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36	Hose, misses', woolen, medium.....do...	1,361	1,504				2.20
37							2.00
38							1.85
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
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47							
48							
49	Hose, misses', cotton, medium.....do...	25	25				

a Will ship 50,000 pounds blankets in 75 days after award of contract; remainder at rate of 50,000 pounds per month, sample only for quality. Size and weight to be according to specifications.

b Will ship 10,000 yards each color in 60 days after award of contract; remainder at rate of 5,000 yards each color per month.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jabe O. King.	R. A. Robbins.	William E. Tefft.	Thomas G. Hood.	Edw'd J. Chaffee.	Samuel B. Brown.	Alex. M. Brown.
				Points of delivery.						
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Hose, women's, woolen, medium .....doz.	2,754	2,913	2.35	2.50	1.87	2.09	2.12½	1.54	1.99
2				2.30	2.57	2.32½	2.59	3.15	1.96	2.44
3				2.39		2.36	2.68	3.15	2.44	2.62½
4				2.65			2.72		2.67½	2.64
5				2.45			2.86		2.09	2.69
6									2.38½	2.94
7									2.14½	
8									2.29	
9	Hose, women's, cotton, medium .....doz.	13	13			.11 ⁸⁷ ₁₀₀			1.10	
10						.12 ²⁵ ₁₀₀				
11						.16 ²⁰ ₁₀₀				
12	Lindsey, plaid.....yds.	88,095	92,400				.11 ⁸⁸ ₁₀₀		.11 ⁴⁹ ₁₀₀	.14 ³⁰ ₁₀₀
13							.11 ⁸⁸ ₁₀₀		.11 ¹⁹ ₁₀₀	.13 ⁷⁰ ₁₀₀
14							.11 ⁷⁰ ₁₀₀		.11 ⁹⁸ ₁₀₀	.11 ²³ ₁₀₀
15							.12 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀		.13 ⁸⁰ ₁₀₀	
16							.13 ¹⁰ ₁₀₀		.13 ⁷³ ₁₀₀	
17							.15 ⁸ ₁₀₀		.14 ³⁴ ₁₀₀	
18							.15 ⁸ ₁₀₀			
19							.15 ⁸ ₁₀₀			
20	Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted sizes .....doz.	1,109	1,128	....	1.95	2.62½	2.19 ^a	1.05	1.97½	2.24
21							2.48	1.20	2.42½	2.24½
22							3.68	1.50	2.94	2.84
23								1.70	3.47	
24									3.18	
25									2.89	
26	Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted sizes .....doz.	572	587	....	1.50	1.80	1.04	.75	.86	.99
27							1.28		1.49	1.18
28							1.98		1.79	1.36
29									1.72½	1.98
30									2.94	
31	Scarfs, small .....do..	540	557	....		1.95	2.09		1.89	2.75
32						1.27	2.54		1.91	2.98
33									1.99	1.94
34										
35										
36										
37	Scarfs, large .....do..	848	868	....		4.40	3.14		3.95	4.00
38						6.27	3.74		3.55	3.25
39										3.60
40										
41										
42										
43	Shawls, ¹⁰ / ₄ .....doz.	15,026	15,500	....	1.45		1.04½		1.05	1.21
44					1.25		1.37½		1.36½	1.24
45					1.15		1.49½		1.52	1.42
46					.90		1.52		1.52	
47							1.36			
48							1.29			
49										
50										
51										
52										
53	Skirts, balmoral.....doz.	5,868	6,300	....						
54	Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed.....doz.	1,184	1,270	.77		.82½		.65	.68	.74
55				.77				.62½	.74	
56								.72½	.79	
57								.67½	.79	
58								.60	.79	
59	Socks, boys', woolen, m'd'm. do.	1,206	1,330	1.40		1.54	1.24		1.13½	1.24
60				1.35		1.48	1.28		1.23 ⁸¹ ₁₀₀	1.28
61						1.43	1.49		1.35	1.36
62									1.34½	
63									1.42½	

^a Five hundred dozen only.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. E. Eames.	James R. Michael.	Wm. F. Pippey.	George F. Victor.	T. A. Ashburner.	Rob't H. W. Rowe.	Wm. T. Biedler.	F. Hinchman.	F. Diescher.	J. Wannamaker.	Samuel Welsh.	Wm. A. Beadle.	Silas A. Clark.	Sam'l W. Haines.	Sam. R. Tregellas.	Samuel White.	Horace Maxwell.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y. or Phil.	N.Y.	N.Y. or Balt.	N.Y.	N.Y.	All p'nts.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y. or Balt.	N.Y. or Phil.	N.Y. or Phil.	
2.25	2.22 2.25 1.92 1.72																1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
																	6
																	7
																	8
		1.10															9
																	10
.154																	11
.128																	12
																	13
																	14
																	15
																	16
																	17
																	18
																	19
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																	42
1.15																	43
1.17																	44
1.17																	45
1.20																	46
1.35																	47
																	48
																	49
																	50
																	51
																	52
																	53
																	54
.75																	55
																	56
																	57
																	58
																	59
																	60
																	61
																	62
																	63

b Net.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertise-

[Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. F. Pipey.	T. Hinchman.	Jabe O. King.	R. A. Robbins.	William E. Tefft.	Edw. J. Chaffee.	Samuel B. Brown.	Thomas G. Hood.
				Points of delivery.							
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	(?)	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed doz.	1,023	1,110	.87	.80	.82½	.82	.93	.72½	.74	.82
2				.87	.85	.82½	.97	.91	.60	.75	.90
3					.90		.90		.82½	1.04½	
4					.95		.90		.85	1.04½	
5							.87		.65	.82½	
6										.82½	
7	Socks, men's, cotton, medium doz.	717	750	.62		.71	.67	.72	.65	.60	.....
8				.71		.71	.74	.72½	.60	.57	
9				.82			.74		.60	.62	
10							.80		.65	.63½	
11							.80		.62½	.64½	
12										.60	
13	Socks, men's, woolen, medium doz.	1,763	1,900	2.19	2.30	1.47	1.55	2.42	.....	1.74	1.69
14				2.19		1.87	1.80	2.40		1.89	1.84
15						1.87	1.97	2.36		1.94	1.99
16						2.23				2.04	2.08
17						2.09				2.32	2.36
18						2.34				2.34	2.60
19	Winseys yds.	3,375	3,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½
20				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09½
21	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply lbs	639	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70½	.....	.56½	.....
22				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....
23				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Yarn, gray, 3-ply doz.	209	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....	.53	.....
25				.....	.....	.....	.....	.59	.....	.56½	.....
26				.....	.....	.....	.....	.89	.....	.....	.....
<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>											
27	Hose, women's, cotton, cardinal, regular sizes, 8, 8½, 9, 9½ doz.	70	70	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....	.....	1.50	.....
28				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....
29	Leggins, 23-in., 27-in., 29-in. doz.	8	8	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.25	4.25
30				.....	.....	.....	5.90	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLASS 3.—COTTON GOODS. (Deliverable

31	Bed-quilts 16,767	12,087	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	1.24	.....
32		5,000	.....	.....	.....	1.32½	.....	.....	1.30	.....
33			.....	.....	.....	1.36	.....	.....	1.32	.....
34			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	.....
35			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.61	.....
36			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.64	.....
37			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Bed-ticking, medium... yds.	21,515	12,600	.....	.....	.12½	.11½	.....	.09	.10½
39			12,600	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.09	.09
40				.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.10½	.11½
41				.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.10½	.10½
42				.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.10½	.11½
43				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11½	.13½
44				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12½
45				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½
46	Calico, standard prints, 64x64 yds.	125,760	131,500	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.04½	.04½
47				.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.04½	.04½
48				.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.04½	.04½
49				.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.04½	.04½
50				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.06½

665,000 yards only.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Sam'l R. Tregellas.	Alex. M. Brown.	E. E. Eames.	Jno. Wamaker.	James R. Michael.	Samuel Welsh.	George F. Victor.	T. A. Ashburner.	Wm. T. Biedler.	E. B. Woolworth.	M. H. Marcus & Brother.	Joseph S. Latimer.	Abraham Mayer.	Ed. H. Hamilton.	Edw'd A. Palmer.	Peter H. McNulty.	
Points of delivery.																
N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	(3)	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
.65	.79	.75	1.05													1
.82½	.96		.97½													2
1.05																3
.81																4
.81½																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
																12
	1.68			1.36												13
	1.74			1.95												14
	1.98			2.30												15
	2.24			3.07												16
	2.54			3.10												17
				2.45												18
					.10½	α. 09 ⁸⁴ / ₁₀₀	.09 ⁷³ / ₁₀₀	.10 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀								19
								.10 ⁹⁷ / ₁₀₀								20
	.62								.75							21
	.72½								.65							22
									.60							23
	.54								.70							24
									.60							25
																26
																27
																28
																29
																30

packed in quantities as required.)

	1.29		1.15		.99		1.23	1.25	1.37½	1.33	1.29		31
	1.39		1.25		1.04		1.32	1.32½	1.50	1.33	1.35		32
			1.35		1.11½		1.43½	1.37½	1.32½	1.28	1.36		33
			1.46		1.33		1.39	1.37½	1.25		1.36		34
			1.65		1.31		1.46		1.17½		1.42		35
			1.67		1.39		1.47½		1.30				36
									1.35				37
	.10												38
													39
													40
													41
													42
													43
													44
													45
													46
													47
													48
													49
													50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertise-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel R. Tre-	Theapolis A.	Wm. T. Biedler.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Saml. B. Brown.	R. A. Robbins.	Edw. E. Eames.
				gellas.	Ashburner.					
				Points of delivery.						
				N. Y.	N. Y. or Phil.	N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Canton flannel, brown, heavy			Cts.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
2	 yds..	30, 805	32,100	c11½	9.84	8.52	9.62	9.19	10	10.35
3				d8½	9.15	9.35	8.31	9.24	10½	
4					8.15	10.46	9.06	9.95		
5					9.74	11.49		9.98		
6					10.46					
7	Cheviot do....	8, 135	5,500		7.62	6.60	7.37	9.44	8½	8½
8			5,500		8.95	7.51		8.44	8½	
9					9.25	7½				
10					9.75	8				
11					7.15					
12					8.85					
13					10.15					
14	Cotton, knitting, white, me-									
15	diu..... lbs..	160	170					32½	a34	
16	Cotton bats, full net weight									
17	 lbs..	565	565						9½	
18									10½	
19	Crash, linen, medium ... yds..	12, 990	14,500			9.99	8.55	7	8½	6.72
20						9.10		8.90	9	7.45
21						7.49		8.24	10	8.23
22						7.23		8.70	10½	8.68
23						6.91		8.87	8	8.94
24	Denims, blue do....	19, 615	20,400		14.06	10.97	12.86	10.78	10.47	10.47
25					12.49	12.49	12.36	11.94	12	11½
26					11.47			11.77		13
27					12.80			12.24		
28					14.86			12.39		
29										
30										
31	Drilling, indigo blue... do...	6, 975	7,300		9.59	9	9.74	9.09		9½
32					9.40	9½				
33					9.24					
34					9.31					
35	Drilling, slate do....	6, 090	4,070			6	5.50	5.80		
36			4,070			6½		6.60		5.50
37										
38										
39										
40	Duck, standard, not less than									
41	8 ounces per yard, free from									
42	all sizing yds..	49, 800	50,800		12.35	12.22			11.9	
43					10.74	12.61			11.7	
44						11.42				
45	Gingham, medium... do....	238, 205	251,000		6.25	6.43	6.36	6.23	6.47	7
46					6.50	6.88	6.61	6.19		8
47					7.45	7.21	6.74	6.27		
48	Handkerchiefs, large size									
49	 doz..	2, 460	2,590	95			71½	61½		b4½
50				73			61½	67.45		b5½
51				60						
52	Handkerchiefs, large size,									
53	white, linen doz..	117	141					119	110	b9½
54								128	120	
55								139	140	
56								149		
57	Kentucky jeans, medium. yds	17, 250	18,900		24.96			18.47	16	18½
58					15.25				19½	20
59									19½	21½
60									22½	
61									18	
62									25	
63										

a 34 cents per trade pound of 14 ounces.

b Each.

c 11,000 yards.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing goods for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Thos. G. Hood.	Jno. Wannamaker.	Samuel Welsh.	Alex. M. Brown.	Ferdinand Reiss.	Sterling H. Warner.	Wm. F. Pippey.	Geo. F. Victor.	Robt. H. W. Rowe.	Greenleaf K. Sheridan.	James W. Cooke.	Peter H. McNulty.	C. L. Jacobus.	Lewis Season-good.	Tullahoma Wool-en Mills.	Isaac Alder.	R. A. Allison.	Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	St. L.	
Cts.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
9.21																	1
9.71																	2
9.69																	3
10.97																	4
9.22																	5
9.94																	6
8.44	6½	6.90															7
9.44	7.21																8
7.59																	9
																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
			32	33	30												14
		10½															15
		11½															16
7.98						8.09											17
8.18																	18
8.20																	19
8.44																	20
																	21
																	22
14.48		10					11.85										23
12.36		11 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀															24
11.86																	25
10.21																	26
11.19																	27
11.97																	28
12.34																	29
9.11	8½	9½															30
9.10	8½																31
																	32
																	33
																	34
7.68		7.41															35
6.44																	36
6.94																	37
5.69																	38
5.48																	39
																	40
								11.98	12½								41
								10.74									42
																	43
7.35							7.80	6.74		5.79	7.10	6½					44
6.96							6.39	6½			7½	6½					45
6.49								6½									46
6.05																	47
																	48
54.74		65	48.03		64½												49
67.48			61½														50
																	51
		e125	87½														52
		e130	974														53
		e135	104														54
		e145	137														55
		e155	1.44														56
		e170	148½														57
19.95						22.7							23½	35	22½	23½	58
21.72						20.7							24½	30	22½		59
21.94													25	25	22½		60
23.7													21½	23			61
28.48													21½				62
													18½				63

d 21,000 yards.

e No sample.

f A few pinks for school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertise-

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Samuel Welsh.	Samuel B. Brown.
				N. Y.	N. Y.
				Cents.	Cents.
1	Linen, table.....yds.	1,419	1,850	32½	31.10
2					30.46
3					30.79
4					
5	Mosquito-bar.....do.	1,695	1,750		
6	Oil-cloth, table.....do.	3,235	3,800	23½	
7					
8					
9	Sheeting, ½, bleached, standard, medium.....do.	21,410	24,600		6.74
10					7.14
11					7.28
12					7.12
13					7.34
14					
15	Sheeting, ½, brown, standard, heavy.....do.	231,785	239,000		6.49
16					6.59
17					6.55
18					
19					
20	Shirting, calico.....do.	4,100	5,000		4.24
21					
22	Shirting, hickory.....do.	11,125	12,300		8.45
23					8.70
24					8.90
25					
26					
27	Warp, cotton, loom, blue.....lbs.	40	140		
28	Warp, cotton, loom, white.....do.	40	90		
29	Wicking, candle.....do.	75	87	18	
30	<i>Additional for Carlisle school.</i>				
31	Silesia, colors, slate (1 piece light blue).....yds.	1,200	1,200	6.85	6.70
32				7½	
33				9½	
34	Canvas, tailor's.....do.	750	750	10	9.10
35				14	10.49
36				16½	
37					
38					
39	Gingham, prodigy check.....do.	5,000	5,000	9.3	8.49
40					8.80
41					9.09
42	Gingham, Lancaster, 4 patterns, half light and half medium colors.....yds.	3,000	3,000		6.97
43	Wadding (in sheets) black.....doz.	50	67	22½	
44	Seersucker, blue.....yds.	2,000	2,000	9	8.44
45					
46	Sheeting, brown, ¾.....do.	2,500	2,500	14½	11.38
47					12.44
48					
49					
50	Sheeting, bleached, ¾.....do.	100	100	15½	15
51					
52					
53					
54					
55	Sheeting, bleached, 1½.....do.	100	100	27	22½
56					
57					
58					
59	Oil-cloth, pebble duck, 42-in.....do.	175	175		
60	Oil-cloth, pebble duck, 54-in.....do.	75	75		
61					

a 100,000 yards.

b All.

c No sample.

d ½.

e ½.

ment of March 10, 1887, for furnishing goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	Edward E. Eames.	Thomas G. Hood.	James R. Michael.	John Early.	T. A. Ashburner.	Wm. S. Buddington.	Wm. T. Biedler.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Robt. H. W. Rowe.	Jno. Wannamaker.	Albert Flagler.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	Melville Lindsay.	
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All p'ts.	N. Y. or Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
29	27.44	28 $\frac{1}{2}$												1
31	30.48	30.44												2
34	32.47	30.48												3
35	38.49													4
			6											5
24.9	15			f17$\frac{1}{2}$										6
34.9	16 $\frac{3}{4}$													7
	18 $\frac{3}{4}$													8
8	6	7.44			8.42	7.47	7.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.21						9
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.09			8.23	7.48	7.84	7.40						10
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.19			8.29	8.33								11
		7.23			7.24	7.61								12
		6.63			7.24	7.49								13
					7.24									14
		6.61			6.59	6.76	6.31	a6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					15
		6.23			6.41	6.93	6.49	b6.73						16
		6.48			6.76		6.70							17
		6.46												18
		6.44												19
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.99					4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.24		3.83				20
								4.49		4.31				21
7.7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.93			8.92		8.88	9.27	7.35					22
		8.67					7.70	8.99						23
		9.86						9.45						24
		8.43						9.45						25
		7.93												26
24														27
22														28
22				20							19			29
											20			30
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		6.71					7.47							31
9 $\frac{1}{2}$		8.47					10.23							32
		7.97					10.89							33
6 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$					20							34
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		9.90					18							35
9 $\frac{1}{2}$		9.20					17							36
10 $\frac{1}{2}$							15							37
9 $\frac{1}{2}$														38
8.97	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.48												39
		8.47												40
		8.36												41
							c7.19			6.85				42
														43
							7.79							44
							9.39							45
	13	12.98					c13 $\frac{1}{2}$							46
		11.97					c15							47
		15.71					c16							48
							c17							49
	14$\frac{1}{2}$	14.97					c13 $\frac{1}{2}$							50
		13.24					c15							51
		16.48					c16							52
							c17							53
	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.74					20							54
		22.44					22 $\frac{1}{2}$							55
		20.89					25							56
							27 $\frac{1}{2}$							57
24 $\frac{1}{2}$														58
29 $\frac{1}{2}$														59
												c25	d23 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
												c29 $\frac{1}{2}$	c28 $\frac{1}{2}$	61

f Per running yard; $\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide; put up in rolls of 12 yards each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4. CLOTHING. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elkan Naum- berg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Christian Schep- plin.	Chas. Goodman.	Caspar J. Gold- berg.	A. S. August.	Simon Meyer.
				Points of delivery.						
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Blouses, lined, heavy, 32 to 46, satinnet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....	1,885	2,072	1.92	2.12	1.95	1.94	b2.08	2.00	1.98
2				1.94	2.30	2.00	2.12	b2.13	2.27	2.06
3				2.10		2.10	2.35	b2.11	2.27	2.15
4				2.15		2.15	2.39	b2.10	2.30	2.17
5				2.20		2.32		b2.09	2.30	2.24
6									2.49	2.23
7									2.49	
8									2.56	
9									2.49	
10									2.49	
11									2.56	
12										
13	Blouses, brown duck, lined, 32 to 46.....	2,135	2,271							
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										
39										
40										
41										
42										
43	Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 32 to 46.....	2,300	2,450							
44										
45										
46										
47										
48										
49	Coats, sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, satinnet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....	9,094	2,410	2.05	2.26	2.00	2.08		2.06	2.15
50				2.22	2.33	2.06	2.24		2.42	2.16
51			2,410	2.30	2.59	2.16	2.44		2.42	2.17
52			3,500	2.44		2.22	2.58		2.43	2.19
53				2.42		2.30			2.64	2.35
54				2.51		2.37			2.67	2.38
55				2.65					2.64	
56				2.63					2.62	
57				2.50					2.68	
58			3,500	2.84						
59										
60										
61										
62										

d Samples of different fancy and plain flannel linings and different colors of jeans attached to sample coats at same price, if preferred. Will also agree to make coats heavier with wadding or canvas, at same price, if preferred.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																		Number.
St. L. or N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Balt. or N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or N.Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	
a2.07	1.98	2.09	2.06	1.88	2.05	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.84	1
a1.70	2.02	2.13	2.08	2.06	2.08	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	2.06	2.14	2.10	2.23	2.11	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	2.06	2.15		2.25	2.12	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	2.10	2.25			2.14		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	2.12	2.35			2.20		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	2.12						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	2.18						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	2.17						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	2.22						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	2.18						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	2.22						.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12½	1.14	1.00	1.44	1.20	1.05	1.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
							1.10	.96	1.55	1.15		1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
							1.25	1.06	1.67	1.16		1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
							1.15	.99	1.80	1.17		1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
							1.36	1.08	1.74	1.26		1.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
							1.08	.93	1.80	1.23		1.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
							1.05	.90	1.71	1.16		1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
							1.20	1.00	1.65	1.11		1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
							1.09	.95	1.68	1.14		1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
							1.30	1.02	2.07	1.13		1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
							.99		1.41	1.21		1.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
							.96		1.35	1.18		1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
							1.14		1.47	1.08		1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
							1.03		1.53	1.05		1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
							1.16		1.71	1.09		.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
									1.62	1.07		1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
									1.71½	1.18		1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
									1.62½	1.15		1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
									1.50				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
									1.59				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
									1.95				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
									1.32				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
									1.27				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
									1.38				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
									1.29				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
									1.56				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
									1.65				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
									1.48				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
									1.54				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
									1.56½				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.94	.63	.52	.87½	.59½	.....	.69	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
							.57	.44	.72½	.57		.60	.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
							.48½		.62	.51		.54	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
										.52			.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
										.48			.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
										.42			.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	2.05	2.12	2.22	1.95	2.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.08	c1.84	1.98	1.99	49
.....	2.12	2.20	2.23	2.12	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.14	c1.93	1.97	2.37½	50
.....	2.14	2.28	2.31	2.22	2.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.19	c2.19	1.96		51
.....	2.19	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.24	c2.21	1.78		52
	2.21	2.39	2.06	2.54	2.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.28	c2.32	1.77		53
	2.23	2.43	2.08	2.58	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.34	c2.35	1.76		54
	2.30		2.10			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.38				55
	2.32		2.12½			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					56
	2.33		2.14			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					57
.....	2.29		2.16			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					58
	2.31		2.24			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					59
	2.32		2.26			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					60
			2.28			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					61
			2.30			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					62

a No satinet.

b Samples of different fancy and plain flannel linings and different colors of jeans attached to sample blouses, at same price, if preferred.

c 3,000 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac Wallach.	S. L. Laderer.	Solomon Well.
				Points of delivery.		
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Coats, sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46	5,041	4,737 500	1.40	1.38	1.77
2				1.55	1.32	1.95
3				1.50	1.49	1.89
4				1.74	1.40	1.98
5				1.71	1.50	1.98
6				1.90	1.26	1.86
7				1.38	1.21	1.95
8				1.65	1.36	1.98
9				1.62	1.29	1.88
10				1.80	1.41	2.04
11				1.35		2.55
12				1.32		1.74
13				1.55		1.60
14				1.52		1.68
15				1.74		1.92
16						1.95
17						1.74½
18						1.94
19						1.82
20						1.94½
21						2.38
22						1.68
23						1.52
24						1.60
25						1.56
26						1.71
27						1.89
28						1.67
29						1.91
30						1.90
31	Coats, sacks, men's, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46.....	2,110	2,175	.88	.74	1.10
32				.84	.61	.95
33				.72		.84
34						
35						
36						
37	Coats, sack, blue, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'	91	101			
38						
39						
40	Coats, sack, dark-blue kersey, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'	727	585			
41						
42						
43			210			
44						
45	Overalls, brown duck, boys', 10 to 18 years.....pairs.	2,265	3,053			.39½
46						.36
47						.38
48						.33
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.													Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
A. B. Elfelt.	Solomon Moses.	H. W. King & Co.	Hyman Blum.	E. A. Brown.	S. R. Tregellas.	Elkan Naumberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Simon Meyer.	Moses Stern.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Henry Bernheim.	Emanuel Wallach.	
a1.78	1.60	1.20	1.83										1
a2.50	1.56	1.37½	1.68										2
a2.30	1.59		1.58										3
a1.66	1.62		1.76										4
a2.33	1.80		1.74										5
a2.20	1.77		2.31										6
	1.59		1.71										7
	1.54		1.44										8
	1.58		1.50										9
	1.60		1.65										10
	1.75½		1.62										11
	1.73		2.21										12
	1.47		1.44										13
	1.44		1.38										14
	1.45		1.35										15
	1.50		1.59										16
	1.62		1.56										17
	1.59		2.10										18
													19
													20
													21
													22
													23
													24
													25
													26
													27
													28
													29
													30
	.90	.74	.93	.89	.50								31
	.87		.88		.58½								32
	.75		.75										33
	.70												34
	.66												35
	.60												36
						6.58	6.47						37
							7.79						38
							7.97						39
						4.33	5.32	5.49		5.30			40
						4.60	5.45	5.58					41
							5.51		5.39				42
							5.59		5.03				43
							5.89		5.50				44
		.35	.42		.36½						.33½	.39	45
			.34		.39						.36	.36	46
			.37		.38							.31	47
			.33		.42½							.36	48
												.33	49
												.29	50
												.42	51
												.45	52
												.38½	53
												.32½	54
												.42	55
												.36	56
												.30½	57
												.34	58
												.27½	59
												.32	60
												.25	61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Weill.	Henry Bernhelm.	Emanuel Wallach.	H. W. King & Co.
				Points of delivery.			
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chic.
1	Overalls, brown duck, men's.....pairs.	8,929	9,575	.46	.39 ¹ / ₂	.44 ¹ / ₂	.40
2				.39 ¹ / ₂	.42 ¹ / ₂	.41	.48 ¹ / ₂
3				.42 ¹ / ₂		.35	
4				.37 ¹ / ₂		.42	
5						.39	
6						.48	
7						.33	
8						.50 ¹ / ₂	
9						.43 ¹ / ₂	
10						.36	
11						.47 ¹ / ₂	
12						.40 ¹ / ₂	
13						.34	
14						.39	
15						.31	
16						.36 ¹ / ₂	
17						.28	
18	Overcoats, boys', 10 to 18 years, satinnet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	2,576	2,656				
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32	Overcoats, boys', brown duck, lined, 10 to 18 years.	866	761	1.86			
33			150	1.95			
34				1.98			
35				1.98			
36				1.96			
37				1.92			
38				1.99			
39				1.83			
40				1.95 ¹ / ₂			
41				2.67			
42				1.80			
43				1.74			
44				1.83			
45				1.86			
46				1.86			
47				1.82			
48				1.89			
49				1.97			
50				1.77			
51				1.92 ¹ / ₂			
52				2.52			
53				1.72			
54				1.68			
55				1.78			
56				1.65			
57				1.79			
58				1.83			
59				1.76			
60				1.91			
61				1.89			
62	Overcoats, boys', brown duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years	200	200	1.20			
63				1.14			
64				.96			

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Hyman Blun.	S. R. Tregellas.	Elkan Naumberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Christian Schepflin.	H. S. Livingston.	A. S. August.	Simon Meyer.	A. T. Hochstadter.	J. S. August.	Moses Stern.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Chas. L. Bernheim.	L. Lowenthal.	Isaac Wallach.	S. L. Laderer.	Solomon Moses.	Number.
N. Y.	N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
.45	.40																1
.39	.42																2
.41	.41																3
.36	.47																4
																	5
																	6
																	7
																	8
																	9
																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
																	14
																	15
																	16
																	17
		2.56	2.62	2.65	2.68	2.57	2.70	2.47	2.26	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.36				18
		2.56	2.77	2.87	2.70	2.57	2.52	2.50	2.31	2.58	2.57	2.58	2.49				19
		2.70	2.95		2.77	2.65	2.60	2.62½	2.24	2.61	2.61	3.68	2.67				20
		2.70			2.89	2.76	2.62	2.85	2.39	2.69	2.63	2.65					21
		2.84				2.67	2.71	3.10	2.48	2.77	2.63	2.68					22
						2.74	2.75		2.39	2.78	2.60	2.74					23
						2.96			2.48		2.65						24
						2.94			2.48		2.65						25
						2.87			2.55		2.60						26
						2.96			2.57		2.70						27
						2.87			2.65		2.68						28
						2.94			2.57		2.70						29
1.86											2.72						30
1.77																	31
1.65														1.71	1.50	1.74	32
1.81														1.65	1.45	1.71	33
1.79														1.90	1.58	1.71	34
2.34														1.80	1.53	1.72	35
1.74														1.98	1.60	1.89	36
1.71														1.62	1.41	1.86	37
1.68														1.56	1.36	1.71	38
1.78														1.81	1.40	1.68	39
1.76														1.74	1.34	1.68	40
2.25														1.90	1.52	1.69	41
1.65														1.53		1.83	42
1.59														1.50		1.80	43
1.53														1.71		1.68	44
1.63														1.65		1.65	45
1.61														1.80½		1.65	46
2.16																1.67	47
																1.80	48
																1.77	49
																	50
																	51
																	52
																	53
																	54
																	55
																	56
																	57
																	58
																	59
																	60
1.17																	61
1.14½														1.13	.96	1.14	62
1.00														1.10	.87	1.11	63
														.96		1.02	64

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in black type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis Seasongood.	Elkan Naumberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Rudolph M. Myers.	Christian Schepflin.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Overcoats, men's, sack, assorted sizes, medium quality	6,542	-----	<i>f</i> 3.69	3.14	3.47	3.89	<i>a</i> 3.50
2				<i>f</i> 3.79	3.40	3.89	3.14	<i>a</i> 3.60
3				<i>f</i> 3.71	3.45			<i>a</i> 3.70
4			6,000	<i>f</i> 3.73	3.59			<i>a</i> 3.75
5			564	<i>f</i> 4.08	3.73			
6				<i>f</i> 4.23				
7				<i>f</i> 3.72				
8				<i>f</i> 3.74				
9				<i>f</i> 3.87½				
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22	Overcoats, men's sack, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes	4,210	-----					
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28			350					
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41			3,912					
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								
52	Overcoats, men's, sack, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes	500	500					
53								
54								

a Either Nos. 3 or 4 will be furnished, if desired, with black linings, same as in No. 1, for 10 cents less for overcoat.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles Goodman.	Jos. Tronstein.	Simon Meyer.	Louis Blun.	L. Lowenthal.	J. S. August.	Moses Stern.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	L. M. Leon.	Charles L. Bernheim.	Isaac Wallach.	S. L. Laderer.	Solomon Weill.	A. B. Elfelt.	Solomon Moses.	Hyman Blun.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
2.47	3.44	3.38	3.54	b3.30	4.19	3.50	3.22	3.30	3.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
3.42	3.08	3.40	3.69	c3.46	4.19	3.59	3.25	d 3.64	3.61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
3.79	-----	3.57	3.87	-----	4.24	3.60	3.27	3.69	3.63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
3.89	-----	3.60	4.49	-----	4.24	3.64	3.47	3.74	3.71	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
4.07	-----	3.64	3.94	-----	-----	3.66	3.46	d 3.85	3.72	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5
4.12½	-----	3.76	4.56	-----	-----	3.76	3.48	4.01	3.73	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6
							3.50									7
							3.35									8
							3.38									9
							3.40									10
							3.48									11
							3.52									12
							3.54									13
							3.59									14
							3.65									15
							3.67									16
							3.69									17
							3.60									18
							3.63									19
							3.68									20
							3.70									21
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.40	2.19	3.00	e3.04	2.91	3.09	22
										2.25	2.12	3.21	e3.50	2.70	2.70	23
										2.67	2.30	3.24	e3.00	2.67	2.40	24
										2.58	2.20	3.45	e2.86	2.82	2.67	25
										2.73	2.28	3.27	e3.10	3.15	2.61	26
										2.31	2.07	3.42	e3.00	3.00	3.30	27
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.19	2.00	3.50	-----	2.82	2.73	28
										2.55	2.18	3.15	-----	2.61	2.55	29
										2.46	2.09	3.30	-----	2.64	2.28	30
										2.61	2.16	4.05	-----	2.70	2.52	31
										2.19	-----	2.88	-----	3.06	2.49	32
										2.04	-----	2.50	-----	2.97	3.10	33
										2.43	-----	2.70	-----	2.53	2.39	34
										2.34	-----	2.61	-----	2.43	2.25	35
										2.54	-----	2.91	-----	2.49	2.19	36
												3.15	-----	2.55	2.43	37
												2.93	-----	2.88	2.40	38
												3.09	-----	2.79	3.00	39
												3.03	-----			40
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.45	-----	-----	-----	41
												2.67	-----	-----	-----	42
												2.70	-----	-----	-----	43
												2.76	-----	-----	-----	44
												2.75	-----	-----	-----	45
												2.73	-----	-----	-----	46
												2.90	-----	-----	-----	47
												2.67	-----	-----	-----	48
												2.94	-----	-----	-----	49
												3.35	-----	-----	-----	50
												2.54	-----	-----	-----	51
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.71	1.50	2.01	2.02	1.80	2.07	52
										1.59	1.35	1.74	1.81	1.62	1.86	53
										1.47	-----	1.59	-----	1.47	1.50	54

b 1,300.

c 1,500.

d 2,000.

e 1,210.

f Samples of different linings and colors of jeans attached to sample coats. Samples Nos. 1 and 2, which lining I will furnish on all, at same price, if preferred.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elkan Naum- berg.	L. M. Horn- thal.	Rudolph M. Myers.	H. S. Living- ston.	Jos. Tronu- stein.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.
1	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors..pairs.	4,240	4,540	.99	.97	1.34	.99	1.04
2				1.07	1.09	1.56	1.02	1.03
3					1.29	1.56	1.09	1.02
4						1.56		.94
5						1.34		.93
6								.92
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, lined..do..	1,267	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, un- lined.....pairs.	962	1,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40								
41								
42								
43								
44	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, sati- net or Kentucky jeans, dark colors .....pairs.	1,640	1,749	.85	.79	1.16	.85	.....
45				.95	.86	1.32	.91	
46					.93	1.32	.94	
47						1.32		
48						1.16		
49								
50								
51								
52								
53								
54								
55	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, lined..do..	406	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56								
57								
58								
59								
60								
61								
62								
63								
64								
65								
66								
67								
68								
69								
70								

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																				Number.
N. Y.	St. L. or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1.19	1.05	.91	.89	1.05	.88	1.07	.80	1.06	1.02	.88	.69	1.20	1.02							1
1.20	.98	1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92	1.08	.90	1.08	.98	1.07		.91	.81	.90								2
1.22	.85	1.14	.95	1.15	1.08	1.11		1.09		.93	.92									3
		1.15		1.20	1.10	1.17		1.15		.93	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$									4
				1.20	1.14	1.18		1.16		.99										5
				1.26	1.16	1.20		1.19												6
				1.39	1.18															7
				1.39	1.20															8
					1.25															9
					1.27															10
					1.29															11
					.93		.90				.98 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.07	.93	1.04	.95	1.12		12
					.97									1.03	.90	1.20	1.08	1.08		13
					1.00									1.14	.99	1.17	1.08	1.04		14
														1.10	.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	1.11	1.14		15
														1.27	1.00	1.35	1.26	1.17		16
														1.02	.87	1.25	1.23	1.60		17
														.97	.84	1.41	.93	1.07		18
														1.08	.91	1.32	1.05	1.04		19
														1.05	.86	1.38	1.05	1.01		20
														1.21	.94	.98	1.08	1.06		21
														.93		1.12	1.20	1.08		22
														.90		1.10	1.17	1.53		23
														1.06		1.20	.88	1.02		24
														1.00		1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.99	1.00		25
														1.13		1.23	.99	.96		26
																1.29	1.01	1.05		27
																1.27	1.16	1.06		28
																1.31	1.14	1.45		29
																.95				30
																1.07				31
																1.05				32
																1.16				33
																1.19				34
																1.17				35
																1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$				36
																1.24				37
																1.26				38
											.71			.52	.40	.63		.54	.40	39
														.47	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.57		.45	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
														.40		.50		.40	.45	41
																		.48	.50	42
																				43
.81		.73	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85	.82	.84		.82		.77	.82		.81							44
.88		.84	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	.88	.84	.87		.86		.79	.63									45
		.91	.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	.90	.98	.91		.90		.81										46
		.93		.96	1.00	.94		.92		.81										47
				.95	1.04	.95		.93		.85										48
				.99	1.08			.94												49
				1.07	1.10															50
				1.07	1.12															51
					1.14															52
					1.16															53
					1.18															54
					.78						.72 $\frac{1}{2}$			.78	.74	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.89	.84		55
					.80									.74	.71	.90	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.86		56
					.85									.86	.79	.87	.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80		57
														.82	.73	.93	.85	.87		58
														.93	.78	.99	.90	.85		59
														.72	.67	.91	.84	.81		60
														.70	.64	.96	.80	.82		61
														.83	.72	.80	.81	.77		62
														.79	.69	.81	.82	.84		63
														.90	.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87	.87	.83		64
																.84				65
																.93				66
																.96				67
																.88				68
																.92				69
																.75				70

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac Wallach.	S. L. Laderer.	Solomon Weill.	Henry Bernheim.	Solomon Moses.	Hyman Blum.	S. R. Tregellas.	Elkan Naumburg.
				Points of delivery.							
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balt.	N. Y.
1	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, unlined pairs.	535	635	.36	.34	.42	.35	.38	.37½	.41	....
2				.32	.28	.35	.37	.34	.34		
3							.40				
4							.43				
5							.45				
6	Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, medium quality, satinnet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors.. pairs.	12, 117	12,739							.82	1.12
7										.96½	1.21
8										.98½	1.21
9										1.15	1.36
10										1.20½	1.36
11										1.40	1.36
12											1.39
13											1.43
14											1.58
15											1.59
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21	Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam ... pairs.	6, 029	6,131	1.20	1.08	1.30	1.15½	1.17	1.25	1.22	....
22				1.14	1.03	1.44½	1.22	1.27	1.20		
23				1.34	1.15	1.60	1.23½	1.24	1.17		
24				1.29	1.10	1.65	1.25	1.32	1.41		
25				1.49	1.16	1.53	1.27	1.50	1.44		
26				1.13	.96	1.62	1.29	1.47	2.00		
27				1.08	.92	1.68	1.30	1.12	1.14		
28				1.28	1.02	1.56		1.21	1.10		
29				1.26	.96½	1.69		1.17	1.05		
30				1.44	1.04	2.10		1.28	1.32		
31				1.02		1.35		1.46	1.35		
32				.99		1.20		1.41	1.90		
33				1.23		1.40		1.00	1.10		
34				1.19		1.52		1.10	1.06		
35				1.37		1.58		1.08	1.00		
36						1.47		1.18	1.23		
37						1.55		1.35	1.25		
38						1.60		1.37	1.83		
39						1.49					
40						1.62					
41						2.00					
42						1.30					
43						1.14					
44						1.34					
45						1.24					
46						1.46					
47						1.50					
48						1.41					
49						1.53					
50						1.51					
51	Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam . pairs.	1, 298	1,398	.62	.51	.75	.58	.63½	.63½	.75	....
52				.58½	.45	.63½	.63½	.62	.57		
53				.49		.59	.65½	.57	.51		
54	Pants, men's, blue, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, medium quality, officers'. pairs.	92	102								3.65
55											
56											
57	Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, medium quality, privates'..... pairs	751	586								3.06
58			233								3.06
59											

a Seams felled throughout; extra width across hips; linen hand-made button-holes. Each pair guaranteed.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

[illegible]

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis Seasongood.	L. M. Hornthal.	Christian Schepflin.	A. S. August.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors.....	1,754	1,000	a4.78	4.37	b3.98	4.64
2				a4.92	5.21	b4.20	4.57
3				a4.90	5.30	4.84	4.91
4				a5.74			4.82
5				a5.61			4.82
6				a5.49			4.90
7							4.90
8							4.82
9			1,200				4.64
10							4.57
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors	3,725	2,416		3.21	3.06	
23					3.33	3.32	
24			1,600		3.70		
25							
26							
27							
28							
29	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 10 to 18 years.....	1,616					
30							
31							
32							
33			1,687				
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50							
51							
52							
53							
54			100				
55							

a Plain and fancy flannel linings attached for coats and vests, if preferred, at same price.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis Seasingood.	L. M. Hornthal.	A. S. August.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	New York.	New York.
56	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined boys', 10 to 18 years	610	610	-----	-----	-----
57						
58						
59	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors	665	785	a3.48	2.79	3.17
60				a3.63	3.24	3.12
61				a3.61	3.33	3.17
62				a4.24		3.12
63				a4.18		3.17
64				a4.15		3.12
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						

a Samples of plain and fancy linings attached to sample coats, if preferred at same price.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service-- Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Simon Meyer.	A. F. Hochstadter.	L. Lowenthal.	J. W. Steiner.	Moses Stern.	Charles L. Bernheim.	Isaac Wallach.	S. L. Laderer.	Solomon Weill.	Solomon Moses.	Hyman Blum.	
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
						1.89	1.65	2.10	1.95	2.07	56
						1.77	1.37	1.95	1.86	1.89	57
						1.50		1.83	1.68	1.59	58
3.02	2.74	2.75	2.75	3.10	3.00						59
3.35	2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.60	3.37	3.20						60
3.39	2.99	2.84	2.60	3.46	3.29						61
	3.04		2.60		3.30						62
			3.10		3.34						63
			3.05		3.40						64
			3.00								65
			3.18								66
			3.17								67
			3.15								68
			3.16								69
			3.25								70
			3.25								71
			3.20								72
			3.40								73
			3.40								74
			3.55								75
			3.55								76
			3.55								77
			3.60								78
			3.60								79

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elkan Naumberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	H. S. Livingston.	Simon Meyer.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, Kentucky jeans, dark colors	2,052	1,000	2.15	2.12	2.15	2.27
2				2.18	2.22	2.22	2.34
3				2.30	2.35	2.32	2.38
4				2.32			2.42
5			1,248				2.47
6							2.61
7							
8	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 years	660					
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14			670				
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22			50				
23							
24	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys', 5 to 10 years	422	470				
25							
26	Shirts, calico, boys', assorted sizes	3,538	3,730				
27							
28							
29							
30	Shirts, calico, men's, assorted sizes	5,068	5,276				
31							
32							
33							
34	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes	6,915	7,923				
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes	13,883	14,547				
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							
50	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes	6,068	6,144				
51							
52							
53							
54							
55							
56							
57							

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

A. F. Hochstadter.	L. Lowenthal.	J. W. Steiner.	Moses Stern.	Chas. L. Bernheim.	Isaac Wallach.	S. L. Laderer.	Solomon Weill.	Solomon Moses.	Hyman Blun.	Michael Dryfoos.	Henry Bernheim.	Emanuel Wallach.	S. R. Tregellas.	Julius M. Myres.		
Points of delivery.																
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	Number.	
1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.91	2.18	2.28	2.23											1	
1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.99	2.25	2.36	2.25											2	
		2.26	2.44	2.31											3	
		2.28	2.49	2.32											4	
		2.29	2.55	2.40											5	
		2.30	2.59	2.48											6	
		2.32													7	
					1.65	1.59	1.80	1.79	1.70						8	
					1.61	1.55	1.86	1.70	1.74						9	
					1.83	1.70	1.83	1.70	1.65						10	
					1.80	1.62	1.89	1.77	1.86						11	
					1.98	1.71	1.92	2.01	1.83						12	
					1.56	1.50	1.79	1.68	1.65						13	
					1.51	1.44	1.98	1.65	1.68						14	
					1.74	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.53						15	
					1.71	1.54	1.70	1.71	1.79						16	
					1.83	1.61	1.77	1.98	1.77						17	
							1.74								18	
							1.80								19	
							1.89								20	
							1.71								21	
							1.92								22	
							1.65								23	
					1.14	1.11	1.26	1.23	1.25						24	
					1.07	1.00	1.14	1.14	1.11						25	
					.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19		26	
					.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.18	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19		27	
													.15		28	
					.20	.20	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$		.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$	.20$\frac{1}{2}$		29	
					.20	.20	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$		.21	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$		30	
													.20 $\frac{1}{2}$		31	
													.19		32	
					.22	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	.22		.23	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29	a. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	
					.23	.25	.25	.23		.24	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32		34	
					.24	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.24		.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27		35	
					.24	.22	.27	.25		.25	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22			36	
					.24	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26			.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26			37	
					.26	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28	.24			.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$			38	
					.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.31	.24 $\frac{1}{4}$			.31	.27			39	
						.27						.27			40	
					.27	.30	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26		.29	.28	.30	.26 $\frac{3}{4}$	b. 39	41	
					.28	.31	.30	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$		.31	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$		42	
					.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.29		.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.26	.23 $\frac{3}{4}$		43	
					.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.33	.31			.31	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$			44	
					.31	.32	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32			.32	.32			45	
					.33	.33	.35	.30			.40	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$			46	
					.36	.34	.38	.29 $\frac{3}{4}$			.40	.34			47	
						.34						.34			48	
					.44	.48	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43		.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	.45	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	49	
					.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	.50	.46		.48	.48	.48	.49	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	
					.51	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54	.49		.49	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.51	.61	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	
					.45	.50	.48	.44			.52	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.62		52	
					.49	.52	.51				.53	.49			53	
					.53	.51	.56				.57	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$			54	
					.45	.44	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$					.42			55	
					.49 $\frac{1}{2}$		.52								56	
															57	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Elkan Naumberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Simon Meyer.	Moses Stern.	I. N. Heidelberg.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Vests, men's, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches.....	4,972						
2								
3								
4			1,972					
5								
6								
7								
8								
9			3,065					
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31	Vests, men's, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches	750	750					
32								
33								
34	Vests, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'	93	100	2.09	1.95 2.15 2.23			
35								
36								
37	Vests, men's, dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'	751	586 210	1.38 1.42	1.60 1.67 1.69 1.75	1.50 1.52	1.53 1.51 1.54	1.59
38								
39								
40	<i>Additional for Carlisle school.</i>							
41	Pants, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 28 to 34 ..prs.	250	250					
42								
43								
44								
45								
46	Vests, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes, 28 to 34.....	610	610					
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								

b 28-inch.

c 30-inch.

d 28 to 34, assorted.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac Wallach.	Solomon Weill.	R. A. Robbins.	Ferdinand Reiss.	Samuel B. Brown.	E. E. Eames.	S. R. Tregellas.	S. L. Laderer.	A. B. Elfelt.	Solomon Moses.	H. W. King & Co.	Hyman Blum.		
Points of delivery.													
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Number.	
.75	.81											1	
.71	.86					.74	.70	.79	.78	.72	.84	2	
.80	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$					.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68	1.00	.75		.78	3	
.78	.90						.72	.92	.75		.72	4	
.87	.87						.69	.74	.73		.87	5	
.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	.89						.70	.97	.84		.84	6	
.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	.90						.66	.90	.81		1.05	7	
.77	.85						.64		.77		.78	8	
.75	.88						.67 $\frac{1}{2}$		.74		.72	9	
.84	1.05						.65		.70		.60	10	
.68	.78						.68		.75 $\frac{1}{2}$		.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
.66	.75								.80		.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	
.74	.82								.81		1.00	13	
.72	.83								.73		.75	14	
.79	.87								.70		.70	15	
	.79								.72		.66	16	
	.86								.73 $\frac{1}{2}$		.79	17	
	.87								.78		.78	18	
	.82								.77		.96	19	
	.85											20	
	1.02											21	
	.75											22	
	.70											23	
	.72											24	
	.73											25	
	.76											26	
	.78											27	
	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$											28	
	.79											29	
	.75											30	
.56	.63											31	
.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	.59						.48 $\frac{1}{2}$		.59	.61	.60	32	
.47	.54						.42		.57		.57	33	
									.52		.51	34	
												35	
												36	
												37	
												38	
												39	
												40	
		.35	.33	.37 $\frac{3}{8}$	b2.75							41	
		.40		.41	c3.00							42	
				.73	b3.75							43	
				.79	c4.00							44	
					d4.50							45	
		.35	.33	.39	e3.25							46	
		.35		.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	f3.50							47	
				.73	e4.25							48	
				.79	f4.50							49	
					d4.50							50	
					g3.50							51	

e 32-inch.

f 34-inch.

g 28 to 32 inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.) NOTE.—The sizes of boots and shoes, as stated, indicate a majority of the requirements, but prices given must include, in addition thereto, larger and smaller, and in proportion thereof, as the necessities of the service may demand.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jesse St. John.	Arthur G. Jones.	Bay State Shoe & Leather Company.	D. P. Morse.	Marcus Wise.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6... pairs..	2,844	3,100	1.54	1.53½	1.90	1.52	.....
2				1.49	1.50	1.65	1.57	
3					1.47½	a1.68		
4					1.45	1.53		
5						a1.55		
6						1.37		
7						a1.40		
8	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9... do..	4,681	5,034	2.19	2.20	2.35	2.19	2.19
9				2.14	2.18½	2.15	2.23	
10				2.11	2.15	2.00		
11				2.09	2.09	2.10		
12					2.05	1.67		
13					2.00	a1.70		
14	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 9..... do..	244	268	2.14	.....	.....	1.95	1.95
15				1.84	.....	.....		
16	Overshoes, arctics, assorted sizes..... do..	202	84	1.05	.....	.....	b.96	.95
17			64	e.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
18			20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19			6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20			28	f.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Overshoes, women's..... do..	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67½
22	Overshoes, misses'..... do..	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67½
23	Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6... do..	7,944	8,941	.95	1.00	.95	.....	.....
24				.92½	.96	.90	.....	.....
25				.80	.95	.....	.....	.....
26					.95	.....	.....	.....
27	Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13..... pairs..	3,889	4,399	.55	.52½	.57	.53	.....
28				.50	.50	.52	.....	.....
29				.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....
30				.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9... do..	12,146	13,373	1.15	1.09	1.17	.....	1.10
32				1.10	1.07	1.07½	.....	.....
33				1.09	1.18½	.....	.....	.....
34				.95	1.10	.....	.....	.....
35	Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2 do..	5,635	6,327	.65	.62½	.71	.58	.....
36				.62½	.60	.61	.....	.....
37				.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
38				.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 5 do..	13,982	15,303	.75	.74½	.86	.68	.....
40				.72½	.69	.73	.....	.....
41				.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
42				.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings... gross..	445	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings..... do..	546	662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Shoe-lasts, assorted sizes..... doz..	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Shoe-nails, assorted sizes..... lbs..	344	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Shoe-packs, boys', assorted sizes..... pairs..	1,409	1,409	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
54				.67½	.....	.....	.....	.....
55				.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes..... do..	3,750	3,750	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
57				.87½	.....	.....	.....	.....
58				.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes..... galls..	105	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Men's boots, sample No. 5, boys' boots, samples Nos. 2, 3, and 4, can be furnished without the patch on the front (that is, the fronts cut out of one piece) at the prices named with the letter a affixed, as follows: Men's boots, sample No. 5, \$1.70 without patch; boys' boots, sample No. 2, \$1.68 without patch; boys' boots, sample No. 3, \$1.55 without patch; boys' boots, sample No. 4, \$1.40 without patch. Men's boots, samples 3 and 4, and boys' boots, sample 3, can be furnished with front of same height, without the scallop, at the respective prices named.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Molville Lindsay.	T. H. Lowery.	R. A. Robbins.	Eugene H. Conk- lin.	W. E. Tefft.	Saml. R. Tregellas.	Ferdinand Reiss.	E. E. Eames.	Alex. M. Brown.	Albert Flagler.	John H. Wood- house.	S. B. Foot.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. P. or N. Y.	
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
1.89½												14
.94½												15
.77												16
c.78												17
d.44												18
.57												19
.27												20
.21												21
	.94											22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27
												28
												29
	1.07½											30
												31
												32
												33
	.63½											34
												35
												36
												37
	.73											38
												39
												40
												41
		.66	.64	.40	.50	.65	.58	.50½				42
		1.47			.40							43
		2.24										44
		.24	.20½	.20½	.25	.20	.31½	.21	.21½	.18		45
		.65		.31½	.20		.21	.31½		.20		46
		.62		.31½						.26		47
		.21										48
		i1.90	xi3.50									49
			.04									50
									.04½	.04		51
									.04½	.06		52
											h. 80	53
											g. 82	54
												55
											g. 86	56
											h. 84	57
												58
		.24										59

b Arctics, men's.

c Arctics, boys'.

d Arctics, children's.

e Arctics, women's.

f Arctics, misses'.

g New York.

h Saint Paul.

i 17 dozen awarded.

xi 17 dozen at per dozen pairs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number	CLASS 5—Continued. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Flagler.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	Eugene H. Conklin.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	New York.	New York.
	<i>Additional for Carlisle school.</i>					
1	Pincers, lasting, Clark's .....doz..	2-3	2-3			8.50
2	Pincers, steel, 7-inch.....pairs..	6	6			.29
3	Shoe-nails, brass, with head, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{6}{8}$.....lbs..	100	100	.20	.19	.18
4	Shoe-nails, Swede, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{8}{8}$, $\frac{10}{8}$.....lbs..	200	200	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06	.05
5				.06 $\frac{1}{4}$		
6	Shoe-tacks, 2-oz. and 3-oz.....lbs..	54	54	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12
7				.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Shoe-eyelets, long, black.....boxes..	30	30	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.07
9	Bristles.....lb..	1	1			7.00
10	Welt-trimmers.....	12	12			.45
11	Heel-shaves, No. 5.....	12	12			.55
12	Rasps, shoe, 8 and 9 inch.....doz..	3	3	a2.00		2.75
13				b2.28		2.75
14	Peg-wheels.....	6	6			.20

CLASS 6.—HATS AND CAPS. (Deliverable

1	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes ..	5,367	5,660			
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes..	7,741	7,955			
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15	Hats, boys's, wool, black, assorted sizes	8,487	9,156			
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Hats, men's, wool, black, assorted sizes.....	12,894	13,601			
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes.....	722	779			
28						
29						
30						

a 8-inch.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. S. Baylor.	Henry Zox.	H. Lichtenstein.	T. H. Lowery.	Wm. H. Hurlbut.	Alex. Caldwell.	C. H. Tenney.	Samuel Corn.	Henry Phillips.	George H. Clark.	Robert H. Savage.	
Points of delivery.											
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.....											1
.....											2
.....											3
.....											4
.....											5
.....											6
.....											7
.....											8
.....											9
.....											10
.....											11
.....											12
.....											13
.....											14

packed in quantities and sizes as required.)

.....	.27	.28	.30	.....	.....	.....	.25	.27	.19½	.....	1
.....	.27	.28	.27	.....	.....	.....	.25	.27	.19½	.....	2
.....	.27½	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.26	.19½	.....	3
.....	.27	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.26	.21	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.21	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.22	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.28	.30	.33	.....	.....	.....	.26	.29	.23	.....	8
.....	.28	.30	.30	.....	.....	.....	.27	.28	.23	.....	9
.....	.29	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.27	.23	.....	10
.....	.28	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.28	.25½	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.24	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.....	.26	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	14
.37½	.....	.....	.....	.36	.34	.26	.....	.....	.33½	.31	15
.39	.....	.....	.....	.35	.33	.26	.....	.....	.33½	.37½	16
.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.27	.....	.....	.37½	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.37½	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.37½	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37½	.....	20
.42½	.....	.....	.....	.40	.35	.38	.....	.....	.37½	.42	21
.45	.....	.....	.....	.38	.34	.35	.....	.....	.37½	.48½	22
.46	.....	.....	.....	.39	.33	.36	.....	.....	.37½	.....	23
.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.37½	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.37½	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37½	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.62½	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

6 9-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	CLASS 7. NOTIONS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.) NOTE.—In view of the limited total cost of various articles embraced in this class, all the articles except Cotton Maitre, Gilling Twine, Mirrors, Spool Cotton, and Linen Thread will be considered <i>in gross</i> , and award made accordingly, if deemed for the best interests of the service.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel B. Brown.	Ferdinand Reiss.	Sterling H. Warner.	W. E. Tefft.
				Points of delivery.			
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Buttons, coat, horn gross.	431	497	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.12	.....
2							
3							
4	Buttons, dress, vegetable ivory do..	485	648	.33 $\frac{3}{8}$	.30	.....	.....
5				.21 $\frac{1}{2}$			
6	Buttons, pants, metal do..	771	916	.04 $\frac{3}{8}$	.08	.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
7				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			
8							
9	Buttons, shirt, agate..... do..	996	1,153	.01 $\frac{99}{100}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.02 $\frac{1}{16}$
10							
11							
12							
13	Buttons, vest, horn do..	403	453	.09 $\frac{34}{100}$	.10	.10	.....
14							
15	Buttons, youth's, agate..... do..	745	896	.06 $\frac{7}{8}$	.08	.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
16				.05 $\frac{7}{8}$			
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23	Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing, medium doz.	1,621	1,757	.29	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39	.23
24				.37 $\frac{7}{8}$		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{75}{100}$
25				.32 $\frac{3}{8}$			.36 $\frac{1}{2}$
26							
27							
28							
29							
30	Combs, fine, R. H do..	1,322	1,451	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.16	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
31							.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
32							
33							
34	Cotton maitre, forseines, 36-thread, soft-laid. lbs.	650	660	.....	.20	.....	.....
35							
36	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 30 do..	729	830	.....	.64	.....	.....
37							
38							
39	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 35..... do..	504	506	.....	.76	.....	.....
40							
41							
42	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 40 do..	854	855	.....	.84	.....	.....
43							
44							
45	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality, pairs	1,753	50	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$
46				.74 $\frac{1}{2}$		.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
47				.73 $\frac{1}{2}$		.55	
48				.77			
49				.56$\frac{1}{2}$			
50	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat..... pairs.	200	1,740	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.44	.99
51				h.53$\frac{3}{8}$		.50	
52				.81		.55	
53				.81		.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	
54				.82 $\frac{7}{8}$		.80	
55						h.82$\frac{1}{2}$	
56	Hooks and eyes, white..... gross.	73	83	.08 $\frac{7}{8}$	.....	.....	.04 $\frac{75}{100}$
57				.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
58							.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
59	Mirrors, 10x12 inches, bevel frames, German plate doz.	101	104	.....	2.75	.....	.....
60							
61							
62							

a No. 1. *b* No. 2. *c* No. 3. *d* No. 4. *e* 363 gross. *f* 300 gross.
g I propose to furnish, if required, 1,753 pairs men's gloves and 200 pairs boys', at price named.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]													
Jno. Dungan.	R. A. Robbins.	Alexander M. Brown.	Albert Flagler.	E. E. Fames.	Emery N. Downs.	James R. Michael.	H. T. Wakeman.	Thos. G. Hood.	S. R. Tregellas.	Simon Schriver.	John Early.	Jas. K. Shaw.	
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balto.	N. Y.	All points	N. Y.	Number.
.20	a. 14	.12½											1
.20	b. 60												2
.28	c. 40												3
	d. 45												4
.32	.48	.21		.30									5
	.27	.32½											6
	.08½	.03½	.06½	.08									7
	.10	.04½	.07½										8
	.06												9
	.02½	.02½		.02½									10
	.02½												11
	.03												12
	.03												13
f. 14	.12	.10											14
e. 14	.48												15
k. 12½	.32												16
	.03	.06½		.06½									17
	.03	.06½											18
	.05												19
	.06												20
	.08												21
	.10												22
	.47	.22½	2.87	.48½		.34		.19½	.46				23
	.37	.27½	4.24	.57½		.22		.29½	.45				24
	.42	.32½	3.54	.53½				.31½	.53				25
	.36	.37	4.64	.98½				.36½					26
	.27	.38½	3.82	1.25									27
			4.21										28
			5.22										29
	.26	.15½	1.95	.20½		.17		.27					30
	.27	.15½	2.31	.22½				.29½					31
	.24½	.17½	2.62	.24½									32
	.25												33
	.21		.20½				.20½						34
			.21½										35
.68	.64		.64½		.65		.66	.80					36
	.77												37
	.62												38
.74	.69		.69½		.75		.72	.90					39
	.83												40
	.65												41
.82	.81		.80		.85		.83	1.00					42
	.99												43
	.72												44
		.60						.83		i. 36			45
		.79						.84		i. 33			46
		.82						.85					47
								.90					48
													49
									.90	g. 83			50
									.75	g. 48			51
									.50	g. 50			52
									.42				53
									.39				54
									.35				55
	.18	.06½											56
													57
													58
	2.90			3.87½			2.74				1.47	2.75	59
	3.15										2.19		60
											1.97		61
											2.57		62

h 870 pairs. i Sample skin to be regarded as part of my sample, and the goods required made of same quality of leather, which is genuine buck of superior quality. k Plenty.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Sam'l B. Brown.	Ferdinand Reiss.	W. E. Tefft.	S. R. Tregellas.
				New York.			N. Y. or Balt.
1	Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps, No. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10, and Betweens.....M..	336	370	1.04	1.00	1.19 ⁷³ / ₁₀₀	1.15
2				1.22 ¹ / ₂	1.20		
3				.99 ³ / ₄			
4				1.19 ¹ / ₂			
5				1.20			
6				1.31 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀			
7							
8	Needles, darning, medium sizes.....gross..	90	104	.88	.12 ¹ / ₂	1.85	.....
9						.93 ¹ / ₂	
10							
11	Needles, glovers'.....M..	75	75	2.74	3.50	2.34 ¹ / ₂	.....
12							
13	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes..gross..	25	34	.24	.35	.46 ¹ / ₂	.....
14						.26	
15	Needles, sack.....dozen..	37	46	.08	.15		.....
16				.11 ³ / ₄			
17	Needles, saddlers'.....do...	263	287	.02 ¹ / ₂	.02 ¹ / ₂		.....
18	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting..do...	482	522	.14 ³ / ₄	.15		.....
19	Needles, machine, "Singer".....do...	367	437	.09 ³ / ₄	.10		.....
20	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....packs..	594	637	.24 ⁴² / ₁₀₀	.25	.23 ¹ / ₂	.....
21				.21 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.23	.21	
22				.18 ²² / ₁₀₀	.21	.18 ³ / ₄	
23	Spool-cotton, standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown.....dozen..	5,503	6,647	.38 ¹ / ₂	.42 ¹ / ₂		.....
24				.50 ⁶ / ₁₀			
25				.47 ⁶ / ₁₀			
26				.51			
27				.51 ⁷ / ₁₀			
28				.39 ¹ / ₂			
29	Suspenders, medium.....pairs..	8,691	10,330	.14 ⁷ / ₈	.13	.11 ¹ / ₂	.20
30				.14 ⁹ / ₁₀	.12 ¹ / ₂	.14 ¹ / ₂	.19
31				.15 ¹ / ₂	.17	.15	.17
32				.17	.13 ¹ / ₂	.15	.16
33				.18	.19	.16	.15
34				.18 ¹ / ₂	.14	.17	
35				.18 ⁷ / ₈			
36	Tape-measures, medium.....dozen..	80	80	.18	.20	.20	.....
37							
38	Tape, white, cotton, medium widths.....pieces..	5,517	6,000	c13-16	.00 ⁷ / ₈	.00 ⁷ / ₈	.....
39				.01 ¹ / ₁₀	.01	.01 ¹ / ₂	
40				.01 ³ / ₁₀		.01 ¹ / ₂	
41							
42	Thimbles, closed.....dozen..	644	722	p.09 ¹ / ₂	.09		.....
43				p.06 ¹ / ₂			
44							
45	Thimbles, open.....do...	60	75	p.09 ¹ / ₂	.09	.05	.....
46				p.06 ¹ / ₂			
47	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ² / ₃ dark blue, ¹ / ₃ whitey-brown, standard Nos..lbs..	1,358	1,390	.83 ⁷ / ₈	.75		.....
48				.73 ⁷ / ₈	.85		
49				.93 ⁷ / ₈	.95		
50				.85			
51				.95			
52				1.05			
53	Thread, shoe, medium.....do...	377	400		1.00		.....
54					.54		
55					.35		
56							
57	Twine, sack.....do...	250	280		.18		.....
58					.19		
59					.20		
60					.20		
61							

a No. 30, dark blue, 75 cents
 b No. 35, dark blue, 85 cents
 c No. 40, dark blue, 95 cents
 d No. 30, whitey-brown, 75 cents..
 e No. 35, whitey-brown, 85 cents..
 f No. 40, whitey-brown, 95 cents..

²/₃ dark blue, ¹/₃ whitey-brown; standard numbers.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John Dougan.	R. A. Robbins.	Alex. M. Brown	Jas. R. Michael.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	Sterling H. Warner.	E. E. Eames.	John H. Wood-house.	Herbert F. Palmer.	Thos. G. Hood.	Emery M. Downs.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Dwight Tred-way.	H. T. Wake-man.	Number.
Points of delivery.															Number.
New York.								N. Y. or Chi.	New York.				St. L.	New York.	
.55	1.37	.95	1.10	.87											1
.70		1.12		1.14											2
.80		1.13		.42											3
.95		1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$		.70											4
		1.30		.84											5
				1.06											6
				1.28											7
.....	.14			.14											8
				.12 $\frac{1}{2}$											9
2.20	2.70	2.34		.30											10
		2.60		3.50											11
.....	.57			.27											12
				.18											13
				.09											14
		.92 $\frac{3}{4}$		.03	.80										15
	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$			.14 $\frac{1}{2}$											16
	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$											17
	.24	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$				.25	m.23 $\frac{1}{10}$								18
	.40	.20 $\frac{7}{10}$				.23	n.20 $\frac{1}{10}$								19
		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$				.20	o.18								20
															21
			.39												22
								g.45 $\frac{1}{4}$							23
								h.46 $\frac{1}{10}$	.43 $\frac{24}{100}$						24
															25
															26
															27
															28
	.13	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$				.13	j.15			.12 $\frac{3}{4}$					29
	.15	.14 $\frac{1}{4}$				.14	k.14			.14					30
	.16	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$				.16	l.13			.14 $\frac{3}{8}$					31
	.18	.16 $\frac{3}{8}$				.17				.14 $\frac{3}{4}$					32
		.17				.18				.16 $\frac{1}{2}$					33
		.22								.18					34
															35
	.3 $\frac{1}{2}$														36
	.5							.16							37
								.19							38
	.01	.01 $\frac{1}{10}$				.007 $\frac{7}{8}$	.01								39
	.01	.01 $\frac{22}{100}$				.01	.01 $\frac{1}{8}$								40
	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$						.01 $\frac{1}{4}$								41
	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$														42
.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		.07			.16								43
		.07		.22			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$								44
.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$													45
		.10 $\frac{1}{4}$		.07			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$								46
		.13 $\frac{1}{4}$		.22											47
a.75	.70														48
b.85	.70										.80				49
c.95	.90										.90				50
d.75	.80										1.00				51
e.85	.92														52
f.95	1.03														53
.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$			.46							.55	.53	.50	.53	54
	.54			.56										.42	55
				.42											56
				.52											57
	.29			.26									.29	i.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	58
	.24			.27										.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
				.29											60
				.26 $\frac{1}{2}$											61
				.28 $\frac{1}{2}$											

g In papers.
h In boxes.
i 3 and 5 ply.
j 3,600 pairs only.

k 2,400 pairs only.
l 2,700 pairs only.
m No. 2.

n No. 3.
o No. 4.
p One-half each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Ferdinand Reiss.	Dwight Tredway.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	H. T. Wakeman.	Albert Flagler.
				Points of delivery.					
				N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Twine, wrapping.....lbs..	165	218	.15	.14½	.18	.13½	.14½	.13½
2				.16		.21			.13½
3						.20			.13½
4									.11
5									.14
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>								
6	Buttons, uniform, brass, coat.... gross..	5	5	4.30					4.90
7	Buttons, uniform, brass, vest.... do....	12	12	2.25					2.48
8	Buttons, tufting.....do....	4							
9	Payson's indelible ink.....doz..	13	13	2.00		2.15			
10	Pins, safety, No. 3.....gross..	2	2	.30		.35			h. 40
11	Silk, machine, E. and D., black spools..	36	36	.75					
12									
13	Tape, elastic, white, ¾-inch.....yds..	300	300	.03½		.04			
14	Tape, elastic, black, ½-inch.....do....	150	150	.02½		.03½			
15	Silk, scarlet, A. and B. (50-yard spools),								
	doz..	18	18	.50		.79			
16	Buttonhole twist, No. 12, 8-strand lbs..	3	3	5.00					
17	Curtain-lights, No. 3, square.....doz..	4	4						h. 80
18	Moss (for upholstering).....lbs..	250	250			.08			
19						.09			
20						.10			
21						.12			
	CLASS 8.—GROCERIES.								
22	Allspice, ground.....lbs..	249	249		d. 14				
23					e. 11				
24	Apples, dried.....do....	52,495	47,495						
25	Bags, manilla paper:								
26	1-pound.....per M..	18,000	18,000	.77½	.81	i.79	.72	.76	
27						j.85	.65		
28	2-pound.....do....	12,000	12,000	.97	1.00	j.99	.89	.95	
29						j1.05	.79		
30	3-pound.....do....	21,000	21,000	1.20	1.26	j1.24	1.11	1.19	
31						j1.34	1.00		
32	4-pound.....do....	12,000	12,000	1.40	1.46	j1.42	1.30	1.38	
33						j1.52	1.17		
34	5-pound.....do....	9,000	9,000	1.60	1.71	j1.68	1.51	1.62	
35						j1.78	1.36		
36	6-pound.....do....	9,000	9,000	1.90	2.02	j1.98	1.79	1.88	
37						j2.10	1.60		
38	7-pound.....do....	3,500	3,500	2.10	2.22	j2.19	1.98	2.19	
39						j2.32	1.76		
40	8-pound.....do....	6,800	6,800	2.35	2.42	j2.38	2.15	2.28	
41						j2.50	1.92		
42	10-pound.....do....	4,300	4,300	2.50	2.62	j2.58	2.34	2.46	
43						j2.70	2.08		
44	12-pound.....do....	1,550	1,550	3.00	3.17	j3.12	2.85	2.98	
45						j3.25			
46	14-pound.....do....	1,500	1,500	3.95	4.17	j4.12	3.79	3.93	
47						j4.35			
48	16-pound.....do....	10	10	4.30	4.53	j4.47	4.05	4.25	
49						j4.65			
50	20 pound.....do....	950	950	4.75	5.03	j4.97	4.50	4.75	
51						j5.25			
52	25-pound.....do....	2,000	2,000	5.25	5.53	j5.47	4.95	5.20	
53						j5.65			
54	*Baking-powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each lbs..	76,000	76,000						
55									
56									
57									

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

a All.

b 30,000.
c 13,000 only.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																				
Alex. M. Brown.	W. E. Tefft.	Eugene H. Conklin.	James R. Michael.	E. E. Eames.	Wm. A. McLaughlin.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Gilbert E. Jacobs.	E. L. Allen.	Edward R. Buckley.	Ernest Roloff.	Theo. F. Kalbfleisch.	Raymond Hoagland.	Lorin Palmer.	Lewis Wallace.	W. H. Smith.	Jacob Wallace.	Aaron S. Teasdale.	A. E. Whyland.	Daniel C. Brown.	Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Balto.		N. Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.		
4.50																				1
2.25																				2
																				3
																				4
																				5
1.92																				6
.27																				7
.55		.63	.50																	8
	.03	.63																		9
	.02			.03																10
				.02																11
.38																				12
3.90			.75																	13
			.50																	14
																				15
																				16
					.06															17
					.09															18
																				19
																				20
																				21
CLASS 8.—GROCERIES.																				
									.07					.12	g 10			.11		22
																				23
								a. 04	c. 05					.04	.03	.03	.03			24
								b. 03						.03	.04	.04	.04			25
			.72			.78														26
			.90			.98														27
																				28
			1.13			1.23														29
			1.31			1.43														30
			1.53			1.68														31
			1.80			1.98														32
			1.98			2.18														33
			2.16			2.38														34
			2.34			2.58														35
			2.84			3.13														36
			3.74			4.13														37
			4.05			4.48														38
			4.50			4.98														39
			4.95			5.48														40
																				41
																				42
																				43
																				44
																				45
																				46
																				47
																				48
																				49
																				50
																				51
																				52
																				53
							19				18	.26								35
																				54
																				55
																				56
																				57

d Cans.
e Bulk.

g In 5-pound packages or over if required.

i New York.
j Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Milton W. Kirk.	Christian A. Nauert.	Bowles Colgate.	Ernest Roloff.	Dwight Tredway.	Wm. J. Lies.	Lewis Wallace.
				Points of delivery.						
				All points.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Kansas City.	New York.
1	*Baking-powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each	76,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.26	.20	.22
2							.20		.18	
3										
4										
5	Bath-brick	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Bees-wax	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Boxes bluing	281	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.11	.28
8									.16	
9									.25	
10	Candles, adamantine, 6s	3,127	3,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
11	Cassia, ground	242	242	.....	.....	.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.16	.....	.10
12								e.13	.....	
13	Cloves, ground	172	172	.....	.....	.....	.19	d.28	.....	.27
14								e.25	.....	
15	Corn-starch	3,200	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	f.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	Cream tartar	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	d.30	.....	.33
17								e.27	.....	
18	Ginger, ground	450	450	.....	.....	.....	.08	d.15	.....	.10
19								e.12	.....	
20	Hops, fresh, pressed	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	.22
21									.....	
22									.....	
23	Indigo	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.65
24	Matches, full count, 100 in box ..	619	619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....
25									.....	
26	Molasses, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.36
27									.....	.40
28	Mustard, ground	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.10	d.14	.....	.10
29								e.11	.....	
30								d.18	.....	
31								e.15	.....	
32	Peaches, dried	36,000	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								.....	.....	
34	Pepper, ground, black	670	670	.....	.....	.....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	d.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.13
35								e.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	
36	Prunes, dried, new	800	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	†Soap; samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished	220,000	220,000	k. 04 $\frac{20}{100}$	3.27	3.50	.....	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.....	.....
38				.03 $\frac{20}{100}$	3.49	3.37	.....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
39				.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.24	3.19	.....	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	.....
40				.03 $\frac{45}{100}$	.....	.....	.....	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....
41				.04 $\frac{35}{100}$	.....	.....	.....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
42				15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43										
44										
45										
46										

* Baking-powders containing alum will not be considered.

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

a $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound cans, per 100 pounds.

b $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound cans, per 100 pounds.

d In cans.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																		Number.
Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	
a27.00		a18.00	.35	.22 $\frac{1}{4}$	.20 $\frac{1}{4}$													1
b26.00		b17.00	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$															2
a20.35																		3
b19.35																		4
						n.45	.35	.50										5
							.36		.35									6
						n.18 $\frac{1}{2}$			.23	.25								7
						.23			.35									8
																		9
					.08 $\frac{1}{2}$					.08 $\frac{1}{2}$								10
					.11 $\frac{1}{2}$							g.09 $\frac{1}{2}$						11
																		12
					.27 $\frac{1}{2}$							g.23						13
																		14
					.04 $\frac{1}{2}$							h.05 $\frac{1}{2}$						15
					.39 $\frac{1}{2}$													16
																		17
					.11 $\frac{1}{2}$							g.10 $\frac{1}{2}$						18
					.31 $\frac{1}{2}$			.31					.30					19
													.28					20
													.20					21
					.73													22
						.43		.69										23
					.68													24
																		25
					.25 $\frac{1}{2}$									.25				26
														.22				27
					.10 $\frac{1}{2}$							g.13						28
																		29
																		30
												.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	i.04 $\frac{20}{100}$	.04 $\frac{7}{8}$	31
												.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				j.06 $\frac{30}{100}$		32
					.19 $\frac{1}{2}$							.16						33
																		34
					.06 $\frac{1}{2}$													35
																		36
																		37
	o3.20		m.03 $\frac{7}{8}$						n.02 $\frac{9}{10}$									38
	o3.20		m.03 $\frac{3}{4}$						n.03 $\frac{2}{100}$									39
	o3.49		m.03 $\frac{1}{2}$						n.03 $\frac{4}{100}$									40
	o3.89		m.03 $\frac{1}{4}$						n.03 $\frac{7}{100}$									41
	o3.65		m.03 $\frac{1}{8}$						m.03 $\frac{1}{100}$									42
	o3.88		n.04 $\frac{1}{2}$						m.03 $\frac{4}{100}$									43
			n.03 $\frac{3}{4}$						m.03 $\frac{7}{100}$									44
			n.03 $\frac{1}{2}$						m.03 $\frac{9}{100}$									45
			n.04 $\frac{1}{8}$						m.03 $\frac{2}{100}$									46

e In bulk.

f Pound packages.

g In 5-pound packages or over if required.

h In 1-pound papers and 20 and 40 pound boxes.

i 10,000 pounds only, sample No. 1.

j 36,000 pounds only, sample No. 2.

k Delivered in Chicago: \$0.03 $\frac{25}{100}$, \$0.03 $\frac{65}{100}$, \$0.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$0.03 $\frac{1}{4}$, \$0.04 $\frac{1}{10}$; \$5.25 per box.

l Per box.

m Delivered in Chicago.

n Delivered in New York.

o Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			W. J. Tavender.	John H. Harris.	Guy F. Gosman.	C. S. Higgins, Jr.
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.
1	† Soap; samples of not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....pounds.....		.04	.02 ³ / ₄	.03 ⁶ / ₁₀	.03 ¹ / ₂
2			.04 ¹ / ₂	.03 ⁴ / ₁₀	.03 ⁹ / ₁₀	.03 ¹ / ₂
3			.03 ⁵ / ₈	.04 ¹ / ₁₀	.03 ² / ₁₀	
4	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each, .....pounds.....	2,400				
5						
6	Soda, washing .....do.....	9,000				
7						
8	Starch .....do.....	5,431				
9						
10	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons .....gallons.....	3,110				
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16	Sirup, in five-gallon IX tin cans, cased.....do.....	5,830				
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22	Vinegar, in barrels.....do.....	1,200				
23	Vinegar, in kegs .....do.....	1,300				
24						
25	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>					
26	Soap, "Ivory," or equal .....pounds.....	1,000	.05 ¹ / ₂	.03 ⁷ / ₈	.09	
27	Lye, concentrated .....dozen.....	40				
28						
29	Soap, "Oleine" .....pounds.....	3,000			.04	

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

30	Bowls, pint, ironstone .....dozen.....	180				
31						
32	Bowls, quart, ironstone.....do.....	220				
33						
34						
35	Burners, lamp, No. 0.....do.....	18				
36						
37	Burners, lamp, No. 1.....do.....	68				
38						
39	Burners, lamp, No. 2.....do.....	100				
40						
41	Castors, dinner.....do.....	8				
42						
43						
44	Chambers, with covers.....do.....	36				
45						
46	Crocks, 1-gallon .....do.....	15				
47	Crocks, 2-gallon .....do.....	22				
48	Crocks, 3-gallon .....do.....	12				
49	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone.....do.....	600				
50						
51	Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone .....do.....	360				
52						
53	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch .....do.....	25				
54						
55	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone.....do.....	30				
56						
57						
58						

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
 a In barrels of not to exceed 33 gallons.
 b 100,000 pounds, per 100 pounds \$3.17, unconditional.
 c 28,000 pounds, per 100 pounds \$2.92, conditional.
 d Sirup in barrels.

e Sirup in kegs.
 f 22 gallons.
 g 10 gallons.
 h 5 gallons.
 i 5-gallon kegs.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frank Slocum.	Simon M. Rosenblatt.	Enterprise Soap Works.	R. A. Robbins.	W. H. Smith.	Lewis Wallace.	Dwight Tredway.	Albert E. Whyland.	Martin Kattenhorn.	Henry Adams, jr.	James E. Nichols.	T. D. Anderson.	Edward C. Hazard.	Albert Flagler.	John Woodhouse.	James K. Shaw.	John Early.	Number.
Saint Paul.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
b. 03 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀	.03 ⁷ / ₁₀	.03 ⁶⁵ / ₁₀₀															1
c. 02 ²³ / ₁₀₀																	2
																	3
			.07 ¹ / ₄	.07 ¹ / ₄	.07 ³ / ₄												4
			.07 ³ / ₄		.08 ³ / ₄												5
			.01 ¹ / ₁₀₀	.01 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀	.01 ¹ / ₄	.02 ⁶⁵ / ₁₀₀											6
				.01 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀													7
				.03	.03 ⁷ / ₈	.05 ¹ / ₄	.03 ¹ / ₄										8
				.02 ³ / ₄													9
					.32	a. 30	.25 ³ / ₄	.22 ¹ / ₂	.22	d. 28	d. 28						10
						a. 26		.23 ¹ / ₂	.20	d. 27	d. 26						11
								.25		d. 26	d. 24						12
								.26		d. 24	d. 23						13
								.27		d. 23	d. 21						14
								.27									15
.37					.39	.37	.36 ³ / ₄	.28	.30	e. 37	e. 37						16
.35						.33		.29	.28	e. 36	e. 35						17
.33								.30 ¹ / ₂		e. 35	e. 33						18
.32								.31 ¹ / ₂		e. 33	e. 32						19
.30								.32 ¹ / ₂		e. 32	e. 30						20
								.32 ¹ / ₂									21
												.12					22
						.13						f. 17					23
						i. 24						g. 20					24
						j. 20 ¹ / ₂						h. 30					25
																	26
						.06 ³ / ₄											27
			.84														28
			.72														29

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

		.63											k. 58	.61	.68	30
		.72											k. 71	.71	.72 ¹ / ₂	31
															.81	32
		.57										.46	.36 ¹ / ₂	.47	.48	33
		.62										.50	.42	.51	.51	34
		.82										.72	.47	.73	.71	35
													.57 ¹ / ₄			36
													.63			37
													14.60		10.74	38
															14.89	39
															16.36	40
		3.27											3.35	3.45	3.69	41
		4.97											5.05	4.25		42
													2.55	2.50		43
													3.95	3.90		44
													5.38	5.35		45
		.88											.81	.81	.73	46
		1.02													.84	47
		.70											.66	.68	.59	48
		.83													.60	49
		7.47											7.20	6.75	5.79	50
		4.39													7.43	51
													lm3.85	4.30	3.83	52
													ln4.33		4.34	53
													lo4.79		4.29	54
													lp4.33		4.43	55

j 10-gallon kegs.

k Will furnish "Ovide" pattern at sample price.

l \$3.85 as pattern No. 4, but in size of sample No. 1;

\$4.79 as pattern No. 4 but in size of sample No. 3.

m No. 1.

n No. 2.

o No. 3.

p No. 4.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John Early.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	James K. Shaw.	Alex. M. Brown.	E. E. Eames.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.								
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.		
1	Lamp-shades, paper .....doz..	25	.68	.78	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	1	
2			.74	.68	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	2	
3				.95	.....	.....		.....	.....	3	
4	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....doz..	55	3.19	3.05	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	4	
5				3.86	.....	.....	4.10	.....	.....	5	
6	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete .....doz..	45	1.74	1.83	.....	.....	1.95	.....	.....	6	
7			1.94	1.93	.....	.....	1.95	.....	.....	7	
8				2.28	.....	.....		.....	.....	8	
9	Lamps, student's, No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....	75	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.44	.....	.....	9	
10				2.44	.....	.....		.....	.....	10	
11	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners .....doz..	10	1.34	1.47	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	11	
12				1.68	.....	.....		.....	.....	12	
13				1.84	.....	.....		.....	.....	13	
14	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners, complete .....doz..	110	3.87	3.86	3.90	2.95	3.85	.....	.....	14	
15				3.12	.....	3.73		.....	.....	15	
16	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0...doz..	40	.28	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
17	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1...do..	190	.29	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	
18	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2...do..	375	.41	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
19	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0...do..	3	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
20	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1...do..	16	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
21	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2...do..	18	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
22	Lamp-chimneys for student-lamp No. 1 .....doz..	120	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
23				.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
24	Lamp-wicks, No. 0.....do..	107	.01	.01	.....	a.14	.01	.01	.01	24	
25					.....		.01	.01	.01	25	
26	Lamp-wicks, No. 1.....do..	295	.01	.01	.....	a.17	.01	.01	.02	26	
27					.....		.02	.02	.02	27	
28	Lamp-wicks, No. 2.....do..	600	.02	.02	.....	a.25	.02	.03	.03	28	
29					.....		.03	.03		29	
30	Lamp-wicks, student's, No. 1.....do..	235	.04	.08	.....	a.40	.04	.....	.04	30	
31				.04	.....			.....		31	
32	Pitchers, pint, ironstone.....do..	55	.94	1.01	1.03	.....	.97	.....	.....	32	
33			1.04			.....		.....	.....	33	
34	Pitchers, quart, ironstone .....do..	60	1.14	1.18	1.22	.....	1.10	.....	.....	34	
35			1.23			.....	1.24	.....	.....	35	
36	Pitchers, water, ironstone, 2-quart..do..	75	2.43	2.47	2.65	.....	2.20	.....	.....	36	
37			2.63			.....		.....	.....	37	
38	Plates, dinner, ironstone .....do..	600	.61	.70	.73	.....	.71	.....	.....	38	
39			.73			.....		.....	.....	39	
40	Plates, pie, ironstone.....do..	75	.37	.41	.43	.....	.43	.....	.....	40	
41			.45			.....		.....	.....	41	
42	Plates, sauce, ironstone .....do..	80	.24	.27	.28	.....	.28	.....	.....	42	
43			.28			.....		.....	.....	43	
44	Plates, soup, ironstone .....do..	135	.64	.65	.70	.....	.67	.....	.....	44	
45			.69			.....		.....	.....	45	
46			.69			.....		.....	.....	46	
47			.79			.....		.....	.....	47	
48	Plates, tea, ironstone.....do..	220	.48	.52	.54	.....	.53	.....	.....	48	
49			.54			.....		.....	.....	49	

a Per gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	John Early.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	James K. Shaw.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch .....doz.	45	1.28	1.16				1
2	Salt-sprinklers .....do.	60	.34	.36½			.35	2
3			.31				.45	3
4	Tumblers .....do.	260	.25½	.23			.25	4
5				.23				5
6				.23				6
7	Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces) .....doz.	26	7.95	7.72	8.10		8.05	7
8			8.59				8.05	8
9							8.05	9
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>							
10	Lamps, 'student's, No. 2, nickel, with burner, shade, and chimney complete..	6		2.75			5.50	10
11	Lamp-chimneys for student-lamp No. 2 .....doz.	6		.19			.26	11
12				.26				12
13	Lamp-wicks for student-lamp No. 2.do..	6		.08½		a.44	.05	13
14				.04				14

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. D. Ostermoor.	Dwight Tredway.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.
				Points of delivery.			
				N. Y.	St. L.	All points.	Chic.
1	Baskets, clothes, large .....dozen..	25	22	.....	6.10	<i>a</i> 5.23	5.75
2							
3	Baskets, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel .....do....	16	17	.....	1.50	1.63	1.50
4						3.05	
5	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel .....do....	38	38	.....	3.00	1.95	2.25
6						2.63	
7						3.98	
8						4.98	
9						7.43	
10	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide.....	700	700	3.87	.....		
11							
12							
13							
14							
15	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide	365	370	3.07	.....		
16							
17							
18							
19							
20	Blacking, shoe .....boxes..	3,615	3,615	.....	.....	.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	<i>b</i> .03 $\frac{1}{2}$
21							
22							
23	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases .....dozen..	10	10	.....	.....	2.25	1.30
24	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted, in burlaps.....dozen..	650	650	.....	2.75	2.23	2.75
25						2.48	2.50
26						2.70	2.70
27						1.98	2.45
28							2.25
29	Brooms, whisk .....do....	96	96	.....	1.25	1.87	1.50
30						1.25	1.30
31						.89	1.10
32						1.18	1.29
33							
34	Bureaus, 3 drawers, papered and crated, not over two in each crate	194	194	.....	.....		
35	Chairs, reed-seat.....dozen..	18	18	.....	.....		6.50
36	Chairs, wood, bow-back .....do....	400	400	.....	.....		4.75
37							
38	Chairs, wood, office, bow-back and arms . do....	9	9	.....	.....		12.00
39							
40	Churns, 10-gallon	31	31	.....	.....	<i>a</i> 1.99	
41							
42	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....	70	70	.....	.....	2.99	
43						3.59	
44						2.68	
45						3.29	
46	Clothes-pins.....gross..	275	275	.....	.....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15
47							
48	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated	10	10	.....	.....		
49							
50	Desks, school, with seats, double.....	270	270	.....	.....		
51							
52							
53							
54							
55							

a New York.
b Chicago.

c Will deliver in Chicago or Saint Louis at 10 cents additional to above price per bedstead complete.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	Wm. A. McLaughlin.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company.	Smith Davis Manufacturing Company.	Albert Flagler.	George F. Noe.	E. H. Conklin.	E. E. Eames.	John Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.	C. H. Pinkham, jr.	Theo. H. Riffe.	
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.		N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. L.	Number.
6.20												1
b6.45												2
2.75												3
2.10												4
2.20												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
	3.98	c3.14	3.50									10
		c3.22										11
		c3.39										12
		c3.69										13
		c3.99										14
	3.19	c2.92	3.20									15
		c2.97										16
		c3.14										17
		c3.42										18
		c3.76										19
.03 ⁴ ₁₀				.01 ⁸ ₁₀	.02 ³ ₄	.03						20
b.03 ¹ ₂				.02 ¹ ₄								21
				.03 ¹ ₄								22
2.20												23
b2.60												24
b2.74							2.84 ¹ ₂					25
b2.80							2.32 ¹ ₂					26
b2.55												27
												28
1.15												29
1.22							1.48 ¹ ₂					30
1.70							1.24 ¹ ₂					31
a1.10												32
1.50												33
	a3.65											
	6.45							4.69	4.85			34
	4.45							6.50	7.30			35
	5.95							4.75	4.95			36
	13.15											37
	13.50							13.20	14.95			38
b2.45												39
										4.40		40
a3.69										2.00		41
3.24									3.74			42
									2.50			43
												44
a.13												45
1.10												46
												47
20.15	b17.50											
	a21.50										24.00	48
e3.24	a3.85											49
d3.39	b3.50										3.49	50
f2.95												51
h3.15												52
g2.75												53
i2.90												54
												55

d Kansas City or Sioux City, A.
e Chicago, A.
f Chicago, C.

g Chicago, E.
h Kansas City or Sioux City, C.
i Kansas City or Sioux City, E.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Desks, school, back-seats for double	13	13
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	Desks, school, with seats, single	59	59
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	Desks, school, back-seats for single	5	5
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....	24	24
20			
21	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories	36	36
22	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with cover and accessories	20	20
23	Machines, sewing, Singer's, "family," with cover and attachments.....	25	25
24			
25			
26			
27	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailor's, with cover and attachments.....	3	3
28			
29	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, Excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate	500	500
30			
31			
32	Mattresses, single, 6 by 3 feet, Excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 4 in one crate	530	530
33			
34			
35	Measures, 1-peck, wood, iron-bound, or all iron	2	2
36	Measures, $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel, wood, iron-bound, or all iron.....do.....	7	7
37			
38	Mop-sticks	52	52
39			
40	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern.....do.....	65	65
41			
42			
43	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate	1,000	1,000
44			
45			
46			
47			
48	Rolling-pins, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....dozen..	15	15
49	Wash-boards, zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch each side of bundle	140	140
50			
51			
52	Wash-stands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate.....dozen..	200	200
53	Wash-tubs, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....dozen..	100	100
54			
55			
56			
57			
58	Wringers, clothes, No. 1, "Universal," or equal	77	77
59			
60	Wringers, clothes, No. 2, "Universal," or equal	26	26
61			

a Delivered in Chicago, A.

b Delivered in Kansas City, or Sioux City, A.

B Delivered in Kansas City, or Sioux City, E.

c Delivered in Chicago, C.

d Delivered in Kansas City, or Sioux City, C.

D Delivered in Chicago, E.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

St. L.	Points of delivery.													Number.
		N. Y. unless specified.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.		Chic.	St. L.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
3.49	f3.50	a2.70 b2.80 c2.40 d2.50 D2.24 B2.34												1 2 3 4 5 6
3.49	f2.95	a2.80 b2.95 c2.60 d2.75 D2.35 B2.45												7 8 9 10 11 12
3.49	f2.25	a2.35 b2.45 c2.00 d2.10 D1.75 B1.85												13 14 15 16 17 18
7.00	e12.00 f4.25	12.65												19 20 21 22
			28.00											23
			37.50											24
		e22.40 f23.40 e35.40 f36.40 e42.40 f43.40		20.50										25 26 27 28
	e2.69	f2.60			2.88 3.05 3.42	h2.37								29 30 31
	e2.25	f2.10			2.49 2.60 2.85	h1.63								32 33 34
							1.98 2.27	1.70 2.00						35 36
							5.50							37
		1.20					.87 1.13	.90 1.00	.90					38 39
		f2.25 f2.65					1.64 2.29	2.00	4.00 2.85 2.35					40 41 42
	e.58	f.69 f.63			1.10 .86 .72 .65 .63	h.60				.70 .50				43 44 45 46 47
		e.98						.90						48
		i1.60 i1.97					j1.15 j1.35 j1.85	1.10 1.40	1.40		1.25			49 50 51
	e.98				1.33									52
		f11.46 f8.47 f10.39 f7.92 f6.40					i10.72 i13.19	9.50 11.00	11.90 11.00 9.00					53 54 55 56
		e4.29 f4.55 e2.27 f2.47					f4.13 f2.29	4.20 2.35			g23.50	e4.14 f3.85 e2.19 f2.00	4.48 2.49	57 58 59 60 61

e New York.
f Chicago,
g Metropolitan, per dozen.

h To be delivered 10 crates at a time.
i New York or Chicago.
j Delivered in Chicago and New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Peters.	Philip Constam.	Geo. W. Hansell.	Michael Bergman.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	New York, Saint Louis.	New York.	N. Y., Chic., Carlisle.
1	Bags, nose .....doz..	6	6	6.00	6.65	9.20	.....
2				9.00	5.90	10.50	
3						11.00	
4	Blankets, horse .....doz..	147	147	1.05	.....	1.80	1.75
5				1.15		1.80	2.40
6				2.25		1.80	2.75
7				2.45			1.65
8							2.80
9	Bridles, harness .....doz..	27	27	15.50	10.50	7.80	11.25
10				12.50	11.50	11.90	13.25
11				10.50	12.75	12.10	14.25
12						11.85	15.50
13							9.00
14	Bridles, riding .....do...	17	17	18.00	7.75	10.75	5.75
15				8.75	8.00	12.75	8.00
16				36.00	10.40	13.00	9.00
17						10.75	9.50
18						7.75	
19						6.80	
20	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb .....do...	8	8	.....	.75	1.24	.90
21					.75	1.12	.75
22							
23							
24							
25	Brushes, horse, leather backs .....do...	22	22	5.75	5.85	4.87½	8.75
26				6.50	4.75	8.90	8.20
27				7.50			6.00
28							5.35
29							5.00
30							4.10
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38	Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, loop .....gross..	24	24	.....	.78	.62	.55
39	Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, tinned iron .....do...	21	21	.....	.52	.58	.65
40							
41	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, tinned iron .....do...	32	32	.....	.60	.76	.75
42							
43	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned iron .....do...	53	53	.....	.85	.99	.10
44							
45	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, tinned iron .....do...	42	42	.....	1.20	1.45	1.60
46							
47	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch .....pairs..	950	950	.....	.09	.07	.15
48					.18	.07	.08
49					.20		
50	Buckles, trace, 2-inch .....do...	591	591	.....	.12	.11	.18
51					.25		.12
52					.30		
53	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-feet, No. 0 .....doz..	7	7	.....		2.05	.....
54	Cinches, hair .....do...	13	13	4.50	2.75	.....	.....
55				6.00	3.65		
56				4.00	4.00		
57					4.25		
58	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch .....do...	52	52	.....		.94	1.00
59	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2½-inch .....do...	25	25	.....		1.04	1.10
60							
61							
62							

a 475 pairs.

b New York or Carlisle.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles H. Pinkham, jr.	P. H. Degnan.	E. E. Eames.	Jas. Bannerman.	Dwight Tredway.	H. T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.	John Early.	Albert Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	Paul Gschwend.	Morley Brothers.	
Points of delivery.												
New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	N. Y., Chic., Carlisle.	New York.	Number.
6.14	4.75						5.95		c7.50			1
3.50							8.95					2
							8.95					3
			1.50									4
			1.70									5
			2.30									6
			1.80									7
												8
13.50	13.25		8.50									9
	c9.50		12.00									10
	8.00											11
												12
	10.00		6.25									13
	8.50		7.75									14
	8.25		7.50									15
			8.50									16
			11.00									17
												18
	.90		.85			b.82		.86		.74		19
			1.00			b.98				.89		20
			.75			b.98				.89		21
						b1.13				1.03		22
						b1.13				1.03		23
		6.30	5.20	5.75	4.40	c4.50	5.80	4.50	c3.70			24
		7.25	6.40		5.00	c4.75	4.63	4.90	d3.85			25
			6.00		3.50	c5.00	3.65	6.00	c6.15			26
					7.70	c5.50	5.49		d6.25			27
						c5.75						28
						c6.00						29
						c6.25						30
						c6.50						31
						c7.50						32
						c8.00						33
						c9.50						34
						c5.00						35
						c7.00						36
			.35			b.81		.79	d1.10		.90	37
			.43			b.45		.43	d.75	.49	.55	38
								.79		.38	.40	39
			.45			b.52		.50	d.85	.57	.65	40
			.50					1.16		.43	.47	41
			.66			b.73		.70	d1.20	.80	.90	42
			.70					1.61		.65	.73	43
			.80			b1.04		1.00	d1.65	1.14	1.30	44
			1.00					2.64		.77	.88	45
			.17			b.06		a.04	d.10	.15		46
			a.06						d.07	.13		47
									d.12			48
			.12			b 11		.07	d.15	.21		49
									d.12			50
									d.16			51
			1.65			b1 52		1.37	c2.24		.94	52
	3.00		4.15									53
	3.50		3.00									54
			4.05									55
												56
			.40					.79	d1.10	.60		57
			.35					.88	d1.25			58
			.35									59
			.60									60
			.32									61
												62

c New York.

d Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Peters.	Philip Con- stam.	Memphis Sad- dlery Co.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	St. Louis or New York.	Saint Louis.
1	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch doz..	49	49	.....	. 37	.....
2						
3	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2½-inch do...	30	30	.....	. 50	.....
4	Collars, horse, medium do...	124	124	9. 50	8. 50	.....
5				13. 75	11.50	
6				15. 50	10. 50	
7					12. 00	
8					14. 00	
9						
10	Collars, horse, large do...	24	24	9. 50	8. 50	.....
11				13. 75	11.50	
12				15. 50	10. 50	
13					12. 00	
14					14. 00	
15						
16	Collars, mule do...	27	27	9. 50	8. 50	.....
17				13. 75	11.50	
18				15. 50	10. 50	
19					12. 00	
20					14. 00	
21						
22	Halters do...	20	20	14. 00	7. 95	.....
23				9. 50	9. 35	
24				7. 50		
25	Hames, Concord pairs..	264	(g)	. 52	. 50	.....
26					. 50	
27						
28	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames sets..	695	695	15. 00	13. 08	18. 75
29				18. 40	13. 99	15. 75
30				20. 58	15. 73	16. 40
31						
32						
33	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames sets..	286	286	13. 20	11. 83	16. 20
34				16. 49	12. 65	13. 90
35				22. 55	14. 56	13. 75
36						
37						
38	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames sets..	375	375	9. 50	7. 90	3.68
39				6. 78		6. 15
40						7. 70
41	Harness, single set..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Harness, single, with saddle, for dump-cart do...	1	.....	.....	.....	11. 50
43	Leather, calf-skin lbs..	1, 000	1,000	.....	.....	.....
44						
45						
46	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) do...	13, 826	13,826	. 33	. 31½	.....
47				. 31½		
48	Leather, lace (sides) do...	99	99	. 42	. 44	.....
49						
50	Leather, sole, hemlock do...	1, 750	1,750	.....	.....	.....
51						
52	Leather, sole, oak do...	5, 220	5,220	.....	.....	.....
53						
54						
55						
56	Rings, halter gross..	30	30	.....	.....	.....
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						

a Without collars, \$13.90.

b Without collars, \$11.50.

c New York or Carlisle.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. W. Han- sell.	Paul Gschwend.	Michael Berg- man.	Chas. H. Pink- ham, jr.	Morley Bros.	P. H. Degnan.	J. J. Bantlin.	William M. Simmons.	H a m p t o n School.	James Banner- man.	Jno. H. Wood- house.	John Early.	Albert Flag- ler.	Eugene Conklin.	R. A. Robbins.	
Points of delivery.															
New York.	Chicago, New York, Carlisle.	New York, Chicago, Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	N. Y., Chic., Saint Paul, Carlisle.	Ssint Louis.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Stated.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.	
.52	.34	.35	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.43	c. 37½	.....	.43	.....	e. 67	1
.72		.45	.....	.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	c.50	.....	.63	.....	e. 90	2
10.50		11.00	10.50	.65	12.00	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
12.00		13.25	8.00	.....	10.25	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15.00		14.25	.....	.....	17.50	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
15.50		15.75	.....	.....	15.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
16.25		12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
16.00		19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
10.50		11.00	10.50	.....	12.00	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
12.00		13.25	8.00	.....	10.25	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
15.00		14.25	.....	.....	17.50	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
15.50		15.75	.....	.....	15.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
16.25		12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
16.00		19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
10.50		11.00	10.50	.....	12.00	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
12.00		13.25	8.00	.....	10.25	.....	9.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
15.00		14.25	.....	.....	17.50	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
15.50		15.75	.....	.....	15.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
16.25		12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
16.00		19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
8.00	2.75	8.65	9.00	.....	10.25	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
13.50		10.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
9.00									8.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.54		.54	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	c. 49	.....	.....	.....	f. 52	24
.....									50	c. 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....										c. 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....															27
a16.35		18.65	16.00	18.85	18.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
15.60		16.75	15.35	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
22.20		17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....		14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....		13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
b14.00		16.50	13.25	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
13.30		14.50	12.25	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	12.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....		15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....		13.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....		12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
9.80		6.75	7.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
6.36		8.00	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....		8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....			11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....			11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....		.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	h.90	f. 85	43
.....		.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....		.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....		.33	.....	.....	.....	.33½	.....	.....	.32½	d. 33½	.....	.....	.....	f. 32	46
.....		.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.50		.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.44	h.44	f. 44	48
.....														e. 44½	49
.....							.23	.....	.....	.....	h.23½	.....	.22	f. 20½	50
.....							.30	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.....	.23	f. 21	51
.....		.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	h.30½	.....	.....	f. 30½	52
.....		.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	.....	53
.....		.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....		.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
2.10	1.60	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	c1. 04	.....	.53	.....	e2. 40	56
.....										c. 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....										c1. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....										c. 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....										c. 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....										c. 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	61

d Chicago or Carlisle.

e Chicago.

f New York.

g See Carlisle.

h Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Peters.	Philip Constam.	George W. Han- sell.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	Saint Louis or New York.	New York.
1	Rings, harness, assorted .....gross.	32	32	.....	.30	.56
2					.32	
3					.37	
4					.47	
5	Saddles	46	56	13. 75	6. 75	3. 90
6				6. 00	7. 50	8. 90
7				9. 50		4. 70
8				6. 50		a 7. 10
9				5. 50		
10	Surcingles .....doz.	8	8	1. 50	2. 50	1. 60
11				2. 75	2. 90	2. 60
12				3. 50		3. 70
13						4. 75
14						8. 00
15	Wax, saddlers', African .....lbs.	184	184	.....		.09
16	Wax, shoemakers', African .....do.	170	170	.....		.09
17						.09
18						.09
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>					
19	Bridle-bits, tinned, loose ring, snaffle .....doz.	34	34	.....	.93	.49
20						.74
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27	Buckles, 1½-inch, breast-strap, X. C., "Champion breast-snap" .....gross.	6	6	.....	8. 25	4.00
28						
29	Buckles, harness, center bar, ¾-inch, tinned iron...do.	3	3	.....	1. 15	.....
30						
31						
32	Buckles, harness, center bar, 1-inch, tinned iron...do.	6	6	.....	1. 40	.....
33						
34						
35	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch .....do.	10	10	.....	.70	.72
36						
37	Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron .....doz.	50	50	.....	.12	.49
38						.49
39						.18
40	Creasers, wood.....do.	1	1	.....		.....
41	Irons, breast-strap, 1½-inch, japanned, malleable.gross.	3	3	.....	3. 75	4. 20
42					3.25	4. 70
43	Hames, Concord, size 18 by 20 inches, wood, short clip .....pairs.	400	664	.52	.50	.....
44					.50	
45	Leather, kip, about 5-lb. sides .....lbs.	1,000	1,000	.....		.....
46	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, malleable, japanned . gross.	6	6	.....	.68	.....
47						
48	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, malleable, japanned....do.	10	10	.....	.95	.....
49						
50	Rings, harness, japanned, malleable .....do.	12	12	.....		.....
51						
52	Snap, harness, ¾-inch, for lines.....do.	6	6	.....	1. 45	2. 20
53					2. 65	4. 00
54					2. 85	1. 48
55					2. 65	
56	Sheep-skins.....doz.	10	10	.....	6. 25	.....
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						

a No. 4 will be made of black harness leather. same quality as No. 2 sample, at \$8.60.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Paul Gschwend.	Michael Bergman.	Charles H. Pinkham, jr.	P. H. Degnan.	James Bannerman.	Eugene H. Conklin.	R. A. Robbins.	Morley Brothers.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	
Points of delivery.										
Chicago, New York, or Carlisle.	Chicago, New York, or Carlisle.	New York.	St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	Number.
.38 .46				.33		b. 55		.36½ .45	.43	1
										2
										3
										4
	8.00	7.50	4.50	5.00						5
	5.50	6.50	5.75	6.00						6
		6.00	5.50	7.00						7
			7.75	7.50						8
										9
	2.00	3.25	1.50	2.20						10
	3.00		2.50	2.50						11
	3.50			4.00						12
										13
										14
				.10	.05	.10				15
					.05	.10				16
										17
										18
.43 .60	.60 .35		.65	.75 .60		.84		.52 .52 .52 .55 .58 .60 .64 .66	.82	19
										20
										21
										22
										23
										24
										25
										26
				8.35		14.50	9.00			27
						17.90				28
1.09	1.35			1.09		1.35	1.20	1.19	1.14	29
1.09				1.09				1.19		30
				1.20				1.18		31
1.30	1.60			1.30		1.50	1.42	1.43	1.36	32
1.30				1.30				1.43		33
				1.50				1.43		34
.65	.90			.50		.75	.74	.60	.54	35
.52	.75					1.00		.53		36
.12	.18			.12		.20		.13	.34	37
										38
										39
				2.25		4.50				40
4.00	4.50			3.40		5.75	3.75	3.74		41
										42
	.54	.48		.50		.52				43
										44
					.50	.55				45
.67	.85			.63		1.00	.90	.68	.55	46
.81								.78		47
1.08	1.10			.80		1.20	1.00	1.04	.69	48
.81								.81		49
.38				.34		.55		.36½	.45	50
.46								.45		51
1.50	4.50			1.75		2.00	1.30	1.43	1.45	52
	1.65			1.42				1.70	1.45	53
	2.75			2.40				1.93	2.75	54
				2.65						55
	3.75			6.80	6.75	10.40			7.50	56
	4.25				6.25	8.40				57
	6.00					6.40				58
	5.75									59
	8.00									60
	9.50									61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
				Dwight Tredway.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.	A. Mansur.	
				St. Louis.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	N. York or Chicago.	As stated.	St. Louis.	
1	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen.....cases.	666	333	.70	a.72	.54	a.72	-----	-----	-----
2			333	-----	a. .54	.72	a.55	-----	-----	-----
3					b.47½		a1.19	-----	-----	-----
4							a.99	-----	-----	-----
5	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels....doz.	435	435	-----	-----	2.00	b2.10	a1.94	-----	-----
6							a2.20	a1.97	-----	-----
7							b1.98	a2.66	-----	-----
8							a2.10	b1.85	-----	-----
9							b1.85	b1.88	-----	-----
10							a1.95	b2.59	-----	-----
11							b1.32	-----	-----	-----
12							a1.50	-----	-----	-----
13							b1.20	-----	-----	-----
14							a1.40	-----	-----	-----
15							b1.50	-----	-----	-----
16							a1.74	-----	-----	-----
17	Corn-planters, hand	292	-----	-----	-----	.65	b1.10	-----	.40	-----
18							a1.20	-----	-----	-----
19	Corn-planters, 1-horse	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20	Corn-planters, 2-horse	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
21	Corn-shellors	44	44	-----	-----	-----	a4.90	cd4.44	3.45	-----
22							-----	-----	-----	-----
23	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases	30	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
24							-----	-----	-----	-----
25	Cultivators, 1-horse.....	276	176	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.50	-----
26							-----	-----	-----	-----
27	Cultivators, walking, 2-horse	55	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
28							-----	-----	-----	-----
29	Fanning-mills	36	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
30	Feed-cutters	7	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½ feet handles, packed in cases	224	224	-----	-----	2.23	-----	-----	-----	-----
32							-----	-----	-----	-----
33	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½ feet handles, packed in cases	51	51	-----	-----	3.33	-----	-----	-----	-----
34							-----	-----	-----	-----
35	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases	26	26	-----	-----	3.19	-----	-----	-----	-----
36							-----	-----	-----	-----
37	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases	39	39	-----	-----	5.15	-----	-----	-----	-----
38							-----	-----	-----	-----
39	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases	1,541	1,541	1.25	-----	1.40	-----	j1.53½	-----	-----
40						1.60	-----	j1.04½	-----	-----
41							-----	a1.65	-----	-----
42							-----	a1.40	-----	-----
43							-----	a1.10	-----	-----
44	Handles, hay-fork, 5½ feet, packed in cases	85	85	-----	-----	.60	-----	a1.75	-----	-----
45							-----	a1.60	-----	-----
46	Handles, hoe, planters', packed in cases, doz	77	77	-----	-----	.96	-----	a1.99	-----	-----
47							-----	a1.89	-----	-----
48	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases	94	94	-----	-----	1.25	-----	j1.04½	-----	-----
49							-----	a1.40	-----	-----
50	Handles, plow, left-hand	94	94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
51	Handles, plow, right-hand.....do.	96	96	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

a Chicago.
b New York.
c New York or Chicago.
d Not boxed.

e Wood beam.
f Steel beam. All points.
g With spring.
h With gauge-wheel.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles H. Deere.	Western Manufacturing Company.	Charles H. Pinkham, jr.	Albert Flagler.	Parlin & Orendorff Co.	Jos. S. Gilmore.	Henry Sands.	Morley Bros.	Hartzell, Herman & Co.	Turner, Day and Woolworth Manufacturing Co.	Alex. S. Caldwell.	J. J. Parkhurst.	
Points of delivery.												
All points except N. York.	Omaha.	New York.	As stated.	All except N. York.	Kans. City Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	All points.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Number.
.....							5.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....												2
.....												3
.....												4
.....												5
.....												6
.....												7
.....												8
.....												9
.....												10
.....												11
.....												12
.....												13
.....												14
.....												15
.....												16
.....												17
.....												18
8.00												19
21.00	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	4.50	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....		3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....		16.60	a16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....		15.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
3.00		2.90	.....	.....	h3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....		2.45	.....	.....	i3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
e12.00				g12.26	g13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
f12.50		10.50	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....		3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....												30
.....			a2.37	.....	.....	.....	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....			a2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....			a3.37	.....	.....	.....	4.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....			a3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....			a3.37	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....			a3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....			a5.50	.....	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....			a6.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....							1.59	k1.85	1.99	1.60	.....	39
.....									1.54	1.20	.....	40
.....										1.00	.....	41
.....												42
.....												43
.....			a.54	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....												45
.....			a1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....												47
.....							a.90	1.35	1.40	.....	.....	48
.....												49
.....										1.60	1.47	50
.....											1.47	51

i Without gauge-wheel.

j New York, Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City.

k Half to be delivered in 60 days, half in 90 days, from date of contract.

l If taken in bundles, 5 cents dozen less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John H. Woodhouse.	S. H. Crane.	Morley Bros.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. Mansur.	Chas. H. Pinkham, jr.
				Points of delivery.					
				As stated.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.
1	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases. doz.	20	20	<i>ab</i> 1.12	1.09				
2				<i>ab</i> .92					
3	Handles, spades, packed in cases .....do..	32	32	<i>ab</i> 1.44	1.40	<i>a</i> 2.00			
4				<i>ab</i> 1.24					
5	Harrow teeth, square, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 inches, headed, lbs.....	2,650	2,650				c 2.95		
6	Harrows, 40 teeth, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 inches, headed, with draw-bar and clevises	407	407					<i>d</i> 4.22	4.50
7	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch. doz.	168	168		2.16	2.52			
8									
9	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 .....do..	23	23	<i>a</i> 3.93	4.13				
10									
11	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch. do..	118	118			<i>a</i> 3.54			
12									
13	Hoes, planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye..do..	83	83						
14									
15	Knives, hay .....do..	33	33		7.90				
16					11.98				
17	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections	64	64						
18									
19	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping	6	6						
20									
21	Machines, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections	22	22						
22	Machine, thrashing, 6-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....	1	1						
23	Machines, thrashing, 8-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures	2	3						
24	Machines, thrashing, 10-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....	3	3						
25	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch .....doz.	75	75		.50				
26					.50				
27	Ox-bows, 2-inch.....do..	35	35		3.25	<i>ah</i> 5.65			
28						<i>ai</i> 6.75			
29	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds .....doz.	65	65	<i>a</i> 4.01	4.29	4.50			
30									
31	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	112	137						2.75
32	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	279	379						
33	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	36	36						

a Chicago.*b* If taken in bundles, 5 cents dozen less.*c* Steel.*d* Or will furnish 45-teeth harrows same size at \$4.98 each.*e* Solid steel teeth.*f* New York.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. H. Deere.	Parlin & Orendorff Co.	Western Manufacturing Co.	Jas. S. Gilmore.	Albert Flagler.	George T. Lane.	Robt. Murray.	North Wayne Tool Co.	Jas. E. Deering.	Isaac Harter.	Asa S. Bushnell.	E. Wood.	L. D. Kingsland.	S. D. Kimbark.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.															
All points except N. Y.	All points except N. Y.	Omaha.	Kansas City, Omaha, Saint Paul, Chicago	As stated.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
.....															1
.....															2
.....															3
.....															4
.....															5
e4.25	4.40	3.50	4.50	a2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....				a2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....				f4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....				a4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....				f3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....				a3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....					3.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....						4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....				a8.15	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.45	14
.....				a6.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....		30.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	34.45	34.75	38.00	.....	.....	.....	17
.....									34.45	40.00	g34.90	.....	.....	.....	18
.....								67.00	71.95	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....									61.95	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....								62.00	58.95	58.50	53.50	.....	.....	.....	21
.....												366.00	.....	.....	22
.....												o376.00	.....	.....	23
.....												o407.00	.....	.....	24
.....				f.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....				f.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....															27
.....															28
.....				f4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.10	j4.30	29
.....				a4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
k3.45	5.28	.....	n3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
l3.64	5.52	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
l3.70	5.76	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33

g 18 delivered at Chicago; 7 delivered at Saint Louis; 5 delivered at Kansas.

h Common.

i California.

j New York or Chicago.

k For Sioux City.

l For all points.

n All points except Sioux City.

o Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Deere.	Parlin & Orendorff Company.	James S. Gilmore.	Albert Flagler.
				Points of delivery.			
				All points except New York.	All points except New York.	Kansas City, Omaha, Saint Paul, and Chicago.	New York.
1	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	174	149	a3.85	7.92	a4.00	.....
2				bi 5.45		b6.25	
3	Plow, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	1	1	.....	8.16	j 7.75	.....
4	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	355	355	bi 7.79	8.76	8.00	.....
5	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.	86	86	bi 8.64	10.08	9.00	.....
6	Plows, breaking, 10-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	1	.....	.....	11.00	10.00	.....
7	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	210	270	10.00	11.66	j 10.50	.....
8	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	16	17	10.00	12.10	j 10.50	.....
9	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	24	24	10.50	12.32	j 10.50	.....
10	Plows, shovel, double.....	260	.....	1.75	1.72	c1.60	.....
11	Plows, shovel, single.....	115	.....	1.75	1.50	c1.60	.....
12	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.	23	23	.....	.....	.....	1.63
13	Pumps, wood.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot.....feet.	415	415	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Rakes, hay, sulky.....	53	68	i 12.50	.....	.....	.....
16				.....	.....	.....	.....
17				.....	.....	.....	.....
18				.....	.....	.....	d1.05
19	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz.	150	150	.....	.....	.....	d1.45
20				.....	.....	.....	d1.75
21				.....	.....	.....	f1.40
22	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do..	216	216	.....	.....	.....	f1.60
23				.....	.....	.....	6.15
24	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4.....do..	18	18	.....	.....	.....	5.60
25				.....	.....	.....	f6.30
26				.....	.....	.....	f6.75
27				.....	.....	.....	4.60
28	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....doz	137	137	.....	.....	.....	f4.85
29				.....	.....	.....	f5.15
30				.....	.....	.....	f 4.00
31	Scythe-snaths.....do..	134	134	.....	.....	.....	.....
32				.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Seed-drills.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Light.

b Heavy.

c Wood beam.

d No sample.

e Delivered at Chicago tied strongly in bundles.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	A. Mansur.	Chas. H. Pinkham, jr.	H. T. Wakeman.	F. E. Kohler.	Western Manufact- uring Company.	John H. Woodhouse.	Morley Bros.	St. Louis Shovel Company.	North Wayne Tool Company.	
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	New York or Chi- cago.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	All points.	Omaha.	As stated.	Chicago.	St. Louis or Kans- as City.	New York.	Number.
.....											1
.....											2
.....											3
.....											4
.....											5
.....											6
.....											7
.....											8
.....		1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....											10
1.40	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2.20			2.00	2.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.07			.07	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....		11.90	12.00	.....	13.45	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....					12.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....					12.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....					12.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.75				1.75	.....	.....	e1.49	.93	.....	.....	18
.....							e1.74	.....	.....	.....	19
1.47							f1.32	2.12	.....	.....	20
.....							f1.41	.....	.....	.....	21
5.75	f5.25	.....	.....	5.99	.....	.....	h6.41	g5.75	6.14	.....	22
6.20							h5.64	.....	6.14	.....	23
.....							h5.14	.....	.....	.....	24
.....											25
.....											26
.....											27
4.98			5.40	5.00	.....	.....	f4.25	4.69	.....	5.75	28
4.70										4.50	29
.....											30
4.28	g4.20	.....	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	31
.....	g4.40	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....			6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33

f Chicago.

g New York.

h Chicago, in bundles, extra tied; if to be burlaped, add 13 cents per dozen; if to be cased, add 25 cents per dozen.

i All points.

j All points except Sioux City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. Mansur.	C. H. Pinkham, jr.	South Bend Seeder Company.	Albert Flagler.
				Points of delivery.			
				Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Seeders, broad-cast, hand.....	52	52	2.50	3.15	2.50	.....
2					2.50		
3					2.25		
4	Seeder, broad-cast, for 1-horse wagon.....	1	.....		14.00		.....
5	Seeder, broad-cast, for 2-horse wagon.....	1	1		14.00		.....
6	Shovels, steel, long-handle, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz.	118	118				5.63
7							5.62
8							4.50
9							a5.76
10							a5.75
11							a4.63
12	Shovels, steel, short-handle, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz.	60	60				5.63
13							5.63
14							4.75
15							a5.76
16							a5.76
17							a4.88
18	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....doz.	91	91				2.08
19							2.08
20							2.20
21	Spades, steel, long-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz.	10	10				5.63
22							5.62
23							4.80
24							a 5.76
25							a5.75
26							a4.93
27	Spades, steel, short-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz.	114	114				5.63
28							5.62
29							4.80
30							a 5.76
31							a4.75
32							a4.93
33	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....doz.	8	8				8.00
34	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular, or equal.....	49	49		5.20		b5.20
35							
36							
37	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size.....	39	39		2.75		
38	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....	216	216		3.95		
39					4.25		
40	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted.....	80	80		3.80		
41	Plow-beams, for 7-inch plows.....	2					
42	Plow-beams, for 8-inch plows.....	2					
43	Plow-beams, for 10-inch plows.....	2					
44	Plow-beams, for 12-inch plows.....	2					
45	Plow-beams, for 14-inch plows.....	2					
46	Plow-beams, for 12-inch breaking.....	2					
47	Plow-beams, for 14-inch breaking.....	2					

a Chicago.

b No sample.

c Black.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

CLASS 13.				S. D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Winchester Wagon Works.	
WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.							
(Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)							
Number.	NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size, without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
Axletrees, hickory, wagon:							
1	2½ x 3½, narrow track.....	33	33	0.32	0.48	b. 40	1
2	2½ x 3½, narrow track.....	20	20	.32	.51	b. 40	2
3	2½ x 3½, narrow track.....	62	62	.35	.53	b. 40	3
4	3 x 4, narrow track.....	128	128	.42	.62	b. 40	4
5	3½ x 4½, narrow track.....	66	66	.44	.65	b. 40	5
6	3½ x 4½, narrow track.....	180	180	.52	.75	b. 40	6
7	4 x 5, narrow track.....	94	94	.58	.88	b. 40	7
8	4½ x 5½, narrow track.....	64	64	.70	1.25	.....	8
Axletrees, hickory, wagon:							
9	2½ x 3½, wide track.....	12	12	.32	.48	b. 40	9
10	2½ x 3½, wide track.....	56	56	.35	.51	b. 40	10
11	3 x 4, wide track.....	64	64	.42	.62	b. 40	11
12	3½ x 4½, wide track.....	108	108	.44	.65	b. 40	12
13	3½ x 4½, wide track.....	115	115	.52	.75	b. 40	13
14	4 x 5, wide track.....	53	53	.58	.88	b. 40	14
15	4½ x 5½, wide track.....	75	75	.70	1.25	.....	15
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:							
16	2½ x 3½, narrow track.....	48	48	.20	.27	.30	16
17	2½ x 4½, narrow track.....	106	106	.24	.32	.30	17
18	3 x 4½, narrow track.....	113	113	.29	.35	.30	18
19	3½ x 5, narrow track.....	155	155	.32	.45	.30	19
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:							
20	2½ x 3½, wide track.....	46	46	.21	.29	.30	20
21	2½ x 4½, wide track.....	10	.....	.25	.34	.30	21
22	3 x 4½, wide track.....	116	116	.31	.39	.30	22
23	3½ x 5, narrow track.....	115	115	.33	.45	.30	23
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:							
24	2½ x 3, narrow track.....	26	26	.20	.27	.30	24
25	2½ x 3½, narrow track.....	56	56	.22	.29	.30	25
26	3 x 4, narrow track.....	74	74	.25	.30	.30	26
27	3½ x 4½, narrow track.....	160	160	.27	.45	.30	27
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:							
28	2½ x 3, wide track.....	6	6	.20	.27	.30	28
29	2½ x 3½, wide track.....	10	.....	.22	.30	.30	29
30	3 x 4, wide track.....	122	122	.25	.40	.30	30
31	3½ x 4½, wide track.....	66	66	.28	.45	.30	31
32	Bows, narrow track, per set of 5..... sets	214	214	a. 40	.41	.....	32
33	Bows, wide track, per set of 5..... do..	743	748	a. 40	.41	.....	33

a 1½ x ½ inch, oak.

b Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	S. D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Morley Bros.	Number.
				Points of delivery.					
				Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
1	Covers, 29-inch, 8-ounce duck, 10 x 14 feet, full size, free from sizing, with 3 tie-ropes each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover.....	200	441	a2. 85 b3.22 c3. 45	2. 97	.....	.....	.....	1 2 3
2									
3									
4	Eveners, oak, wagon, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plates at center with ¾-inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow track.....sets.	618	618	.....	.....	.24½	d. 40 d. 50	.....	4 5
5									
6	Eveners, oak, wagon, wide track, same conditions as narrow track.....sets.	250	250	.....	.....	.24½	d. 40 d. 50	.....	6 7
7									
8	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends, narrow track.....sets.	150	150	.....	.....	.11½	. 15	.....	8
9	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends, wide track.....sets.	11	11	.....	.....	.11½	. 15	.....	9
	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent:								
10	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	10	10	.....	.....	.55	.58	.75	10
11	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	10	10	.....	.....	.66	.67	.85	11
12	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	45	47	.....	.....	.75	.82	.95	12
13	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	12	12	.....	.....	.85	.88	1.05	13
14	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	14	14	.....	.....	1.00	1.02	1.35	14
15	2 x 2 inches.....do..	39	39	.....	.....	1.20	1.25	2.10	15
	Felloes, oak, wagon, bent:								
16	2 x 2 inches.....do..	70	70	.....	.....	1.12	1.08	1.40	16
17	2½ x 2½ inches.....do..	24	24	.....	.....	1.35	1.52	1.90	17
18	2½ x 2½ inches.....do..	76	76	.....	.....	2.00	1.92	2.25	18
	Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed:								
19	1½ x 2 inches, cased.....do..	170	170	.....	.....	1.00	1.50	.....	19
20	2 x 2½ inches, cased.....do..	175	175	.....	.....	1.10	2.00	.....	20
21	2 x 2½ inches, cased.....do..	28	28	.....	.....	1.30	2.00	.....	21
22	2½ x 3 inches, cased.....do..	10	10	.....	.....	2.00	3.00	.....	22
23	Hounds, oak, wagon, front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide 18 inches from front end. Sway-bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased.....sets.	400	389	.....	.....	.33	.45	.....	23
24	Hounds, oak, wagon, pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.....sets.	525	521	.....	.....	.20	.26	.....	24
25	Hounds, oak, wagon, rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.....sets.	325	325	.....	.....	.24	.36	.....	25
26	Hubs, oak, 7½ x 9.....do..	10	10	.....	.....	.75	.85	.....	26
27	Hubs, oak, 8 x 10.....do..	15	15	.....	.....	.75	.96	.....	27

a U. S. yacht duck.

b Mount Vernon duck.

c Army duck.

d With 2 clevises.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Hubs, oak, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ sets.	5	5
2	Hubs, oak, 9×12 do.	6	6
3	Hubs, oak, 10×12 do.	3	3
4	Reaches, oak, sliding, for 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches at front end and plate, $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches at rear end	600	600
5	Reaches, oak, sliding, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches at front end and plate, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches at rear end	460	460
6	Reaches, oak, sliding, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches at front end and plate, $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches at rear end	850	850
	Skeins, wagon:		
7	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, not less than 34 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels .. sets.	11	11
8	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ inches, not less than 44 lbs per set, packed in cases or barrels .. do.	5	5
9	3×9 inches, not less than 54 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels .. do.	102	102
10	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ inches, not less than 68 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels .. do.	86	86
11	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, not less than 82 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels .. do.	27	27
12	Spokes, hickory, buggy, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	29	29
	Spokes, oak, wagon:		
13	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	39	39
14	$1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	23	23
15	2-inch, "B" quality, cased do.	75	75
16	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	261	261
17	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	68	68
18	$2\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	11	11
19	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	29	29
20	3-inch, "B" quality, cased do.	7	7
21	$3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, "B" quality, cased do.	4	4
22	$3\frac{1}{2}$ inch, "B" quality, cased do.	8	8
	NOTE.—Samples of 1 set hickory and 1 set of oak spokes, each $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, required, to show grade and finish.		
23	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches per pair.	305	305
24			
25	Springs, wagon, elliptic per pound.	12	12
26			
27	Tongues, ash, for 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches round at front end	260	260
28	Tongues, ash, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon, same as above	260	260
29	Tongues, ash, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon, same as above	780	780
30	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, with strap-irons and hooks at ends and clamp-iron with rings at center, cased	1,794	1,794
31	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, plain, cased	443	443
32	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, full-ironed, cased	632	632
33	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, plain, turned to shape and size, cased	162	162
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>		
34	Bows, narrow track, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3, 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide	80	.....
35	Springs, wagon, elliptic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 4-leaf, 36-inch, 9 inches between	20	20
36	Springs, wagons, elliptic, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 5-leaf, 38-inch, 9 inches between	10	10

a Unpainted.

b Bright.

c Black and unground.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Adam C. Williams.	S. D. Kimbark.	Morley Bros.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Alex. L. Caldwell.	F. H. Tuthill.	S. H. Crane.	Winchester Wagon Works.	
Points of delivery.								Number.
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	.75	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.90	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1.15	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.24½	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.24½	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.24½	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.00	.....	1.12	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.18	.....	1.30	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.35	.....	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.69	.....	1.87	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.87	.....	2.08	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	1.30	1.90	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	1.30	1.50	1.94	1.50	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	1.30	1.50	1.96	1.50	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	1.30	1.75	2.14	1.50	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	1.30	1.90	2.15	1.50	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	1.30	1.90	2.20	1.50	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	1.60	2.20	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	1.70	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	2.00	2.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	2.40	3.25	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	2.65	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.62½	.60	.65	.....	.63 ⁷ / ₁₀	.66	.....	23
.....	.06	.07	.05½	.....	a. 63 ¹ / ₈	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	b. .06 ³ / ₁₀	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c. .06	.....	.....	26
.....	.52	.....	.83	.....	.....	.....	d. 45	27
.....	.52	.....	.84	.....	.....	.....	d. 54	28
.....	.52	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	d. 45	29
.....	.24	.....	.27	.....	.....	.32	.....	30
.....	.07	.....	.07	.....	.....	.07	.....	31
.....	.30	.....	.34	.....	.....	.37	.....	32
.....	.07½	.....	.08	.....	.....	.08	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	f. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	e. 06	.....	f 2.25	.....	b e. .06 ³ / ₁₀	.07	.....	35
.....	e. 06	.....	f 4.00	.....	b. .06 ³ / ₁₀	.07	.....	36

d White oak.

e Per pound.

f Delivered at Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, eveners, hickory axle $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches, hubs 11 x 13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, singletrees, spokes $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including eveners, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Edward L. Webster.	Morris Rosenfield.	William Morrow.
				Points of delivery.		
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
1	* Wagons, $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	119	124	33.00	38.00	34.50
2	* Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	158	158	34.00	39.00	37.25
3	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	88	96	35.00	40.00	39.50
4	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	2	4	36.00	42.00	40.50
5	* Wagons, $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	41	41	33.00	38.00	34.50
6	* Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	34	39	34.00	39.00	37.25
7	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees....	90	107	35.00	40.00	39.50
8	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees....	50	68	36.00	42.00	40.50
9	Wagon, log (or log truck), $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	1				
10	Wagons, log (or log trucks), $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	4	7			
11	Dump-cart, complete, 1 horse, wide track. Hickory axletree.....	1				
12	Wagons, three-spring, capacity 1,200 pounds.....	6	10		65.00	
13	Bows(u).....			r. 50	⁶ x. 08	r. 60
14	Covers.....				x2.00	3.00
15	Spring seats(u).....			w2.00	x2.00	2.00
16	Top boxes(u).....			2.25	x1.75	1.75
17	Truss rods.....			2.00		

*Prices given must include brake, eveners, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce unsized duck covers, spring-seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows: $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.

†The above 132 for Kansas City delivery, and are as many as I can afford at the above prices. But I will deliver at Kansas City as many more as you may require by adding \$3 per wagon for such additional number.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alex. Caldwell.	Winchester Wagon Works.	Edward L. Webster.	Morris Rosenfield.	William Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	E. L. Webster.	Morris Rosenfield.	William Morrow.	
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Kansas City. (†)	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Number.
y38. 50	.....	36. 25	38. 00	o 36.00	yl 35.00	36. 50	38. 00	s 36.00	1
z40. 50	30.00	37. 25	39. 00	39. 25	z37. 00	37. 50	39. 00	39. 25	2
z42. 50	k31.00	38. 25	40. 00	a 41.50	z39. 00	38. 50	40. 00	t 41.50	3
†45. 50	b31.00	39. 25	42. 00	42. 25	†42. 00	39. 50	42. 00	42. 25	4
y38. 50	.....	36. 25	38. 00	n 36.00	e 35.00	36. 50	38. 00	g 36.00	5
z40. 50	.....	37. 25	39. 00	39. 25	m 37.00	37. 50	39. 00	39. 25	6
z42. 50	.....	38. 25	40. 00	41. 50	e 39.00	38. 50	40. 00	p 41.50	7
†45. 50	.....	39. 25	42. 00	b 42.25	f 42.00	39. 50	42. 00	42. 25	8
178. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	175. 00	.....	.....	.....	9
278. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2d 75.00	.....	.....	.....	10
143. 50	25. 00	.....	.....	.....	140. 00	.....	.....	.....	11
373. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	370. 00	.....	.....	.....	12
.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
3. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2.00	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17

† 25 only offered.

a 1 wagon awarded.

b 2 wagons awarded.

d 5 wagons awarded.

e 6 wagons awarded.

f 7 wagons awarded.

g 10 wagons awarded.

h 15 wagons awarded.

k 20 wagons awarded.

l 22 wagons awarded.

m 24 wagons awarded.

n 25 wagons awarded.

o 31 wagons awarded.

p 34 wagons awarded.

q 40 wagons awarded.

r Per set.

s 50 wagons awarded.

t 67 wagons awarded.

u To be delivered with wagons.

w Steel.

x With wagons only.

y 35 only offered.

z 30 only offered.

1 Only 1 offered.

2 Only 4 offered.

3 Only 6 offered.

4 Only 158 offered.

5 Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, eveners, hickory axle $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches, hubs 11 x 13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, singletrees, spokes $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including eveners, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and singletrees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Caldwell.	Morris Rosenfield.	William Morrow.
				Points of delivery.		
				Sioux City.	Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.
1	* Wagons, $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	119	124	y40. 00	38. 00	a34.00
2	* Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	158	158	z42. 00	39. 00	36. 50
3	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	88	96	z44. 00	40. 00	a39.00
4	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees....	2	4	†47. 00	42. 00	40. 00
5	* Wagons, $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	41	41	y40. 00	38. 00	34. 00
6	* Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	34	39	z42. 00	39. 00	36. 50
7	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 10 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees....	90	107	z44. 00	40. 00	39. 00
8	* Wagons, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees....	50	68	†47. 00	42. 00	40. 00
9	Wagon, log (or log truck), $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 12-inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	1	.....	180. 00	.....	.....
10	Wagons, log (or log trucks), $4\frac{1}{4}$ x 12-inch thimble skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees.....	4	7	280. 00	.....	.....
11	Dump-cart, complete, 1-horse, wide track. Hickory axletree.....	1	.....	145. 00	.....	.....
12	Wagons, three-spring, capacity 1,200 pounds.....	6	10	375. 00	65. 00	.....
13						

* Prices given must include brake, eveners, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce unsized duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows: $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.

† Adapted to the Pacific coast climate and with California brakes.

‡ 25 only offered.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alex. Caldwell.	Morris Rosenfield.	William Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	Morris Rosenfield.	William Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	Alex. Caldwell.	Carlisle School.	
Points of delivery.									
Saint Louis.	Saint Paul.	Saint Paul.	Saint Paul.	Omaha.	Omaha.	Omaha.	San Francis- co.†	New York.	Number.
y38.00	38.00	36.50	y40.50	38.00	36.00	y37.50	dy 60.00	.....	1
z40.00	39.00	39.50	z42.50	39.00	39.25	z39.50	z62.00	.....	2
z42.00	40.00	41.50	z44.50	40.00	41.50	z41.50	fz 64.00	.....	3
†45.00	42.00	42.50	†47.50	42.00	42.25	†44.50	b† 67.00	.....	4
y38.00	38.00	36.50	y40.50	38.00	36.00	y37.50	dy60.00	.....	5
z40.00	39.00	g 39.50	z42.50	39.00	39.25	z39.50	d 62.00	.....	6
z42.00	40.00	41.50	z44.50	40.00	g 41.50	z41.50	j 64.00	.....	7
†45.00	42.00	42.50	†47.50	42.00	r 42.25	†44.50	i 67.00	.....	8
178.00	.....	.....	180.50	.....	.....	177.50	.....	.....	9
278.00	.....	.....	280.50	.....	.....	277.50	b 100.00	.....	10
143.00	.....	.....	145.50	.....	.....	142.50	.....	.....	11
373.00	.....	.....	375.50	.....	.....	372.50	95.00	u 58.00 v 65.00	12 13

a 1 wagon awarded.
b 2 wagons awarded.
d 5 wagons awarded.
f 7 wagons awarded.
g 10 wagons awarded.

i 16 wagons awarded.
j 17 wagons awarded.
r 43 wagons awarded.
u For spring.
v For spring platform.

y 35 only.
z 30 only offered.
1 Only 1 offered.
2 Only 4 offered.
3 Only 6 offered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of IC tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "jacket cans.")	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Chrome yellow, in oil pounds	985	985
2	Coal-tar gallons	61	61
	Glass, window :		
3	8 x 10, Eastern or New York classification, A quality boxes	123	123
4	9 x 12, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	17	17
5	9 x 13, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	3	3
6	9 x 14, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	27	27
7	9 x 15, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	11	11
8	10 x 12, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	261	261
9	10 x 13, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	3	3
10	10 x 14, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	98	98
11	10 x 16, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	63	63
12	10 x 18, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	40	40
13	12 x 14, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	29	29
14	12 x 16, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	85	85
15	12 x 18, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	63	63
16	12 x 22, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	23	23
17	12 x 28, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	49	49
18	12 x 30, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	10	10
19	12 x 36, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	10	10
20	14 x 20, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	11	11
21	16 x 20, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	1	1
22	16 x 22, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	1	1
23	16 x 24, Eastern or New York classification, A quality do..	15	15
24	Glaziers' glass-cutters only	25	25
25			
26			
27	Japan gallons	219	219
28			
29	Lampblack, in papers pounds	282	282
30			
31			
32	Lead, red, standard brand, dry do..	5,076	5,076
33	Lead, white, pure, and best do..	25,325	25,325
34	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil do..	2,120	2,120
35			
36	Oil, harness, in cans, cased gallons	244	244
37			
38			

a 13 cents per pound; if in 25-pound cans, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less; if in 100-pound kegs, 1 cent less.
50 cents in barrels.

c 60 cents in 5-gallon cans, cased.
d Per gallon, double five's, square cans.
e Germantown.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	Dwight Tredway.	John H. Woodhouse.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. Seaver Page.	P. M. Millsbaugh.	Simeon H. Crane.	Morley Bros.	H. D. Cutler.	
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Number.
.....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	l.13	.....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 13	1
.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	3
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	4
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	5
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	6
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	7
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	8
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	9
.....	.....	2.40	2.21	.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.99	2.20	10
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	11
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	12
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	13
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	14
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	15
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	16
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	17
.....	.....	3.45	3.18	.....	.....	.....	3.45	2.87	3.15	18
.....	.....	3.45	3.18	.....	.....	.....	3.45	2.87	3.15	19
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	20
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	21
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	22
.....	.....	2.78	2.56	.....	.....	.....	2.77	2.32	2.54	23
2.68	2.50	.....	2.44	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.75	.70	b. 50	.....	l.60	.....	k. 65	.....	d. 85	27
.....	.....	.....	c. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d. 60	28
.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	l.07	.....	.07	.....	e. 08	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e. 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	31
.....	.06 $\frac{4}{10}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	h.05$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.75	f. 06	32
.....	.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	j. 06	.....	i.05$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.95	f. 06	33
.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.....	.....	l.06	.....	.08	4.35	i. 06	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	i. 04	35
.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	l.70	j. 50	.87	.60	.....	36
.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38

f Strictly pure.

g Colgate's Atlantic.

h In kegs.

i 25-pound cans; if 100-pound kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less.

j Not less than 1-gallon cans.

k In 5-gallon cans.

l New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14—Continued. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				R. A. Robbins.	Dwight Tredway.
				New York.	Saint Louis.
1	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.....gallons.	19,155	19,155	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do..	1,117	1,117	.80	.69
3					
4					
5	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....do..	2,095	2,095	.59	.55
6	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do..	430	430	.56	.52
7	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased.....do..	621	621	.23	.....
8				.24	.....
9				.21	.....
10				.20	.....
11	Oil, sewing-machine.....bottles.	1,160	1,160	.04	.....
12					
13	Paint, roof.....gallons.	1,405	1,405	.54	.....
14				.44	.....
15	Paper, building.....pounds.	10,770	10,770	i. 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
16				i. 02 $\frac{48}{100}$	.....
17					
18	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do..	19,140	19,140	i. 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
19					
20	Pitch.....do..	1,405	1,405	.05	.....
21	Putty.....do..	4,920	4,920	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
22					
23	Resin.....do..	420	420	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02
24	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....gallons.	1,054	1,054	.59	.51
25	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground.....pounds.	973	973	.09$\frac{1}{2}$	.....
26	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans.....gallons.	77	77	.79	.....
27					
28	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans.....do..	136	136	.75	.....
29					
30	Whiting.....pounds.	4,370	4,370	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
31					
32					
33	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>				
34					
35	Chrome green, in oil.....pounds.	50	50	.16	.20
36	Glass, window, 11 by 16, American, A quality.....boxes.	2	2	.....	2.78
37	Glass, window, 11 by 17, American, A quality.....do..	2	2	.....	2.78
38	Glass, window, 12 by 12, American, A quality.....do..	2	2	.....	2.78
39	Glass, window, 12 by 20, American, A quality.....do..	2	2	.....	2.78
40	Glass, window, 14 by 30, American, A quality.....do..	2	2	.....	3.45
41	Indian red, in japan.....pounds.	50	50	.27	.30
42	Ivory black, in japan.....do..	20	20	.27	.50
43	Knives, putty.....do..	6	6	.....	.....
44	Oil, neat's-foot.....gallons.	6	6	.90	1.00
45	Ochre, Rochelle, dry.....pounds.	50	50	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
46	Red, Venetian, in oil.....do..	50	50	.09	.10
47	Tools, sash, Nos. 5 and 8.....dozen.	1	1	3.00	.....
48					
49					
50					
51	Varnish, coach.....gallons.	5	5	1.85	2.50

a Per gallon, double five's, square cans.*b* Per gallon; if in half barrels, 5 cents less; if in barrels, 10 cents less.*c* Per 100 pounds.*d* In bladders.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William J. Lies.	John H. Woodhouse.	Lewis C. Doggett.	P. M. Millsbaugh.	S. H. Crane.	E. E. Eames.	Herbert D. Cutler.	J. Seaver Page.	John Early.	Morley Bros.	H. T. Wakeman.	Albert Flagler.	
Points of delivery.												
Kansas City.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York or Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.....	.51	.61	.13	.14½	.....	a. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.57	.....	.65	.72	.....	a. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.52	.52	.....	a. 50	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.49	.49	.....	a. 47	.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.15	.....	.16	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.03½	.....	.....	.04	.04	.31½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.07	.....	.....	.....	.03½ ⁹ / ₁₀	.....	b. 65	1.50	.40	.49	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.02½	.....	.....	.02 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.02	.01½ ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀	.02½	.....	13
.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.03	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.01½ ⁹² / ₁₀₀	.....	.....	.02½ ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½ ⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀	.01 ⁹⁵ / ₁₀₀	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01½ ⁴ / ₁₀₀	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	d. 02½	1.02	.....	.01½ ⁵⁴ / ₁₀₀	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d. 01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.45½	.....	.....	.52	.....	.51	1.49	.....	.....	.03	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.11	.....	e. 11	.10	.....	.07½	.54	.....	23
.....	.80	.....	.....	.79	.....	.85	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.70	.....	.....	.74	.....	k. 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	k. 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.00 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀	.....	f h c 1.00	1.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	h g c. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	1.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	2.56	.....	.....	2.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	2.56	.....	.....	2.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	2.21	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	2.56	.....	.....	2.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	3.18	.....	.....	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.85	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.88	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	1.00	.....	.....	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	45
.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	46
.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	1.25	.....	.....	1.15	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

e Per pound; if in 25-pound cans, ½ cent less; if in 100-pound kegs, 1 cent less.

f Gilders.

g Commercial.

h 4,370 pounds only.

i Delivered in New York or Chicago.

j Chicago.

k 136 gallons only.

l New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Albert Flagler.	John Early.	Simon H. Crane.
				N. Y.	All points.	Chicago
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.....dozen.	63	63			10. 90
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallons.....do..	111	111		63.78	4. 50
3						
4	Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds (per dozen stands) do..	4	4			2. 50
5	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do..	74	74	68		. 55
6	Cans, kerosene, 1 gallon, common top.....do..	16	16		1. 73	1.55
7						
8						
9						
10	Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....dozen.	131	91		1. 23	1.25
11			40			1. 15
12	Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....dozen.	220	50		1. 82	1. 80
13			170			1. 90
14	Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....dozen.	52	40		2. 49	2. 25
15			20			2. 34
16	Coffee-mills, iron hopper box.....do..	69	75	3. 09	4. 27	
17				2. 40	3. 43	
18				4. 30		
19	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1.....do..	19	19	4. 28	4. 81	
20						
21	Coffee-mills with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds. only.	22	22	13.30		
22						
23	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.....dozen.	1, 237	1,237		. 37½	e.40
24	Cups, quart, full size, stamped-tin, retinned, riveted handle.....dozen.	194	194			. 50
25	Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles riveted.....dozen.	335	335			1. 10
26	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....dozen.	20	20			
27	Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin.....do..	9	9		. 33	.35
28	Funnels, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin.....do..	3	3		. 52	.55
29	Graters, nutmeg.....do..	8	8			.20
30	Kettles, brass, 2 gallons.....only.	11	11			
31	Kettles, brass, 2½ gallons.....do..	13	13			<i>h.</i> 21½
32	Kettles, brass, 3 gallons.....do..	13	13			<i>i.</i> 22
33	Kettles, brass, 5 gallons.....do..	8	8			
34	Kettles, brass, 6 gallons.....do..	11	11			
35						. 21½
36	Kettles, brass, 10 gallons.....do..	8	8			. 24
37	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom.....nests.	562	562			
38						
39						
40						
41	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom.....nests.	47	47			
42						
43						
44						
45	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts.....dozen.	76	84			2.50
46						
47						
48						
49	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts.....do..	87	87			2.75
50						
51						
52						
53	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts.....do..	94	98			3.00
54						
55						
56						

a 111 dozen only.
b New York.

c Chicago.
d New York or Philadelphia.

e 100 dozen.
f 1, 000 dozen.

g 137 dozen.
h Waterbury.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. T. Wakeman.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Abraham Wolf.	Hampton School.	David Block.	A. H. Whiting.	Carlisle School.	J. J. Sweeney.	B. B. Neal.	H. B. Haigh.	R. A. Robbins.	Robert Murray.	
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	As stated.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago	N. Y.	Number.
		10.50		9.60								1
		6.00			a3.98			3.98	4.50	b4.45		2
		6.75			a4.48					c4.67		3
		3.25										4
.64		.44										5
		1.75		1.55								6
		2.25										7
		1.50										8
		2.00										9
		1.25	1.20				2.25					10
		1.75				*1.40	1.75					11
		1.75				†1.94	2.75					12
		2.50	1.70				2.35					13
		2.00	2.40			†2.64	3.25					14
		3.00					2.75					15
3.47	c2.63									b4.49	2.67	16
	c3.40									b2.72		17
4.69	jc 4.62									b4.84	4.80	18
	c2.90											19
	jc 4.70									b3.15		20
	d14.02									b16.40		21
												22
.39			f.35	.40		g.40				b.50		23
.49			k.45	l.45		.50				b2.48		24
				1.00						b 1.20		25
										b 2.47		26
		.75		.35								27
		1.25		.55								28
				.20								29
.21										b.18 ¹ / ₂		30
.21										b.18 ¹ / ₂		31
.21										b.18 ¹ / ₂		32
.21										b.18 ¹ / ₂		33
.21										b.18 ¹ / ₂		34
.23										b.18 ¹ / ₂		35
										b.20		36
1.76					1.60				1.60	b1.45		37
					1.60					b1.75		38
										c1.50		39
										c1.80		40
1.43					1.30				1.30	b1.30		41
					1.30					b1.40		42
										c1.35		43
										c1.50		44
2.47					2.47			2.47	2.55	b2.25		45
									2.50	b2.55		46
										c2.40		47
										c2.75		48
2.83					2.83			2.95	2.90	b2.50		49
									2.75	b2.90		50
										c2.70		51
										c3.10		52
2.98					2.98			3.10	3.15	b2.75		53
					3.73				3.00	b3.15		54
										c.295		55
										c3.35		56

i Lance and Grosjean.
j 10 cents less for New York delivery.

k 175 dozen.
l 19 dozen.

* 40 dozen.
† 50 dozen.

‡ 20 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Albert Flagler.	John Early.
				N. Y.	All points.
1	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....dozen.	11	11	4.95	5.20
2				6.20	<i>ab</i> 6.34
3	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size ... do..	8	8	1.25	.....
4				1.15	.....
5	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quarts .....do..	187	187	.....	2.33
6					
7					
8					
9	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 quarts .....do..	55	55	.....	2.87½
10					
11					
12					
13	Pans, 1 quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, re- tinned .....dozen.	82	82	.....	.47½
14					
15	Pans, 2 quarts, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, re- tinned .....dozen.	166	166	.....	.60
16					
17	Pans, dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned..do..	100	100	.....	2.67
18					
19	Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned..do..	33	33	.....	3.67½
20					
21	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy .....do..	47	47	.....	<i>b</i> .67½
22	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished.....do..	405	405	.....	1.35
23					
24	Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned .....do..	40	40	.....	.57
25					
26	Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned .....do..	91	91	.....	.93
27					
28	Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned .....do..	232	232	.....	<i>b</i> 1.23
29					
30	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.....do..	189	189	.....	.31
31	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner .....do..	572	572	.....	.23½
32	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, pie .....do..	209	209	.....	.22½
33	Punches, tinnors', hollow, ¾-inch.....do..	2	2	3.60	.....
34	Punches, tinnors', hollow, ½-inch.....do..	2	2	4.80	.....
35	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 20 .....do..	7	7	.....	<i>b</i> 1.39
36	Scoops, grocers', hand, No. 40 .....do..	5	5	.....	<i>b</i> 2.03½
37	Shears, tinnors', bench, No. 4, Wilcox's .....do..	7	7	3.85	.....
38	Shears, tinnors', hand, No. 7 .....do..	11	11	1.56	.....
39				1.54	.....
40	Shears, tinnors', hand, No. 9.....do..	8	8	.95	.....
41				.94	.....

a Without guards, 25 cents less.

b New York.

c Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Albert Flagler.	John Early.
				New York.	All points.
1	Solder, medium quality.....pounds.	1, 573	1,573	.12½	.....
2				.13	
3					
4	Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1½ pounds each.....pairs.	39	39	e.50	.51
5	Spoons, basting, tinned iron, heavy .....dozen.	138	138	.57	.47
6				.48	
7				.65	
8				.60	
9	Spoons, table, tinned iron, heavy .....do..	1, 064	1,064	*2.38	.14½
10				*2.89	
11				*3.20	
12				*3.48	
13	Spoons, tea, tinned iron, heavy .....do..	1, 047	1,047	*1.35	.07½
14				*.92	
15				*1.15	
16	Tea-pots, planished tin, 4 pints, round .....do..	18	18	.....	2.90
17					
18	Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IC, charcoal.....boxes.	58	58	.....	.....
19	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IC, charcoal.....do..	40	40	.....	.....
20	Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	57	57	.....	.....
21	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	90	90	.....	.....
22	Tin, sheet, 14 by 60 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal.....do..	6	6	.....	.....
23	Wash-basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.do.	425	425	.....	.74
24					
25	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9.....pounds.	7, 020	7,020	.....	.....
26					
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>				
27	Tin, sheet, 12 by 24 inches, IX, charcoal.....boxes.	8	8	.....	.....
28	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 1.....gross.	12	12	d.34	.....
29	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 2.....do..	12	12	d.45	.....
30	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 3.....do..	10	10	d.56	.....
31	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 4.....do..	20	20	d.70	.....
32	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 5.....do..	20	20	d.98	.....
33	Bucket-ears, tinned, No. 6.....do..	10	10	d1.12	.....
34	Buckets, wood.....per M.	3, 000	3,000	.....	.....

* Per gross.

c Chicago.

d Per gross pairs.

e Per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as re- quired.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Paul J. Grinberg.	Simeon H. Crane.	Chauncey H. Castle.	Lazard Kahn.	Number.
				Points of delivery.					
				As stated.	New York.	Chicago.	All points.	All points.	
1	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 20 gallons actual capacity.....	2	2	.....	.....	c2.75	.....	.....	1
2	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity.....	2	2	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	2
3	Caldron, iron, plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity.....	1	1	.....	.....	9.75	.....	.....	3
4	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity.	4	4	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	4
5	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity.....	4	4	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	5
6	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity.....	6	9	.....	.....	28.50	.....	.....	6
7	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....	35	35	.....	.08	.06	.....	.....	7
8	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....	1,840	1,840	.....	.10	.08	.....	.....	8
9	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....	163	163	.....	.12	.10	.....	.....	9
10	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with nec- essary rivets, crated joints..	58	58	.....	.11	.10	.12	.....	10
11	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with nec- essary rivets, crated joints..	10,201	10,201	.....	.13	.11	.13	.....	11
12	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with nec- essary rivets, crated.....joints..	798	798	.....	.15	.13	.14	.....	12
13	Polish, stove.....gross.....	50	50	a5.20	.....	5.35	.....	.....	13
14				a2.70					14
15				b5.45					15
16				b2.95					16
17	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long.....	162	162	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.00	17
18				.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	18
19	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long.....	197	217	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.90	19
20				.....	.....	.....	4.75	.....	20
21	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long.....	212	212	.....	.....	.....	5.00	5.65	21
22				.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	22
23	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long.....	71	71	.....	.....	.....	7.00	7.40	23
24				.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	24
25	*Stove, cooking, coal, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	17.25	25
26				.....	.....	.....	9.50	1.00	26

a New York.

b Chicago.

c 25 gallons.

* NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion.

Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16—Continued. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—con- tinued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as re- quired.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Paul J. Grinberg.	Simeon H. Crane.	Chauncey H. Castle.	Lazard Kahn.	Number.
				Points of delivery.					
				As stated.	New York.	Chicago.	All points.	All points.	
27	*Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	13.50	17.80	27
28							12.00		28
29	*Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	29
30							13.50		30
31	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	130	130	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.90	31
32							9.75		32
33							9.75		33
34							11.00		34
35	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	527	527	.....	.....	.....	9.25	13.25	35
36							10.50	15.90	36
37							12.75	16.90	37
38							14.00		38
39	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	227	227	.....	.....	.....	11.50	16.90	39
40							13.00	17.90	40
41							15.00		41
42							16.00		42
43	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	15.25	17.50	43
44							18.00	19.90	44
45							19.00		45
46	Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder...	33	33	.....	.....	.....	5.10	6.00	46
47	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder...	41	41	.....	.....	.....	7.25	8.00	47
48	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	11.50	.....	48
49	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	49
50	Stoves, heating, combined coal and wood, 16-inch cylinder.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	12.00	13.50	50
51	Stoves, heating, coal, large size.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	51
52							17.50		52
53							24.00		53
54	Stoves, combined coal and wood, large size.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	54
55							24.00		55

* NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion.
Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Powell Tool Co.	North Wayne Tool Co.	Robert Murray.	R. A. Robbins.
				Points of delivery.			
				Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.
1	Adzes, cast-steel, house-carpenter's, square head...dozen.	8	8			10.40	
2							
3	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 100 lbs.....per lb.	2	2				
4	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 140 lbs.....do..	15	15				
5	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 200 lbs.....do..	6	6				
6	Augers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....dozen	3	3				2.15
7							
8	Augers, 1-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do..	19	19				3.60
9							
10	Augers, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do..	28	28				4.50
11							
12	Augers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do..	25	26				5.40
13							
14	Augers, 2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do..	10	10				7.45
15							
16	Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	2	2				2.67
17							
18	Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2	2				3.12
19							
20	Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....do..	1	2				3.57
21							
22	Augers, cast-steel, hollow, 1-inch.....do..	1	1				3.57
23							
24	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch.....do..	9	9				
25	Awls, cast-steel, saddler's, assorted, regular.....do..	169	190				.15
26							
27	Awls, cast-steel, shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular...do..	135	135				.11
28							
29	Awls, cast-steel, shoemaker's, sewing, ass'd, regular...do..	70	70				.11
30							
31	Axes, assorted, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Yankee pattern.....do..	962	481	5.79	6.20	5.88	5.40
32			481				
33							
34							
35	Axes, cast-steel, broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel.....do..	6	6			13.60	16.40
36	Axes, cast-steel, hunter's, handled.....do..	146	146	m3.74		3.94	4.55
37							4.05
38	Babbit metal, medium quality.....pounds	557	557				
39							
40	Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch, standard.....only.	7	7				
41							
42	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.....do..	12	14				
43							
44	Bellows, blacksmith's, 42-inch, standard.....do..	1					
45							
46	Bells, cow, wrought, large.....dozen.	17	17				
47							
48	Bells, cow, wrought, small.....do..	2	2				
49	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished.....do..	5	5				5.20
50	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:						
51	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds.....only.	13	13				a17.90
52	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds.....do..	1	1				a21.90
53	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....do..	1	1				a34.90
54	Belting, leather, 2-inch.....feet.	352	352				.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
55							
56	Belting, leather, 3-inch.....do..	335	335				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
57							
58	Belting, leather, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	10					.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
59							
60	Belting, leather, 4-inch.....do..	275	275				.18
61							
62							
63	Belting, leather, 5-inch.....do..	10					.28
64							
65							
66							

a Chicago delivery.
b William Beatty & Sons.
c Wilkinson's English.
d Peter Wright's.
e No sample.

f 6—138 pounds.
4—136 pounds.
2—140 pounds.
1—142 pounds.
1—143 pounds.
1—146 pounds.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John H. Wood-house.	Chas. H. Pink-ham, jr.	J. W. Soper.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Park-hurst.	S. A. Bigelow.	Henry C. Wells	Seneca D. Kim-bark.	Albert Flagler.	James H. Mann	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wake-man.	
Points of delivery.													
Chi-cago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chi-cago.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	Chi-cago.	New York.	N. Y. or Chi-cago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
10.40									10.45	a12.00	b7.50		1
											b11.45		2
		c.09		d.09 ²² ₁₀₀			d.09 ¹⁹ ₁₀₀	e.09 ² ₁₀₀			d.09 ² ₁₀₀		3
		f.09		d.09 ²² ₁₀₀			d.09 ¹⁹ ₁₀₀	e.09 ² ₁₀₀			d.09 ² ₁₀₀		4
				d.09 ²² ₁₀₀			d.09 ¹⁹ ₁₀₀	e.09 ² ₁₀₀			d.09 ² ₁₀₀		5
g1.51			h1.65					1.55		1.70	1.55	1.60	6
g1.51													7
g2.62			h2.85					2.67		2.95	2.68	2.80	8
g2.62													9
g3.19			h3.45					3.23		3.45	3.23	3.40	10
g3.19													11
g3.88			h4.20					3.90		4.20	3.94	4.18	12
g3.88													13
g5.54			h6.00					5.63		6.25	5.50	5.75	14
g5.54													15
g6.48			7.65					7.15		8.32	7.45	8.40	16
g6.48								7.15			7.45		17
g7.56			8.97					8.25		9.70	8.65	9.80	18
g7.56								8.25			8.65		19
g8.64			10.25					9.40		11.02	9.95	11.20	20
g8.64								9.40			9.95		21
g8.64			10.25					9.50		11.02	9.95	11.20	22
g8.64								9.50			9.95		23
			12.00							a12.50		12.96	24
			.07					.08				.08	25
			.10					.07 ¹ ₂					26
			.05					.04			.06 ¹ ₂	.11	27
			.08 ¹ ₂										28
			.07					.07			.06 ¹ ₂	.07	29
			.08 ¹ ₂					.06 ¹ ₂					30
4.90	5.85		5.77		5.73				5.55	a5.21	k5.25		31
5.29	5.48		5.88		5.48	5.34				a4.50	l5.25		32
5.90											j5.95		33
5.95													34
13.23									13.25	a16.00	n15.50		35
4.50					4.75				3.70	a5.50	o3.70		36
3.57					4.25								37
			.06 ¹ ₂				.06	.06 ¹ ₂		a.05 ¹ ₂		.06 ¹ ₂	38
			.07					.08					39
				7 ²⁰ ₁₀₀			6.80	e7.18					40
								e7.18					41
				8 ⁰⁰ ₁₀₀			7.50	e7.98					42
								e7.98					43
				10 ⁸⁰ ₁₀₀			10.00	e10.75					44
								e10.75					45
			2.60					3.04		1.45	2.69	2.65	46
								2.37			2.40	2.43	47
			1.08							.65	.81	1.45	48
g4.08			3.70					3.80		a4.25	3.70	3.75	49
16.15								a19.40					50
20.50								a24.20					51
30.80								a36.20					52
	.08 ¹ ₂		9.45					.07 ⁴ ₁₀		a.08 ² ₁₀			53
	.06 ³ ₄												54
	.13		14.96					.11 ¹ ₂		a.14 ¹ ₁₀			55
	.10 ¹ ₂												56
	.15 ¹ ₂		.17 ¹ ₂					.13 ¹ ₂		a.16 ⁰ ₁₀			57
	.12												58
	.16 ¹ ₂												59
	.17 ³ ₈		.20 ¹ ₂					.16		a.19 ¹ ₂			60
	.14												61
	.18 ¹ ₂												62
	.28 ¹ ₂		25.60					.23 ¹ ₂		a.24 ¹ ₂			63
	.22												64
	.17 ¹ ₂												65
	.23 ¹ ₂												66

g New York delivery.

h W. A. Ives & Co., first quality.

i 500 dozen.

j 200 dozen Red Manns.

k 60 dozen, Forest City, 4 to 5 pounds.

l 16 dozen, Forest City, 4 to 4¹₂ pounds.

m Adams brand.

n Will furnish William Beatty's Western pat-
tern, 6 dozen.

o No. 2 size.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	Belting, leather:			
1	6-inch.....feet.	378	278	
2				
3				
4				
5	7-inch.....do..	200	200	
6				
7				
8				
9	8-inch.....do..	100	100	
10				
11				
12				
13	12-inch.....do..	80	80	
14				
15				
16				
	Belting, rubber:			
17	3-ply, 3-inch.....do..	10	.....	
18				
19	3-ply, 4-inch.....do..	30	30	
20				
21	3-ply, 6-inch.....do..	10	.....	
22				
23	3-ply, 8-inch.....do..	10	.....	
24				
25	4-ply, 3-inch.....do..	10	.....	
26				
27	4-ply, 4-inch.....do..	30	.....	
28				
29	4-ply, 6-inch.....do..	195	195	
30				
31	4-ply, 8-inch.....do..	10	.....	
32				
33	4-ply, 10-inch.....do..	80	80	
34				
35	4-ply, 12-inch.....do..	60	60	
36				
37	4-ply, 14-inch*.....do..	80	80	
38				
	Bits, auger, c. s.:			
39	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....dozen.	42	42	
40				
41				
42	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do..	40	46	
43				
44				
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	40	44	
46				
47				
48	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....do..	26	30	
49				
50				
51	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	33	33	
52				
53				
54	1-inch.....do..	27	27	
55				
56				
57	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....do..	51	51	

* Bidders must furnish samples of belting not less than 6 inches square, to show quality.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Chas. H. Pinkham, jr.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Brothers.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.								Number.
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
.34	.....	.35 .26 $\frac{1}{2}$.21 .28 $\frac{3}{4}$	.31	.28	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1
.40	.....	.40 .31 $\frac{1}{2}$.25 .33 $\frac{3}{4}$	.36 $\frac{40}{100}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34 $\frac{6}{10}$	.....	.....	2
.46	.....	.46 .36 $\frac{1}{2}$.28 $\frac{1}{2}$.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41 $\frac{80}{100}$	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	3
.70	.....	.71 .55 .43 .58 $\frac{1}{2}$	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.57	.60 $\frac{4}{10}$	.....	.....	4
.12	.....	.....	.07 $\frac{4}{10}$	.06 $\frac{25}{100}$	.07 $\frac{8}{10}$	.....	.....	5
.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.09 $\frac{9}{10}$	.08 $\frac{40}{100}$	.10 $\frac{2}{10}$	.....	.....	6
.16	.....	.....	.14 $\frac{9}{10}$	.09 $\frac{13}{100}$	.15 $\frac{8}{10}$	.....	.....	7
.13	.....	.....	.20	.11	.21	.....	.....	8
.25	.....	.....	.08 $\frac{9}{10}$	.13 $\frac{27}{100}$	.09 $\frac{3}{10}$	.....	.....	9
.19	.....	.....	.12	.16 $\frac{4}{10}$	.12 $\frac{6}{10}$	.....	.....	10
.34	.....	.....	.17 $\frac{7}{10}$	.18 $\frac{80}{100}$	.18 $\frac{6}{10}$	.....	.....	11
.27	.....	.....	.24	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	12
.15	.....	.....	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.32 $\frac{1}{10}$	.....	.....	13
.12	.....	.....	.37	.28 $\frac{3}{4}$	.39	.....	.....	14
.19	.....	.....	.44	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	15
.16	.....	.....	.90	.34 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	16
.29	.....	.....	.97	.42	.....	.....	.....	17
.24	.....	.....	1.05	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	18
.40	.....	.....	1.35	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	19
.32	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.50	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.40	.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.10	.82	.....	.90	.84	.95	.75	.81	27
	.82	.....		1.71		.79 $\frac{1}{2}$		28
1.18	.89	.....	.97	.82	1.00	.81	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
	.89	.....		.92		.86		30
1.28	.96	.....	1.05	2.28				31
	.96	.....		.90				32
1.63	1.23	.....	1.35	.99	1.09	.87	.95	33
	1.23	.....		.97		.92 $\frac{1}{2}$		34
2.07	1.51	.....	1.65	2.85				35
	1.51	.....		1.28	1.35	1.12	1.22	36
2.95	2.21	.....	2.40	1.25		1.19		37
	2.21	.....		3.42				38
.28	.26	.....	.29	1.57	1.65	1.37	1.49	39
		.....		3.99		1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$		40
		.....		1.52				41
		.....		2.28	2.40	2.00	2.16	42
		.....		2.22		2.12		43
		.....		5.70				44
		.....		.33	.....	.28	.30	45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.			Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Number.				
	Bolts, carriage:			
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1	per 100	2,709	2,709
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	do	4,267	4,267
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2	do	4,357	4,357
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	do	4,812	4,812
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3	do	4,870	4,870
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	do	2,540	2,540
7	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4	do	3,050	3,190
8	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,425	1,535
9	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5	do	1,750	1,850
10	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2	do	2,912	2,912
11	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	do	2,862	2,862
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3	do	5,797	5,797
13	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4	do	7,012	7,012
14	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5	do	5,000	5,000
15	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6	do	5,075	5,075
16	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7	do	2,450	2,450
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8	do	2,200	2,200
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 9	do	2,325	2,325
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4	do	2,712	2,712
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5	do	2,512	2,512
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6	do	3,040	3,040
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7	do	1,900	1,900
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8	do	2,257	2,257
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10	do	2,700	2,700
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11	do	1,325	1,325
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12	do	2,675	2,675
27	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch		21	26
28				
29				
30	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 8-inch		15	18
31				
32	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch		8	9
	Bolts, square head and nut:			
33	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1	per 100	500	500
34	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,012	1,012
35	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2	do	1,187	1,187
36	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,587	1,587
37	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3	do	1,825	1,825
38	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,075	1,075
39	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4	do	1,275	1,275
40	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	do	900	900
41	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 1	do	650	650
42	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,350	1,300
43	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2	do	2,750	2,750
44	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	do	2,450	2,450
45	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3	do	2,550	2,550
46	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	do	2,450	2,450
47	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 4	do	2,700	2,700
48	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,600	1,600
49	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 5	do	1,700	1,700
50	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$	do	600	600
51	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 6	do	1,100	1,100
52	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$	do	650	650
53	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1	do	562	562
54	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2	do	812	812
55	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,012	1,012
56	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3	do	1,512	1,512
57	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$	do	1,562	1,562

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Simeon H. Crane.	F. H. Tuthill.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	Bolts, square head and nut :					
1	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 per 100.	1,814	1,814	1.26	1.37	1.34
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	965	965	1.45	1.43	1.41
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 do..	1,650	1,650	1.48	1.49	1.48
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	850	850	1.55	1.55	1.52
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6 do..	2,400	2,400	1.60	1.61	1.58
6	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,000	1,000	1.67	1.67	1.64
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 do..	1,500	1,500	1.73	1.73	1.70
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,100	1,100	1.78	1.79	1.76
9	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 do..	1,200	1,200	1.85	1.85	1.82
10	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,150	1,150	1.95	1.91	1.91
11	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 3 do..	450	450	1.63	1.64	1.61
12	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	650	700	1.73	1.73	1.70
13	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 4 do..	1,000	1,000	1.85	1.82	1.79
14	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	600	600	1.90	1.91	1.87
15	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 5 do..	1,100	1,100	2.00	2.00	1.96
16	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 6 do..	600	700	2.16	2.18	2.14
17	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 7 do..	550	550	2.35	2.36	2.31
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,462	1,462	1.85	1.85	1.81
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 do..	862	862	1.92	1.94	1.90
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,262	1,262	2.05	2.03	1.99
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 do..	1,162	1,162	2.11	2.12	2.08
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	950	950	2.20	2.21	2.17
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 do..	2,000	2,000	2.28	2.30	2.25
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 do..	775	775	2.48	2.48	2.43
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 do..	1,300	1,300	2.65	2.66	2.60
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 do..	1,000	1,000	2.81	2.84	2.78
27	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 do..	500	500	3.78	3.80	3.71
28	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 do..	1,150	1,150	4.10	4.10	4.00
	Bolts, tire:					
29	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,650	1,650		.20	
30	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ do..	1,500	1,500		.21	
31	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 do..	1,850	1,850		.23	
32	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,650	1,650		.26	
33	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 do..	2,350	2,350		.29	
34	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	2,000	2,000		.32	
35	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 do..	1,800	1,800		.36	
36	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 do..	650	650		.39	
37	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	850	850		.43	
38	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 do..	1,050	1,050		.48	
39	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,150	1,150		.52	
40	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob doz.	60	60		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41						
42	Borax, refined lbs.	995	995	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
43	Borers, hub, Dole's No. 2, or equal doz.	3	3			
44	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep doz.	33	33	3.12	3.15	
45				3.15	3.75	
46						
47						
48	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep do..	6	7	5.25	6.00	
49				6.25	12.00	
50	Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge lbs.	75	75		.19	
51	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge do..	57	57		.20	
52	Brushes, marking, assorted doz.	10	10			
53						

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Morley Brothers.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	Robert Murray.	John H. Woodhouse.	Albert Flagler.	J. J. Parkhurst.	John Early.		
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	All points.	Number.	
1.20	1.22	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1.25	1.33	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1.30	1.37	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1.35	1.48	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1.40	1.50	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
1.45	1.60	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1.50	1.65	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
1.56	1.70	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
1.61	1.76	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1.66	2.24	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
1.43	1.56	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
1.51	1.65	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
1.59	1.73	1.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
1.66	1.82	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
1.74	1.89	1.67½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
1.82	2.06	1.82½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
1.90	2.24	1.97½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	
1.61	1.76	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
1.69	1.85	1.62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
1.77	1.93	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
1.85	2.01	1.77½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
1.93	2.10	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
2.01	2.18	1.92½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
2.09	2.36	2.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
2.31	2.52	2.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	
2.47	2.70	2.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
3.30	3.61	3.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	
3.56	4.02	3.42½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
.17	.18	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	
.19	.20	.18 ⁴ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
.20	.22	.19 ⁸ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
.23	.24	.22 ⁷ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
.25	.26	.25 ⁵ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
.30	.28	.28 ³ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	
.31	.30	.31 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	
.33	.36	.33 ² / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	
.36	.40	.37 ² / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
.41	.44	.41 ¹ / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
.45	.49	.44 ² / ₁₀	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
.....	.79	.06½	.07	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	40	
.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
.07½	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.07½	.07	.....	42	
b15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a15.50	.....	43	
.....	3.25	3.00	3.40	3.75	1.81	3.22	.....	.....	44	
.....	.....	.....	3.74	.....	2.47	.....	.....	.....	45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.99	.....	.....	.....	46	
.....	6.50	5.99	5.99	7.00	4.30	6.00	.....	.....	47	
.....	.....	.....	6.60	.....	5.40	5.65	.....	.....	48	
.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	9.00	.14½	.....	.....	49	
.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	50	
.....	.....	.....	d. 32	.....	.20	.24	.....	c. 29	51	
.....	.....	.....	e. 22	.....	.40	.35	.....	.....	52	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	

a Dole's.

b With solid feed nut.

c Assorted, 1 to 6.

d Extra.

e Assorted.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 1, full size.....dozen..	20	20
2			
3			
4	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do...	15	15
5			
6			
7			
8	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 5, full size.....do...	20	20
9			
10			
11			
12	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do...	15	15
13			
14			
15			
16	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....do...	61	87
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23	Brushes, shoe.....do...	69	69
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do...	29	30
30			
31			
32			
33	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do...	11	11
34			
35	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle.....do...	28	28
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			
41	Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow.....do...	15	15
42			
43			
44	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow.....do...	44	44
45	Butts, brass, 2½ inch, narrow.....do...	27	27
46	Butts, door, 3x2 inches, loose pin, acorn.....do...	30	30
47	Butts, door, 3x2½ inches, loose pin, acorn.....do...	79	79
48			
49	Butts, door, 3x3 inches, loose pin, acorn.....do...	114	114
50			
51	Butts, door, 3½x3 inches, loose pin, acorn.....do...	76	76
52			
53	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches.....do...	4	5
54	Catches, iron, cupboard.....do...	63	63
55			
56			
57			
58	Chain, cable, short links, ⅝-inch.....per pound..	700	700
59	Chain, cable, short links, ¾-inch.....do...	1,650	1,650
60	Chain, cable, short links, 1-inch.....do...	400	400
61	Chains, log, ⅝-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook..do...	23	23
62	Chains, log, ¾-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook..do...	32	32
63	Chains, log, 1-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook..do...	30	30
64	Chains, surveyor's, 66 feet, iron, with brass handles.....do...	4	4

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John Earley.	R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Brothers.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	
Points of delivery.										Number.
All points.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
2.93	4.65	2.75	-----	3.50	-----	-----	3.53 ex.	-----	-----	1
	3.60	3.25	-----	4.08	-----	-----	4.00 ex. ex.	-----	-----	2
	3.00	4.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
		3.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
3.98	6.20	4.00	-----	4.85	-----	-----	4.90 ex.	-----	-----	5
	4.40	4.50	-----	5.25	-----	-----	5.75 ex. ex.	-----	-----	6
	4.40	5.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
		4.38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
5.50	6.75	5.50	-----	6.90	-----	-----	7.00 ex.	-----	-----	9
	5.27	6.50	-----	7.80	-----	-----	8.00 ex. ex.	-----	-----	10
	5.75	7.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11
		6.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12
1.97	3.79	2.00	-----	2.30	-----	-----	2.30 ex.	-----	-----	13
	4.24	2.25	-----	2.70	-----	-----	2.75 ex.	-----	-----	14
	2.15	3.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	15
		2.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
1.04	1.17	.90	1.00	.85	-----	-----	.90	-----	-----	17
1.16	1.20	1.20	1.12	1.00	-----	-----	1.14	-----	-----	18
.95	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.14	-----	-----	1.16	-----	-----	19
			1.16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	20
			1.45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	21
			1.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22
1.09	1.20	1.00	1.12	1.10	-----	-----	.99	-----	-----	23
1.43	1.35	1.25	1.24	1.18	-----	-----	1.46	-----	-----	24
2.20	1.74	1.75	1.45	1.22	-----	-----	1.10	-----	-----	25
2.59	a1.25	2.25	1.57	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26
	a1.42	-----	1.66	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27
	a1.90	-----	1.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28
.97	1.05	.88	.92	1.03	-----	-----	.85	-----	-----	29
1.79	1.44	1.20	1.12	1.32	-----	-----	1.65	-----	-----	30
3.47	-----	1.33	1.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31
	-----	-----	1.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
1.87	1.95	3.20	-----	1.55	-----	-----	1.55	-----	-----	33
	1.67	5.00	-----	1.68	-----	-----	1.64	-----	-----	34
4.99	7.20	4.75	-----	2.85	-----	-----	5.99	-----	-----	35
5.09	8.40	5.50	-----	4.75	-----	-----	4.75	-----	-----	36
5.19	9.70	6.00	-----	6.00	-----	-----	2.75	-----	-----	37
3.29	5.15	7.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	38
		3.12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	39
		4.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40
-----	-----	-----	.14	.15	-----	-----	.14	-----	-----	41
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42
-----	-----	c4.25	.23	.23	-----	-----	.23	-----	-----	43
-----	-----	-----	.36	.36	-----	-----	.35	-----	-----	44
-----	-----	-----	.38	.45	.42	b.36	.40	-----	-----	45
-----	-----	-----	.40	.43	.43	.48	.45	-----	-----	46
-----	-----	-----	-----	.45	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	47
-----	-----	-----	.44	.48	.47	.52	.50	-----	-----	48
-----	-----	-----	-----	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	49
-----	-----	-----	.54	.58	.56	.64	.60	-----	-----	50
-----	-----	-----	-----	.61	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51
-----	-----	-----	-----	1.40	-----	1.47	-----	-----	-----	52
-----	-----	-----	.45	.27	.38	.35	.38	-----	-----	53
-----	-----	-----	-----	.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	54
-----	-----	-----	-----	.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55
-----	-----	-----	-----	.38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	56
-----	-----	-----	.05 ³⁹ ₁₀₀	-----	-----	-----	-----	.05 ⁴ ₁₀	.05 ¹ ₁₀	57
-----	-----	-----	.04 ⁸⁴ ₁₀₀	-----	-----	-----	-----	.04 ⁹ ₁₀	.04 ⁹ ₁₀	58
-----	-----	-----	.04 ³⁴ ₁₀₀	-----	-----	-----	-----	.04 ⁵ ₁₀	.04 ² ₁₀	59
-----	-----	-----	.05 ³⁹ ₁₀₀	-----	-----	-----	-----	.05 ⁹ ₁₀	.05 ⁴ ₁₀	60
-----	-----	-----	.04 ⁸⁴ ₁₀₀	-----	-----	.06 ⁴ ₁₀	-----	.05 ⁹ ₁₀	.04 ⁴ ₁₀	61
-----	-----	-----	.04 ³⁴ ₁₀₀	-----	-----	.05 ⁹ ₁₀	-----	.05 ⁴ ₁₀	.04 ⁴ ₁₀	62
-----	-----	-----	4.40	-----	-----	.05 ⁴ ₁₀	-----	.05	.04 ⁴ ₁₀	63
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	64

a Delivered in Chicago.

b 2½ x 2; does not bid on 3 x 2.

c Also bids \$7.00 and \$8.42.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				John Early.	R. A. Robbins.
				All points.	N. Y.
1	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.....pairs.	178	178	.....	.44
2					
3					
4	Chalk, carpenter's blue.....pounds	102	102	.....	
5	Chalk, carpenter's red.....do..	52	52	.....	
6	Chalk, carpenter's white.....do..	63	63	.....	
7	Chalk crayons.....gross	222	222	.08½	.09
8					
9	Chalk-lines, medium size.....dozen	54	54	.14½	
10				.11½	
11	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ⅝ by 6 inches.....do..	3	3	.....	.16½
12	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled.....do..	4	4	.....	7.90
13	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¼-inch, handled.....do..	6	6	.....	1.97
14	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ⅜-inch, handled.....do..	8	8	.....	1.97
15	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ½-inch, handled.....do..	10	10	.....	2.24
16	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled.....do..	10	10	.....	2.74
17	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled.....do..	8	8	.....	2.97
18	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1¼-inch, handled.....do..	6	6	.....	3.24
19	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled.....do..	8	8	.....	3.47
20	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled.....do..	6	6	.....	3.97
21	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, ¼-inch, handled.....do..	4	4	.....	2.97
22	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, ⅜-inch, handled.....do..	4	4	.....	2.97
23	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, ½-inch, handled.....do..	7	7	.....	2.97
24	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, ¾-inch, handled.....do..	16	16	.....	3.47
25	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled.....do..	16	16	.....	3.97
26	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1¼-inch, handled.....do..	7	7	.....	4.47
27	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1½-inch, handled.....do..	17	17	.....	4.97
28	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2-inch, handled.....do..	16	16	.....	5.97
29	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches.....do..	6	6	.....	
30	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch.....do..	1	1	.....	
31	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet. feet.	11,600	11,600	.33 ²⁸ / ₁₀₀	
32				.29 ⁴⁷ / ₁₀₀	
33				.23 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	
34					
35	Compasses, carpenter's, 6-inch, cast-steel.....dozen	1	1	.....	
36					
37	Compasses, carpenter's, 8-inch, cast-steel.....do..	8	8	.....	
38					
39	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case.....do..	1	1	.....	
40	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes... per pound	30	30	.....	
41	Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....dozen	43	44	1.09	.99
42				1.77	
43				1.33	
44	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing.....do..	1½ ^a	1½ ^a	.....	2.20
45					
46	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing.....do..	4	4½ ^a	.....	3.00
47					
48	Drills, blacksmith's.....do..	6	6	.....	
49	Drills, breast.....do..	1½ ^a	1½ ^a	.....	
50					
51	Drills, hand, light, for metal.....do..	1½ ^a	1½ ^a	.....	
52	Faucets, brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key.....do..	2	2	.....	
53					
54	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do..	1½	1½	.....	
55	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	15	15	.....	1.01
56					
57	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	44	44	.....	1.98
58					
59	Files, flat, bastard, 14-inch.....do..	30	30	.....	2.85
60					
61	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch.....do..	18	18	.....	2.37
62					
63	Files, flat, wood, 14-inch.....do..	17	17	.....	3.39
64					

^a Per pound.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John H. Woodhouse.	J. W. Soper.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Brothers.	George B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.									Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
	.43	.38			.35			.42	1
	.34	.43			.40½				2
					.45				3
		.09				.07¾		.08½	4
		.07½				.05½		.08	5
		.05				.05		.04	6
.07		.08			.08¾	.07½		.10	7
.07					.08				8
.34		.18			.18			.17	9
.37					.21				10
		1.35		a. 18	1.35				11
		7.50			7.84	7.15	6.28	7.00	12
		1.88			1.71	1.80	1.56	1.74	13
		1.88			1.71	1.80	1.57	1.74	14
		2.00			1.92	2.02	1.75	1.95	15
		2.60			2.35	2.40	2.15	2.37	16
		2.80			2.56	2.70	2.36	2.60	17
		3.05			2.78	2.92	2.55	2.80	18
		3.30			2.98	3.13	2.73	3.00	19
		3.75			3.41	3.60	3.13	3.45	20
		2.80			2.56	2.70	2.35	2.60	21
		2.80			2.56	2.70	2.35	2.60	22
		2.80			2.56	2.70	2.35	2.60	23
		3.30			2.98	3.15	2.73	3.00	24
		3.75			3.41	3.60	3.13	3.45	25
		4.23			3.84	4.05	3.53	3.90	26
		4.65			4.27	4.50	3.92	4.35	27
		5.60			5.13	5.60	4.70	5.20	28
3.58					3.70			3.50	29
		16.20			17.50		16.00	16.19	30
		.19			.21		.23	.29½	31
		.24			.25		.27		32
		.30			.30		.33		33
							.38		34
		1.00			1.00		1.10	1.31	35
					1.35				36
		1.38			1.30		1.50	1.75	37
					1.85				38
		3.60						2.75	39
		b. 04	b. 03½	b. 03½				.03¾	40
.66		1.00			.90		1.10	1.10	41
.91		1.10			.95		1.35		42
		1.00			1.44		2.00		43
		1.88			1.70		1.79	2.05	44
					2.05				45
		2.50			2.20		2.15	2.70	46
					2.73				47
			16.50	18.00					48
	21.60	22.98			22.50			21.00	49
					23.00				50
		11.20			11.25			11.00	51
		5.00			5.38			5.00	52
					5.82				53
		.65			.40			.50	54
	.97	1.00			.92	.77	.98	.92	55
		.92							56
	1.91	2.00			1.81	1.50	2.00	1.88	57
		1.85							58
	2.71	2.84			2.57	2.85	2.85	3.60	59
		2.63							60
	3.51	2.00			1.80	3.07	2.00	1.90	61
		1.85							62
	4.82	2.84			2.56	4.22	2.85	2.60	63
		2.63							64

b Solid steel; delivered at New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quality offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Files, gunsmith's, assorted .....dozen..	14	14
2			
3	Files, $\frac{1}{2}$ -round, bastard, 8-inch.....do....	14	15
4			
5	10-inch.....do....	14	14
6			
7	12-inch.....do....	24	25
8			
9	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch .....do....	15	17
10			
11	8-inch.....do....	34	34
12			
13	10-inch.....do....	63	63
14			
15	12-inch.....do....	78	78
16			
17	14-inch.....do....	50	50
18			
19	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch.....do....	15	15
20			
21	8-inch.....do....	12	12
22			
23	10-inch.....do....	14	15
24			
25	12-inch.....do....	17	17
26			
27	14-inch.....do....	12	12
28			
29	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do....	7	7
30			
31	Files, taper, saw, 3-inch.....do....	60	60
32			
33	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do....	59	59
34			
35	4-inch.....do....	90	90
36			
37	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do....	50	50
38			
39	5-inch.....do....	64	64
40			
41	6-inch.....do....	81	81
42			
43	Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$.....M.....	7	8
44	Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes.....dozen..	97	97
45			
46			
47			
48			
49			
50			
51	Flat-irons, 5 lbs. (pairs).....per pound..	20	20
52	6 lbs. (pairs).....do....	100	100
53	7 lbs. (pairs).....do....	88	88
54	8 lbs. (pairs).....do....	43	43
55	Gates, molasses, 2, iron.....dozen..	3	3
56			
57	Gauges, marking.....do....	16	16
58			
59	mortise, screw-slide.....do....	5	5
60			
61	saddler's.....do....	1	1^A
62	slitting, with handle.....do....	2	2
63	Gimlets, metal heads; nail, assorted, large.....do....	26	26
64	spike, assorted, large.....do....	20	20

^a Bastard. If one round edge, advance $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on price.

^b No. 1. Henry Diston & Son.

^c No. 2. J. Barton Smith.

^d New American File Company's make, Pawtucket, R. I.

^e Western File Company, first quality.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	J. W. Soper.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	John Early.	A. C. Williams.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Points of delivery.										Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	Chicago.	N. Y.											
.....	.....	b2.82	.....	.....	.....	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.28	d1.23	b2.62	1.16	.95	e1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.72	d1.66	1.28	1.57	1.30	e1.70	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2.32	d2.22	1.19	2.11	1.76	e2.28	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.67	a.64	c1.74	.60	.52	e.66	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.86	a.83	c1.62	.78	.73	e.86	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.13	a1.08	2.34	1.03	.95	e1.12	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.60	a1.54	2.16	1.46	1.35	e1.59	1.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2.32	a2.22	.67	2.11	1.95	e2.30	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.67	d.64	.62	.61	.67	e.66	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.87	d.83	.87	.78	.90	e.86	.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.13	d1.08	.81	1.03	1.35	e1.12	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.58	d1.54	1.14	1.46	1.35	e1.59	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
2.32	d2.22	1.07	2.11	1.95	e2.30	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.92	d1.91	1.62	1.81	1.50	e1.96	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.33	31	1.50	.30	.28	e.32	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.33	31	2.34	.30	.28	e.32	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.36	d.34	2.16	.33	.30	.35	f.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.41	d.40	.31	.38	.33	.41	f.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.50	d.48	.34	.46	.54	.50	f.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.73	d.68	.39	.67	.55	.70	f.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.72	1.40	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.67	h.09	.....	.....	.10	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	1.30	i.10	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.06	j.12	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.07	k.13	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	g.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	f.02½	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	f.02½	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	f.02½	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	f.02½	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	2.50	4.75	.....	.....	1.75	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.35	2.50	.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	.33½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.34	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	3.60	.34	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	3.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	4.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	4.00	3.40	.....	.....	3.88	.....	.....	3.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.16	.18	.....	.15	.16	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.33	.38	.....	.30	.33	.....	.....	.25½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46

f No sample.
g 2 to 6, assorted.
h No. 1.

i No. 2.
j No. 3.
k No. 4.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				R. A. Robbins.	John H. Wood. house.
				N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality.....pounds.	806	806	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
2				.12	
3				.13	
4				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5					
6					
7	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned	44	44	5.40	.....
	Gouges, c. s. :				
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled	2	2	4.48	.....
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled	4	4	5.24	.....
10	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled	3	3	5.47	.....
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled	4	4	6.35	.....
12	1-inch socket, firmer, handled	3	3	6.80	.....
	Grindstones :				
13	Weighing 50 pounds.....per pound.	564	564		.....
14	Weighing 75 pounds.....do.	170	170		.....
15	Weighing 100 pounds.....do.	41	41		.....
16	Weighing 125 pounds.....do.	15	15		.....
17	Weighing 150 pounds.....do.	5	5		.....
18	Weighing 250 pounds.....do.	1	1		.....
19	Weighing 500 pounds.....do.	1			.....
20	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy	735	735	.48	.28
21				.60	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
22					.36 $\frac{1}{2}$
23					.43
24					.37
25	Gun-hammers, forged, unfinished	1	1		.....
26	Gun-locks, left-hand	1	1		.....
27	Gun-locks, right-hand	1	1		.....
28	Gun-sights, front, German silver, unfinished	4	4		.....
29	Gun-sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished	1	1		.....
30	Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished	2	2		.....
31	Gun-tubes, assorted sizes, c. s	8	8		.....
	Hammers :				
32	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	70	70	3.10	3.30
33				3.90	3.83
34				3.00	2.65
35					
36	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s	8	8	3.97	.....
37				3.97	
38					
39					
40	Farrier's, turning, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....do.	2	2$\frac{1}{2}$	15.00	.....
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s. :				
41	1-inch	8	8	2.75	.....
42				2.67	
43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	1	1$\frac{1}{2}$	3.50	.....
44				3.10	
45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	4	4	4.25	.....
46				3.70	
47	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1	4	4		.....
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s. :				
48	2 pounds.....	24	24		.....
49	4 pounds.....	18	18		.....
50	6 pounds.....	11	11		.....
51	8 pounds.....	12	12		.....
52	10 pounds.....	7	7		.....
53	12 pounds.....	17	17		.....
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s. :				
54	Size 5 pounds.....	15	15		.....
55	Size 8 pounds.....	5	5		.....
56	Size 12 pounds.....	4	4		.....
57	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern.....dozen.	7	7		.....
58					
59					
60	Handles, awl, ordinary peg	32	32		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
61	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing.....do.	138	138		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$

a Chicago delivery.

b Forest City extra heavy.

c Yerkes & Plumb's, warranted.

d Cleveland.

e Forest City.

f No sample.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles H. Pink- ham, jr.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	Seneca D. Kim- bark.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	.10	.12	.....	.....	.14½	.....	1
.....	.13	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.16	.14½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.17	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.41	.40	.....	.....	.41	.....	7
.....	.....	4.20	.....	.....	4.20	.....	8
.....	.....	4.90	.....	.....	4.83	.....	9
.....	.....	5.63	.....	.....	5.65	.....	10
.....	.....	5.98	.....	.....	5.75	.....	11
.....	.....	6.67	.....	.....	6.20	.....	12
.....	.01	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	13
.....	.01	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	14
.....	.01	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	15
.....	.01	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	16
.....	.01	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	17
.....	.01½	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	18
.....	.01½	.....	.00½	.....	a. 00½	.....	19
.75	.30	ak3.10	k3.25	.....	.....	.....	20
.35	.49	ak4.95	.....	.29	.49½	.....	21
.....	.....	k5.95	.....	b. 46	.46	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.40	.....	24
.....	.....	6.40	.....	5.60	5.60	.....	25
.....	.....	6.40	.....	5.60	5.60	.....	26
.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.12	.....	27
.....	.....	.18	.....	.....	.10	.....	28
.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.12	.....	29
.....	.30	.34	.....	.....	.36	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	4.18	2.74	2.85	d3.38	2.72	c4.28	32
.....	3.00	3.10	.....	e3.00	3.90	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	2.30	2.95	.....	8.00	2.75	c3.50	35
.....	3.35	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	16.00	14.25	.....	.....	16.60	f17.50	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	2.90	2.53	.....	h2.10	.....	3.50	41
.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	3.55	2.98	.....	i2.55	.....	3.75	43
.....	.....	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	4.00	3.50	.....	j3.00	.....	4.00	45
.....	.....	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.21 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	.26	.....	.....	.....	g. 15	48
.....	.43 ²⁰ / ₁₀	.51	.....	.....	.....	g. 15	49
.....	.54	.65	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	50
.....	.72	.86	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	51
.....	.90	1.07	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	52
.....	1.08	1.29	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.55	.54	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	55
.....	.88	.86	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	56
.....	1.20	1.29	.....	.....	.....	g. 09½	57
.....	1.75	3.20	.....	3.60	.....	.....	58
.....	3.75	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	.14	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.14	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

Per pound.
7 ounces without handles.

13 ounces without handles.
1 pound 2 ounces without handles.

k Dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Powell Tool Co.	Robert Murray.	R. A. Robbins.
				Points of delivery.		
				Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled. doz.	17	17	b5. 98	7. 12	7. 50
2						7. 74
3	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2 .....do..	103	103	c2. 94	4. 02	3. 99
4						3. 60
5						4. 20
6	Hinges, extra heavy strap and T:					
7	8-inch .....do..	22	22			
8	10-inch .....do..	25	25			
9	12-inch .....do..	20	20			
10	Hinges, heavy strap:					
11	8-inch .....do..	33	33			
12	10-inch .....do..	21	21			
13	12-inch .....do..	22	22			
14	Hinges, light strap:					
15	6-inch .....do..	139	139			
16	8-inch .....do..	46	46			
17	10-inch .....do..	25	25			
18	12-inch .....do..	16	16			
19	Hinges, light strap and T:					
20	6-inch .....do..	47	47			
21	8-inch .....do..	23	23			
22	10-inch .....do..	18	18			
23	Iron, band:					
24	1 x 3/4 .....lbs.	575	575			
25	1 x 1 .....do..	1, 395	1,395			
26	1 x 1 1/4 .....do..	1, 465	1,465			
27	1 x 1 1/2 .....do..	1, 835	1,835			
28	1 x 1 3/4 .....do..	1, 450	1,450			
29	1 x 2 .....do..	2, 550	2,550			
30	1 x 3 .....do..	900	900			
31	1 x 3 1/4 .....do..	375	375			
32	1 1/2 x 1 .....do..	900	900			
33	1 1/2 x 2 .....do..	900	900			
34	1 1/2 x 3 .....do..	725	725			
35	1 1/2 x 3 1/4 .....do..	10	10			
36	1 1/2 x 3 1/2 .....do..	250	250			
37	Iron, flat-bar:					
38	1 x 1/2 .....do..	400	400			
39	1 x 3/4 .....do..	1, 275	1,275			
40	1 x 1 .....do..	3, 975	3,975			
41	1 x 1 1/4 .....do..	2, 305	2,305			
42	1 x 1 1/2 .....do..	3, 075	3,075			
43	1 x 1 3/4 .....do..	1, 200	1,200			
44	1 x 2 .....do..	2, 300	2,300			
45	1 x 2 1/2 .....do..	850	850			
46	1 x 4 .....do..	250	250			
47	1 1/2 x 2 .....do..	850	850			
48	1 1/2 x 2 1/2 .....do..	150	150			
49	1 1/2 x 2 3/4 .....do..	200	200			
50	1 1/2 x 3 .....do..	300	300			
51	1 1/2 x 3 1/4 .....do..	350	350			
52	1 1/2 x 3 1/2 .....do..	350	350			
53	1 1/2 x 4 .....do..	500	500			
54	1 1/2 x 1 .....do..	2, 075	2,075			
55	1 1/2 x 1 1/4 .....do..	2, 600	2,600			
56	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 .....do..	2, 985	2,985			
57	1 1/2 x 2 .....do..	2, 600	2,600			
58	1 1/2 x 2 1/2 .....do..	390	390			
59	1 1/2 x 3 .....do..	200	200			
	1 1/2 x 3 1/4 .....do..	700	700			
	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 .....do..	300	300			
	1 1/2 x 1 3/4 .....do..	200	200			
	1 1/2 x 2 .....do..	290	290			
	1 1/2 x 1 .....do..	1, 945	1,945			
	1 1/2 x 1 1/4 .....do..	2, 295	2,295			

a Chicago.

b "Strong & Co." brand.

c "Adams" brand.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, city under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kim- bark.	Morley Bros.	Number.
				Points of delivery.				
				Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	
1	Iron, flat-bar:							
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	2,600	2,600	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	1
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do..	1,850	1,850	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	2
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ do..	250	250	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	3
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do..	650	650	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	4
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ do..	1,550	1,550	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	5
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do..	450	450	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	6
	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ do..	575	575	.....	2.14	2.10	1.99	7
8	Iron, half-round:							
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	125	125	.....	4.50	.....	4.99	8
10	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do..	175	175	.....	3.65	5.00	4.99	9
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	400	400	.....	2.90	3.50	3.49	10
12	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do..	855	855	.....	2.75	3.20	3.19	11
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	1,250	1,250	.....	2.75	2.70	3.19	12
14	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do..	950	950	.....	2.55	2.70	2.69	13
15	1-inch do..	375	375	.....	2.55	2.70	2.69	14
16	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	100	100	.....	2.55	2.70	2.69	15
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	300	300	.....	2.55	2.70	3.09	16
17	Iron, Juniata:							
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do..	175	175	.....	3.40	3.50	.....	17
19	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 do..	50	50	.....	3.00	3.25	.....	18
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do..	100	100	.....	3.00	2.80	.....	19
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ do..	284	284	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	20
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 do..	725	725	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	21
23	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25. do..	835	835	6.30	.....	6.50	.....	22
24	Sheet, 28 inches, No. 25 do..	900	900	5.25	.....	4.85	.....	23
25	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size do..	2,075	2,075	.....	4.90	4.70	4.75	24
26	Iron, Norway, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 do..	1,150	1,150	.....	3.55	360	.....	25
27	Iron, Norway, 1 inch square do..	1,025	1,025	.....	3.35	340	.....	26
28	Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	220	220	.....	2.90	.....	.....	27
	Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ do..	534	534	.....	2.75	.....	.....	28

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1877, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca K. Kim- bark.	Morley Bros.	Number.
				Points of delivery.				
				Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	
1	Iron, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, assorted.....pounds.	950	950	.....	2.35	a3. 00	.....	1
2	Iron, round:							
3	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	2,440	2,440	.....	2.65	3. 00	2. 99	2
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,305	2,305	.....	2.55	2. 80	2. 79	3
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do..	4,625	4,625	.....	2.45	2. 70	2. 59	4
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	2,750	2,750	.....	2.35	2. 50	2. 39	5
7	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	6,175	6,175	.....	2.35	2. 50	2. 30	6
8	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....do..	2,900	2,900	.....	2. 25	2. 30	2.19	7
9	1-inch.....do..	5,730	5,730	.....	2. 25	2. 30	2.19	8
10	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	5,825	5,825	.....	2. 20	2. 20	2.09	9
11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,500	2,500	.....	2. 20	2. 20	2.09	10
12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	3,629	3,629	.....	2. 15	2. 10	1.99	11
13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	950	950	.....	2. 15	2. 10	1.99	12
14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	10	10	.....	2. 15	2. 10	1.99	13
15	Iron, sheet:							
16	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do..	290	290	2.99	.....	.....	.....	14
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick.....do..	450	450	2.99	.....	.....	.....	15
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick.....do..	110	110	2.99	.....	.....	.....	16
19	No. 16.....do..	600	600	2.99	.....	.....	.....	17
20	No. 20.....do..	200	200	2.99	.....	.....	.....	18
21	No. 22.....do..	50	50	2.99	.....	.....	.....	19
22	No. 24.....do..	254	254	3.09	.....	.....	.....	20
23	No. 25.....do..	400	400	3.19	.....	.....	.....	21
24	No. 26.....do..	7,475	7,475	3.19	.....	.....	.....	22
25	Iron, square:							
26	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	150	150	.....	2.65	3. 00	2. 99	23
27	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	450	450	.....	2.45	2. 70	2. 59	24
28	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do..	1,405	1,405	.....	2.35	2. 50	2. 39	25
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1,650	1,650	.....	2. 25	2. 30	2.19	26
30	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,725	2,725	.....	2. 20	2. 20	2.09	27
31	1-inch.....do..	925	925	.....	2. 14	2. 10	1.99	28
32	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	150	150	.....	2. 14	2. 10	1.99	29
33	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	145	145	.....	2. 14	2. 10	1.99	30
34	Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	250	250	.....	5.50	.....	5. 85	31
35	Iron, Swede, $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	350	350	.....	5. 00	5. 00	2.95	32

a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, assorted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Powell Tool Com- pany.	Robert Murray.
				Chicago.	N. York.
	Iron, Swede:				
1	by 1 pounds.	625	625		
2	by 1 do.	550	550		
3	by 1 do.	1,279	1,279		
4	by 1½ do.	1,354	1,354		
5	by 2 do.	1,225	1,225		
6	by 2½ do.	275	275		
7	Knives and forks, per pair..... pairs.	10,755	10,755		
8					
9	Knives:				
10	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster...dozen.	338	338		
11					
12					
13	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair pairs.	89	89		
14					
15					
16	Chopping .....dozen.	5	5		
17					
18					
19	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do..	28	28		4.67
20					
20½	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do..	6	6		5.18
21					
22	Horse-shoeing .....do..	4	4		
23	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster .....do..	204	204		
24					
25					
26					
27	Saddler's .....do..	4	4		
28	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3 .....do..	17	17		
29	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster...do..	44	44		
30	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....do..	3	4		
31					
32	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern .....do..	105	105		
33					
34					
35	Lead, in bars .....pounds.	380	380		
36	Locks, closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....dozen.	37	37		
37	Locks, drawer, 2 ½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do..	27	27		
	Locks, mineral knob:				
38	Rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	92	92		
39					
40	Rim, 4½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	78	78		
41	Rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	38	38		
42	Rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	37	37		
43	Mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	10	10		
44	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....dozen.	70	70		
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50	Mainsprings for gun-locks.....do..	4	4		
51	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches....do..	11	12		
52	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....do..	22	22	b4.70	
53					
54	Nails, casing, 6d.....pounds.	3,200	3,200		
55	Nails, casing, 8d.....do..	6,710	6,710		
56	Nails, casing, 12d.....do..	400	400		
57	Nails, 6d, cut.....do..	5,450	5,450		

a Delivered in Chicago.

b Peerless.

c Webster's.

d In lots of 200 kegs or more: Delivered in Saint Paul, add 24 cents; delivered in Sioux City, add 35 cents; delivered in Omaha, add 27 cents; delivered in Kansas City, add 35 cents.

e Westenholmes.

f Not scored handle.

g Guard.

h New York delivery.

i 1,100 pounds nails to J. J. Parkhurst delivered at Chicago.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbing.	John H. Wood-house.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kim-bark.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
N. York.	N. York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	N. York.	N. York.	
			4.50	4.50		<i>h</i> 3.95			1
			4.35	4.40		<i>h</i> 3.84			2
			3.55	3.60		<i>h</i> 3.74			3
			3.45	3.50		<i>h</i> 3.79			4
			3.35	3.40		<i>h</i> 3.59			5
			3.35	3.40		<i>h</i> 3.59			6
<i>a</i> 6.48		5.65			.06½				7
<i>a</i> 6.12					.06½				8
					.08½				9
1.10		.77			1.04		.84	.95	10
1.05		.84			1.30		.89		11
.95					1.04				12
.57		.45			.58		.55	.48	13
.59		.55						<i>g</i> .53	14
.48									15
.60		1.00			1.08			1.09	16
		1.10			1.15				17
					1.25				18
					4.27	4.00	4.20	4.15	19
					4.49				20
					4.70	4.95	4.60	4.49	20½
					4.92				21
3.15		3.25		3.20	2.95		<i>e</i> 2.90	2.92	22
3.00		1.51			2.63		1.80	1.89	23
2.00		1.50			2.65		<i>f</i> 1.70	1.79	24
1.95									25
2.40									26
					11.90			13.25	27
					.69			.68	28
<i>p</i> 2.10	<i>c</i> .82	.68					1.47	1.49	29
		1.42						2.45	30
		3.54			2.65			3.40	31
						.29		.26	32
		.30			.28½				33
		.38			.27½				34
		.56			.34				35
		.05½			.05½				36
		1.75				1.49		1.15	37
		1.48			2.93	1.30			38
		2.10			2.34	2.65		2.20	39
		2.80							40
		3.30			3.27	3.65		3.00	41
		4.99			5.71	5.90		4.50	42
		6.30			6.94	7.45		5.75	43
		2.10			2.37			2.20	44
									45
		4.00			2.20		2.79		46
		3.60			4.80		2.74		47
		4.08			2.60		1.75		48
					2.55				49
					3.05				50
					4.58				51
					1.20			1.25	52
2.24	1.70	2.25			1.62			1.72	53
	<i>a</i> 5.16	5.40			5.75	5.35		5.27	54
	a 5.34	5.76			<i>a</i> 5.46				55
		<i>dl</i> 3.44	i 3.35	3.40		3.49			56
		<i>dm</i> 3.19	j 3.10	3.15		3.24			57
		<i>dn</i> 2.94	2.85	2.90		2.99			
		<i>do</i> 2.69	k 2.60	2.65		2.74			

j 2,200 pounds nails to J. J. Parkhurst, delivered at Chicago.

k 2,600 pounds nails to J. J. Parkhurst, delivered at Chicago.

l Awarded 2,100 pounds nails to S. H. Crane, at Sioux or Kansas City, \$3.79, or at Omaha, \$3.71.

m Awarded 4,510 pounds nails to S. H. Crane, at Sioux or Kansas City, \$3.54, or at Omaha, \$3.46.

n Awarded 400 pounds nails to S. H. Crane, at Sioux or Kansas City, \$3.29, or at Omaha, \$3.21.

o Awarded 2,850 pounds nails to S. H. Crane, at Sioux or Kansas City, \$3.04, or at Omaha, \$2.96.

p Also bids \$1.57 and \$1.95.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				S. Otis Living- ston.	John Early.
				Chicago.	All points.
1	Nails, 8d., cut.....pounds..	28,495	28,495		
2	Nails, 10d., cut.....do..	39,400	39,300		
3	Nails, 12d., cut.....do..	12,650	12,000		
4	Nails, 20d., cut.....do..	38,300	38,400		
5	Nails, 30d., cut.....do..	7,900	8,000		
6	Nails, 40d., cut.....do..	6,700	6,700		
7	Nails, 60d., cut.....do..	4,000	4,000		
8	Nails, fence, 8d.....do..	4,000	4,000		
9	Nails, fence, 10d.....do..	5,200	5,700		
10	Nails, fence, 12d.....do..	3,700	3,700		
11	Nails, finishing, 6d.....do..	2,100	2,200		
12	Nails, finishing, 8d.....do..	3,350	3,850		
13	Nails, horseshoe, No. 6.....do..	1,887	1,887	.14	
14					
15	Nails, horseshoe, No. 7.....do..	1,714	1,714	.12	
16					
17	Nails, horseshoe, No. 8.....do..	708	708	.11	
18					
19	Nails, lath, 3d.....do..	4,025	4,025		
20	Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5.....do..	450	450	.16	
21	Nails, shingle, 4d.....do..	11,500	11,700		
22	Nails, wrought, 6d.....do..	4,270	4,270		
23	Nails, wrought, 8d.....do..	6,250	6,250		
24	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do..	66	66		
25	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do..	42	42		
26	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do..	190	190		
27	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do..	410	410		
28	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do..	170	170		
29	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do..	375	375		
30	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do..	100	100		
31	Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt.....do..	190	190		
32	Oakum.....do..	300	300		.07$\frac{1}{2}$
33	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....dozen..	56	56		
34					
35	Oil-stones, Washita.....do..	9	9		
36	Packing, hemp.....pounds..	305	305		
37					
38					
39	Packing, rubber, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do..	183	183		
40					
41	Packing, rubber, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do..	85	85		
42					
43	Packing, rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	70	70		
44					
45	Packing, yarn (cotton waste).....do..	350	350		
46					
47	Paper, emery (assorted).....quires..	227	227		
48	Paper, sand (assorted).....do..	402	402		
49	Pencils, carpenter's.....dozen..	256	256		
50					
51					
52					
53	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2 pounds.....do..	4	4		
54	Pinking-irons, 1-inch.....do..	2	2		
55	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....feet..	416	416		
56	Pipe, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,750	2,750		
57	Pipe, iron, 1-inch.....do..	1,425	1,425		
58	Pipe, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1,525	1,525		
59	Pipe, iron, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	575	575		
60	Pipe, iron, 2-inch.....do..	205	205		

a Nails in lots of 200 kegs or more, delivered in Saint Paul, add 24 cents per keg to Chicago price; in Sioux City, 35 cents; in Omaha, 27 cents; in Kansas, 35 cents.

b Fine iron, regular kegs.

c In 1-pound boxes.

d No sample.

Awarded to J. J. Parkhurst, delivered at Chicago:

e 9,600 pounds.

f 13,550 pounds

g 3,050 pounds.

h 10,300 pounds.

Awarded to J. J. Parkhurst, delivered at Chicago:

i 1,800 pounds.

j 1,900 pounds.

k 1,600 pounds.

l 2,400 pounds.

m 2,000 pounds.

n 2,700 pounds.

Awarded to S. H. Crane, delivered at Sioux City or Kansas City:

o 18,895 pounds at \$2.79, or at Omaha at \$2.71.

p 25,750 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.

q 8,950 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.

r 28,100 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service--Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wake-man.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
.....		oa2.44	e2.35	2.40	.....	2.49	.....	.....	1
.....		pa2.19	f2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	2
.....		qa2.19	g2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	3
.....		ra2.19	h2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	4
.....		sa2.19	i2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	5
.....		ta2.19	j2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	6
.....		ua2.19	k2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	7
.....		va2.44	l2.35	2.40	.....	2.49	.....	.....	8
.....		wa2.19	m2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	9
.....		xa2.19	n2.10	2.15	.....	2.24	.....	.....	10
.....		ya3.94	3.85	3.90	.....	3.99	.....	.....	11
.....		za3.69	*3.60	3.65	.....	3.74	.....	.....	12
.....			.14	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	13
.....			.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....			.12	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	15
.....			.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....			.11	.....	.....	.11	.....	.....	17
.....			.10½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....		3.69	b4.35	3.65	.....	3.75	.....	.....	19
.....									20
.....		42.94	1b2.85	2.90	.....	2.99	.....	.....	21
.....		53.69	23.60	3.65	.....	3.74	.....	.....	22
.....		63.44	33.35	3.40	.....	3.49	.....	.....	23
.17		0.8½	0.8½	.07	.....	.08	b8.55	.....	24
.17		0.7	0.6½	.06½	.....	.06½	.....	.....	25
.11½		0.5½	0.5½	.05½	.....	.05	c5.55	.....	26
.09½		.04½	0.4	.03½	.....	.03½	c4.25	.....	27
.09½		.04	0.3½	.03½	.....	.03½	c4.25	.....	28
.06		.03½	0.3½	.03	.....	.03	c3.85	.....	29
.06		.03½	0.3½	.03	.....	.03	c3.55	.....	30
.05½		.03½	0.3½	.03	.....	.03	c3.55	.....	31
.08½		.09½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d0.8½	32
.50	.47	.50	.....	.....	.50	.56	.....	d.50	33
.57	.55	.58	.....	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....	34
.....		2.40	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	d2.35	35
.15		.11	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	d.16	36
.....		.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....		.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.10½		.16	.....	.....	.12½	.11½	.....	d.12	39
.....					.18½	.....	.....	.....	40
.10½		.16	.....	.....	.11½	.11½	.....	d.12	41
.....					.17½	.....	.....	.....	42
.10½		.16	.....	.....	.11½	.11½	.....	d.12	43
.....					.17½	.....	.....	.....	44
.12½		.10½	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	d.10	45
.12½									46
.....		.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d.20	47
.....		.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d.16	48
.20		.23	.....	.....	.17	.....	.....	d.20	49
.24					.21	.....	.....	.....	50
.36					.21	.....	.....	.....	51
.....					.26	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	8.82	.....	.....	.....	8.50	.....	.....	8.75	53
.....		1.00	.....	.....	.60	.....	.50	.55	54
.....		.03½	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.03½	55
.....		.04½	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.04½	56
.....		.06½	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.05½	57
.....		.08½	.....	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.07½	58
.....		.11	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.10½	59
.....		.14	.....	.....	.....	.15½	.....	.13½	60

Awarded to S. H. Crane, delivered at Sioux City or Kansas City:

- s 6,200 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.
- t 4,800 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.
- u 2,400 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.
- v 1,600 pounds at \$2.79, or at Omaha at \$2.71.
- w 3,700 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.
- x 1,000 pounds at \$2.54, or at Omaha at \$2.46.
- y 2,200 pounds at \$4.29, or at Omaha at \$4.21.

Awarded to S. H. Crane, delivered at Sioux City or Kansas City:

- z 3,450 pounds at \$4.04, or at Omaha at \$3.96.
- 4 6,700 pounds at \$3.29, or at Omaha at \$3.21.
- 5 3,325 pounds at \$4.04, or at Omaha at \$3.96.
- 6 4,295 pounds at \$3.79, or at Omaha at \$3.71.

Awarded to J. J. Parkhurst:

- * 400 pounds.
- 1 5,000 pounds.
- 2 945 pounds.
- 3 1,955 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
Number.			
	Pipe, lead (per pound):		
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....feet.	10	10
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	150	150
3	1-inch.....do..	100	100
4	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do..	100	100
5	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	50	50
	Planes:		
6	Fore, double-iron, cast steel.....	57	57
7			
8	Hollow and round, 1-inch, cast steel.....pairs.	9	9
9	Hollow and round, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, cast steel.....do..	9	9
10	Hollow and round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cast steel.....do..	11	11
11	Jack, double-iron, cast steel.....	323	323
12			
13	Jointer, double-iron, cast steel.....	50	50
14			
15	Match, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, plated.....pairs.	12	12
16	Match, 1-inch, plated.....do..	10	10
17	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, cast steel.....	12	12
18			
19	Skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	20	20
20	Skew-rabbit, 1-inch.....	21	21
21	Skew-rabbit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	19	19
22	Smooth, double iron, cast steel.....	92	92
23			
	Pliers:		
24	Flat-nose, 7-inch.....dozen.	6	6
25			
26	Round-nose, 7-inch.....do..	3	3
27			
28	Side-cutting, 7-inch.....do..	7	7
29			
	Punches:		
30	Cast steel, belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....do..	12	13
31			
32	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes.....do..	4	4
33			
34	Rotary spring, 4 tubes.....do..	3	4
35	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes.....do..	7	7
36	Rasps, horse, 14-inch.....do..	17	19
37	16-inch.....do..	25	28
38	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch.....do..	12	13
39	flat, 14-inch.....do..	12	13
40	half-round, 12-inch.....do..	8	8
41	half-round, 14-inch.....do..	10	10
42	Rivet-sets, No. 2.....do..	5	5
43	No. 3.....do..	2	3
44	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....pounds.	91	91
45	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....do..	171	171
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....do..	237	237
47	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....do..	228	228
48	1-inch, No. 8.....do..	157	157
49	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	64	64
50	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	31	31
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	37	37
52	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	21	21
53	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	31	31
54	Rivets, iron, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	28	28
55	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	43	43
56	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	38	38
57	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	53	53
58	$\frac{3}{16} \times 2$ inches, flat-head.....do..	83	83
59	$\frac{3}{16} \times 4$ inches, flat-head.....do..	45	45
60	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, flat-head.....do..	226	226

^a Either raised or side cutter.^b American File Co.'s make.^c Tinned.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. W. Soper.	J. J. Parkhurst.	
Point of delivery.								Number.
New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.52	<i>g</i> .52	.56	.....	.74	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	<i>g</i> .60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.42	<i>g</i> .52	.22	.....	.46	.....	.....	8
.....	.42	<i>g</i> .52	.22	.....	.58	.....	.....	9
.....	.42	<i>g</i> .52	.22	.....	.70	.....	.....	10
.....	.38	<i>g</i> .37½	.49½	.....	.53	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	<i>g</i> .42½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.57	<i>g</i> .57	.55½	.....	.82	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	<i>g</i> .64½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.72	<i>g</i> .72	.72	.....	.97	.....	.....	15
.....	.72	<i>g</i> .72	.72	.....	.97	.....	.....	16
.....	2.75	<i>g</i> 2.15	2.24	.....	3.00	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	<i>g</i> 2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.29	<i>g</i> .29	.28½	.....	.40	.....	.....	19
.....	.29	<i>g</i> .29	.28½	.....	.40	.....	.....	20
.....	.33	<i>g</i> .33½	.33½	.....	.46	.....	.....	21
.....	.34	<i>g</i> .34	.34	.....	.52	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	<i>g</i> .38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
2.40	2.50	2.38	1.62	2.50	4.25	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2.40	2.50	2.38	1.62	2.50	4.25	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
7.45	8.80	7.50	6.37	<i>a</i> 6.50	7.00	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	7.48	.....	<i>a</i> 6.50	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.68	.65	.....	.65	.70	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	7.20	6.00	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	6.50	.....	7.00	9.00	.....	.....	33
.....	7.00	6.00	.....	6.00	<i>f</i> 7.60	.....	.....	34
.....	2.25	2.10	.....	2.13	<i>f</i> 2.25	.....	.....	35
3.77	3.81	3.45	.....	<i>e</i> 3.80	<i>f</i> 5.10	3.62	.....	36
4.80	5.28	4.80	.....	<i>e</i> 5.27	<i>f</i> 5.25	5.02	.....	37
3.68	3.69	3.33	.....	<i>e</i> 3.69	<i>f</i> 3.60	3.51	.....	38
5.05	5.07	4.56	.....	<i>e</i> 5.07	<i>f</i> 5.07	4.82	.....	39
3.67	3.69	3.33	.....	<i>e</i> 3.69	<i>f</i> 3.60	3.51	.....	40
5.05	5.07	4.56	.....	<i>e</i> 5.07	<i>f</i> 5.07	4.82	.....	41
.....	1.58	1.65	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	1.58	1.45	.....	2.13	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.18½	.18½	.17½	.....	<i>f</i> .19	.....	.....	44
.....	.18½	.18½	.17½	.....	<i>f</i> .19	.....	.....	45
.....	.18½	.18½	.17½	.....	<i>f</i> .19	.....	.....	46
.....	.18½	.18½	.17½	.....	<i>f</i> .19	.....	.....	47
.....	.18½	.18½	.17½	.....	<i>f</i> .19	.....	.....	48
.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>d</i> .10½	.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>f</i> .11	.....	.....	49
.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>d</i> .10	.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>f</i> .11	.....	.....	50
.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>d</i> .10	.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>f</i> .10	.....	.....	51
.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>d</i> .10	.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>f</i> .10	.....	.....	52
.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>d</i> .10	.....	<i>c</i> .12½	<i>f</i> .10	.....	.....	53
.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	<i>f</i> .10	.....	.09½	54
.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	<i>f</i> .09½	.....	.09	55
.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	<i>f</i> .08½	.....	.09	56
.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	<i>f</i> .07½	.....	.09	57
.....	.06½	.....	.05	.....	<i>f</i> .07½	.....	.05½	58
.....	.06½	.....	.05	.....	<i>f</i> .07½	.....	.05½	59
.....	.05½	.....	.05	.....	<i>f</i> .06	.....	.05	60

d Sample is tinned; we offer black.
e Western File Co.'s first quality.

f No sample.
g Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				John Early.	R. A. Robbins.
				N. Y.	N. Y.
	Rivets, iron:				
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches, flat-head pounds...	343	343		
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head do.....	379	379		
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head do.....	319	319		
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inches, flat-head do.....	255	255		
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 inches do.....	50	50		
6	Rivets, tinned iron, 12-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.....	53	53		.08 ¹
7	Rivets, tinned iron, 16-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.....	27	27		.10
	Rope, manila:				
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch pounds...	2,006	2,006	11.85	12.47
9				^a 12.20	^a 12.77
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	2,882	2,882	11.35	11.97
11				^a 11.70	^a 12.27
12	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch do.....	1,946	1,946	11.35	11.97
13				^a 11.70	^a 12.27
14	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.....	1,680	1,680	11.35	11.97
15				^a 11.70	^a 12.27
16	1-inch do.....	1,035	1,035	11.35	11.97
17				^a 11.70	^a 12.27
18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.....	950	950	11.35	11.97
19				^a 11.70	^a 12.27
20	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold dozen...	19	19		
21					
22					
23	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch do.....	5	5		2.40
24					
25					
26	Saw-sets, for cross cut-saws do.....	4	4		3.50
27					
28	Saw-sets, for hand-saws do.....	10	10		1.20
29					7.75
	Saws:				
30	Back (or tenon), 12-inch do.....	3	4		
31					
32					
33	Bracket do.....	2	2		
34	Buck, frame, complete, 30-inch blade do.....	19	19		4.20
35					
36					
37					
	Circular:				
38	8-inch, cross-cut do.....	1	1		.85
39	8-inch rip do.....	1			.85
40	12-inch, cross-cut do.....	1			1.35
41	12-inch rip do.....	1			1.35
42	20-inch, cross-cut do.....	1			3.25
43	20-inch, rip do.....	1			3.25
44	24 inch, cross-cut do.....	1			4.50
45	24-inch, rip do.....	1			4.50
46	26-inch, cross-cut do.....	1	1		5.25
47	26-inch, rip do.....	1			5.25
48	30-inch, cross-cut do.....	2	2		6.75
49	30-inch, rip do.....	1			6.75
50	34-inch, cross-cut do.....	1	1		8.90
51	34-inch, rip do.....	1			8.90
52	56-inch, rip do.....	1			53.00
53	60-inch, rip do.....	1	1		65.00
54	Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on do.....	129	129		1.62
55					1.47
56	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch dozen...	26	27		8.40
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					

* Per foot.

^a Chicago delivery.

^b Delivered in New York.

^c No sample.

^d Boxed.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John H. Wood-house.	J. W. Soper.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Points of delivery.								Number.
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.									
		.051		.05		c. 06½	.05								1	
		.051		.05		c. 06½	.05								2	
		.051		.05		c. 06½	.05								3	
		.051		.05		c. 06½	.05								4	
		.06				c. 06									5	
		.13½	.13	.12		c. 13½									6	
		.15	.16	.12		c. 15½									7	
				10.95											8	
				10.95											9	
				10.95											10	
				10.95											11	
				10.95											12	
				10.95											13	
				10.95											14	
				10.95											15	
				10.95											16	
				10.95											17	
				10.95											18	
1.24		.85	2.40		1.95	1.40									19	
2.43		2.05													20	
		2.56													21	
	3.30	3.00	3.00	b3.30		2.75									22	
			2.50												23	
			2.75												24	
		12.00	2.56		e12.96	13.00									25	
			12.46												26	
		7.70	.98		e8.10	8.05									27	
			8.10												28	
	7.20	6.50	6.90		f6.75	6.89									29	
		8.00	7.90												30	
			3.90												31	
		10.00	11.25												32	
		3.95	2.75	2.99	d3.65										33	
		3.85	3.95												34	
		d4.50	4.70												35	
			4.90												36	
	g.77	h.83	.76	.95											37	
	g.77	h.83	.76	.95											38	
	g1.35	h1.42	1.33	1.59											39	
	g1.35	h1.42	1.33	1.59											40	
	g3.38	h4.10	3.31	3.90											41	
	g3.38	h4.10	3.31	3.90											42	
	g4.83	h5.85	4.70	5.70											43	
	g4.83	h5.85	4.70	5.70											44	
	g5.73	h7.08	5.53	6.97											45	
	g5.73	h7.08	5.53	6.97											46	
	g7.30	h8.86	7.10	8.95											47	
	g7.30	h8.86	7.10	8.95											48	
	g9.60	h11.00	9.40	11.90											49	
	g9.60	h11.00	9.40	11.90											50	
	g52.75	h57.50	50.70	59.50											51	
	g62.25	h77.00	64.00	77.90											52	
	g1.47	h1.57	1.59	*.21½											53	
			1.59												54	
	g9.07	h8.15	4.95	6.25	i5.50	6.60									55	
		h8.00	5.95		j7.80	7.50									56	
		h7.00	6.50												57	
		h5.00	7.40												58	
			8.00												59	
			8.50												60	
															61	

e Morell's first quality.
f \$8.75 for 12-inch.

g Brand Harvey W. Peace, warranted.
h H. Diston & Sons.

i Halsey's electric.
j Reliance brand.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	J. W. Soper.
				Points of delivery.	
				N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Saws:				
2	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch .....doz.	26	26	7.40	9.07
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch.....do..	7	8	8.40	9.07
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13	Key-hole, 12-inch compass .....do..	8	9	2.35	2.00
14				2.00	
15	Meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches.....do..	3	4	9.00	10.87
16					
17					
18					
19	Rip, 28 inches, 5 points .....do..	10	11	6.40	10.87
20					
21	Scales:				
22	Butcher's, dial-face, spr'g-bal'ce, square dish, 30 lbs., by ozs.	2	2		
23	Counter, 62 lbs .....do..	24	24		
24	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8x14 feet.....do..	1	1		
25	Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8x14 feet.....do..	4	4		
26	Letter, 34-oz.....do..	2	2		
27	Platform, counter, 240 lbs .....do..	2	2		
28	Platform, 1,000 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels .....do..	9	9		
29					
30	Platform, 1,500 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels .....do..	1	1		
31	Platform, 2,000 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels .....do..	4	4		
32	Spring-balance, 24 lbs., heavy, with hook .....do..	3	3		
33	Seissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....doz.	130	130	1.95	1.60
34				2.70	.90
35	Screw-drivers:				
36	6-inch blade .....do..	12	12		
37					
38	8-inch blade.....do..	9	9		
39					
40	10-inch blade .....do..	8	8		
41	Screws:				
42	Wrought-iron, bench, 1½ inch.....do..	72	72		
43					
44	Wood, bench, 2½-inch .....do..	22	22		
45	Wood, iron, ½-inch, Nos. 4 and 5.....gross.	163	163	.09½	
46				.09½	
47	Wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 5 and 6.....do..	113	113	.10	
48				.10	
49	Wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 7 and 8 .....do..	218	218	.11½	
50				.11½	
51	Wood, iron, ¾-inch, Nos. 8 and 9 .....do..	205	205	.12½	
52				.13½	
53	Wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 .....do..	253	253	.14½	
54				.15½	
55	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 10 and 11 .....do..	318	318	.18½	
56				.19	
57	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 11 and 12 .....do..	303	303	.22	
58				.22	
59	Wood, iron, 1½-inch, Nos. 12 and 13 .....do..	187	187	.28	
60				.30	
61	Wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14.....do..	113	113	.33	
				.36	

a Halsey's electric.
b Reliance brand.

c Brand, Harvey W. Peace, warranted.
d N. Y. delivery.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	M. C. G. Witte.	A. A. Houghton.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Robert Murray.	S. D. Kimbark.	
Points of delivery.										Number.
Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	
8.15	4.95	7.25	a5.50	7.50						1
8.00	5.95		b7.80	6.60						2
7.00	6.50									3
5.00	7.40									4
	8.00									5
	8.50									6
8.15	4.95	6.25	a5.50	7.50						7
8.00	5.95		b7.80	6.60						8
7.00	6.50									9
5.00	7.40									10
	8.00									11
	8.50									12
1.75	2.24	1.45	1.50							13
2.40	2.48		1.50							14
8.00	9.00	7.44	8.10							15
9.00	9.00									16
	9.00									17
	11.00									18
9.40	8.00	7.25	7.50	8.60						19
	10.00		9.80	8.75						20
				2.60	2.45					21
		d6.24		e3.85	4.80	3.90				22
				e38.00	58.00	34.50				23
				e42.50	66.00	48.50				24
				e1.65	2.40	1.80				25
		d3.25		e3.85	5.60	4.70				26
		d26.88		e12.00	20.40	15.80				27
				e15.00						28
		d34.32		e20.00	28.00	20.50				29
		d39.90		e25.00	32.80	26.50				30
				.50	.25					31
2.00	2.68	g1.60		2.68			1.68			32
2.40	1.74	g3.10					2.60			33
	2.95									34
.94	.91		90	.94			1.02			35
			1.50				.87			36
1.30	1.25		1.25	1.30			1.38			37
			2.20				1.18			38
1.80	1.68		1.75	1.79			1.75			39
			3.25				1.50			40
38	.34		.35	.37						41
	.38									42
28				.25						43
.09		7	.08 ² / ₁₀	.09			.08 ¹ / ₂		.09 ¹ / ₂	44
			.08 ² / ₁₀							45
.09 ¹ / ₂		8	.08 ¹ / ₁₀	.11			.09		.09 ¹ / ₂	46
			.08 ¹ / ₁₀				.09 ¹ / ₂			47
.11		8¹/₂	.09 ¹ / ₁₀	.12			.10 ¹ / ₂		.11	48
			.10 ¹ / ₁₀				.10 ¹ / ₂			49
.12		9	.10 ¹ / ₁₀	.13			.11 ¹ / ₂		.12 ¹ / ₂	50
			.11 ² / ₁₀				.12			51
.14		12	.12 ² / ₁₀	.15			.13		.14 ¹ / ₂	52
			.13				.14			53
.17 ¹ / ₂		13	.15	.20			.16		.17 ¹ / ₂	54
			.16 ¹ / ₁₀				.17 ¹ / ₂			55
.22		16	.18 ¹ / ₁₀	.24			.20		.22	56
			.20 ¹ / ₁₀				.21 ¹ / ₂			57
.30		20	.23	.32			.24 ¹ / ₂		.27 ¹ / ₂	58
			.25 ¹ / ₁₀				.27 ¹ / ₂			59
.33		24	.28 ² / ₁₀	.38			.30		.33 ¹ / ₂	60
			.30 ¹ / ₁₀				.33			61

e Samples if required.
f No samples.

g Domestic Dandy.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				S. Otis Livingston.	Robert Murray.	R. A. Robbins.
				Chi- cago.	N.Y.	N.Y.
1	Screws, wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 .....gross.	56	56	.....	.36	.40
2					.40	.45
3	Screws, wood, iron, 2½-inch, Nos. 14 and 15 .....do..	60	60	.....	.40	.45
4					.44	.50
5	Screws, wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18 .....do..	45	45	.....	.60	.67
6					.70	.78
7	Scythe-stones .....doz.	118	118	.....		.42
8						
9						
10	Shears, sheep .....do..	10	10	.....		5.00
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality .....doz.	69	69	.....		4.00
17						4.00
18						2.55
19	Shoes, horse, No. 1 .....lbs.	7,590	7,590	3.80		
20	Shoes, horse, No. 2 .....do..	7,590	7,590	3.80		
21	Shoes, horse, No. 3 .....do..	6,020	6,020	3.80		
22	Shoes, horse, No. 4 .....do..	2,850	2,850	3.80		
23	Shoes, horse, No. 5 .....do..	600	600	3.80		
24	Shoes, horse, No. 6 .....do..	200	200	3.80		
25	Shoes, horse, No. 7 .....do..	50	50	3.80		
26	Shoes, mule, No. 2 .....do..	1,175	1,175			
27	Shoes, mule, No. 3 .....do..	1,422	1,422			
28	Shoes, mule, No. 4 .....do..	550	750			
29	Shoes, mule, No. 6 .....do..	10	10			
30	Shoes, ox, forged, No. 2 .....do..	850	850	9.25		
31						
32	Shoes, ox, forged, No. 3 .....do..	200	200	9.25		
33						
34	Shoes, ox, forged, No. 4 .....do..	300	300	9.25		
35						
36	Shot, No. 4, in 5-pound bags .....do..	150	} (*)			
37	Shot, No. 5, in 5-pound bags .....do..	250				
38	Shot, No. 6, in 5-pound bags .....do..	200				
39	Sieves, iron-wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames .....doz.	22	22			
40	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch .....do..	6	6			
41	Springs, door, spiral .....do..	49	49			
42						
43	Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10-inch .....do..	3	4			
44						
45	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide .....do..	10	10			
46						
47	Squares, panel, 15-inch .....do..	1	1⁷/₁₂			
48						
49	Squares, try, 4½-inch .....do..	2	2⁵/₁₂			
50						
51	Squares, try, 7½-inch .....do..	6	7			
52						
53	Squares, try, 10-inch .....do..	3	3			
54						
55	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long .....do..	306	306			
56	Steel, cast, bar, ½ x ½ inch .....lbs.	10				
57	Steel, cast, bar, ½ x ¾ inch .....do..	10				
58	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 3 inches .....do..	100	100			
59	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 4 inches .....do..	10				
60	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ x 1 inch .....do..	95	95			

* No award. Offered at 7 cents, or above the market price.

a Burden's.

b Perkins'.

d Half Perkins' and half Walker's.

e Trenton.

f Heinisch.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. H. Woodhouse.	Chas. H. Pinkham, jr.	J. W. Soper.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	S. H. Crane.	
Points of delivery.										Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	
				.40		.29	.33 ⁸ / ₁₀	.46	.40	1
				.45 ¹ / ₂		.32	.37 ⁸ / ₁₀	.49	.44	2
				.66		.49	.37 ⁹ / ₁₀	.72	.68	3
							.41 ⁴ / ₁₀			4
							.56 ⁹ / ₁₀			5
							.65 ⁸ / ₁₀			6
.35	.27					.17		.27	.28	7
.26									.29	8
									.48	9
		5.04			6.48		6.45	7.00	7.70	10
		5.36			7.90				2.88	11
		5.36							3.50	12
		5.85								13
		6.17								14
		6.50								15
2.40		3.84			3.90	4.20		f3.93		16
3.79		2.56			2.45			e2.60		17
					4.10					18
			a4.14	d4.09					a4.12	19
			a4.14	b4.09					a4.12	20
			a4.14	d4.09					a4.12	21
			a4.14	b4.09					a4.12	22
			a4.14	b4.09					a4.12	23
			a4.14	b4.09					a4.12	24
			a4.14	b4.09					a4.12	25
			a4.14	b4.09					a4.12	26
			a5.13	b5.09					a5.08	27
			a5.13	b5.09					a5.08	28
			a5.13	b5.09					a5.08	29
			a5.13	b5.09					a5.08	30
			g8.95	k9.40						31
				l9.90						32
			g8.95	k9.40						33
				l9.90						34
			g8.95	k9.40						35
				l9.90						36
									.07	37
									.07	38
									.07	39
4.45					4.43			1.69	1.59	40
.56					.71			i4.40	4.48	41
					.96	.75		i.71	.70	42
2.16					2.10			i1.94	2.15	43
					2.06					44
					7.30	10.00	5.10		5.63	45
					7.85		7.00		7.75	46
					4.00			i4.05	4.20	47
					3.88					48
1.25					1.25	1.69		i1.29	1.26	49
1.91					1.20					50
					1.84	2.49		i1.94	1.90	51
2.41					1.76					52
					2.30	3.39		i2.61	2.45	53
					2.20					54
					.04 ¹ / ₂			.05	.04 ⁷ / ₈	55
			h.07 ¹ / ₄	.10 ¹ / ₂		.03 ⁹ / ₁₀			j7.97	56
			h.07 ¹ / ₄	.09 ¹ / ₂					j7.97	57
			h.07 ¹ / ₄	.08 ⁴ / ₁₀		.08 ¹ / ₂			j7.97	58
			h.07 ¹ / ₄	.08 ⁴ / ₁₀		.08 ¹ / ₂			j7.97	59
			h.07 ¹ / ₄	.07 ⁴ / ₁₀		.08 ¹ / ₂			j7.97	60

g Wrought.
h Sweet's.
i No sample.

j Park Bros.' Black Diamond.
k Mount Carmel.
l Forged

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				S. H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. Flagler.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
	Steel, cast, octagon:					
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pounds.	120	120	a7.97	b7.25	.....
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch do ..	295	295	a7.97	b7.25	.....
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do ..	655	655	a7.97	b7.25	.....
4	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch do ..	617	617	a7.97	b7.25	.....
5	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do ..	642	642	a7.97	b7.25	.....
6	1-inch do ..	535	535	a7.97	b7.25	.....
7	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do ..	350	350	a7.97	b7.25	.....
8	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do ..	50	50	a7.97	b7.25	.....
9	2-inch do ..	10	.....	a7.97	b7.25	.....
10	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do ..	10	.....	a7.97	b7.25	.....
	Steel, cast, square:					
11	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do ..	10	.....	a7.97	b7.25	.....
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch do ..	50	50	a7.97	b7.25	.....
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do ..	275	275	a7.97	b7.25	.....
14	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch do ..	50	50	a7.97	b7.25	.....
15	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do ..	100	100	a7.97	b7.25	.....
16	1-inch do ..	475	475	a7.97	b7.25	.....
17	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do ..	10	.....	a7.97	b7.25	.....
18	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do ..	495	495	a7.97	b7.25	.....
19	2-inch do ..	202	202	a7.97	b7.25	.....
20	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do ..	227	227	a7.97	b7.25	.....
	Steel, plow:					
21	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 inches do ..	60	60	a3.00	b2.90	.....
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches do ..	62	62	a3.00	b2.90	.....
23	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inches do ..	10	10	a3.00	b2.90	.....
24	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches do ..	10	10	a3.00	b2.90	.....
25	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 inches do ..	885	885	a3.00	b2.90	.....
26	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches do ..	825	825	a3.00	b2.90	.....
27	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 inches do ..	1,375	1,375	a3.00	b2.90	.....
	Steel, spring:					
28	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch do ..	200	200	a3.25	b2.90	.....
29	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches do ..	325	325	a3.25	b2.90	.....
30	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches do ..	750	750	a3.25	b2.90	.....
31	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches do ..	650	650	a3.25	b2.90	.....
32	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches do ..	975	975	a3.25	b2.90	.....
33	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch dozen.	3	3	.....	.....	9.00
34						
35	Swage-block, blacksmith's 100 pounds.	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43 M.	26	27	.....	.....	.45
37	Tacks, cut, 4-oz., full half weight papers	736	736	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	g. 17
38						g. 17
39	Tacks, cut, 6-oz., full half weight do ..	812	812	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	g. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
40						g. 18
41	Tacks, cut, 8-oz., full half weight do ..	919	919	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	g. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
42						g. 22
43	Tacks, cut, 10-oz., full half weight do ..	940	940	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	g. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
44						g. 23
45	Tacks, cut, 12-oz., full half weight do ..	671	671	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	g. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
46						g. 26
47	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case dozen.	4	4	5.90	.....	4.71
48						5.90
	Taps, taper, right-hand:					
49	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 26 threads to the inch number.	21	21	h1.60	.....	i. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 18 threads to the inch do ..	13	13	h1.60	.....	i. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
51	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 18 threads to the inch do ..	16	16	h1.60	.....	i. 13
52	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 16 threads to the inch do ..	23	23	h1.88	.....	i. 15
53	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 16 threads to the inch do ..	7	7	h2.15	.....	i. 16
54	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 14 threads to the inch do ..	15	15	h2.15	.....	i. 17
55	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 14 threads to the inch do ..	19	19	h2.69	.....	i. 21
56	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch do ..	15	15	h2.69	.....	i. 21
57	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch do ..	10	10	h3.50	.....	i. 27
58	Tire-benders, plain, No. 1 do ..	4	4	.....	3.74	.....
59	Tire-shrinkers do ..	13	13	.....	6.00	.....
60						

a Park Bros.' Black Diamond.

b Sweet's.

c No sample.

d Coe's.

e Magic.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Morley Bros.	S. D. Kimbark.	Robert Murray.	R. A. Robbins.	J. H. Woodhouse.	F. H. Tuthill.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.								Number.
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
8.75	10.40							1
8.25	8.40							2
8.25	7.90							3
8.25	7.40							4
8.25	7.40							5
8.25	7.40							6
8.25	7.40							7
9.75	7.40							8
9.75	7.40							9
9.75	8.40							10
9.75	10.40							11
8.75	8.40							12
7.25	7.90							13
8.25	7.40							14
8.25	7.40							15
8.25	7.40							16
8.25	7.40							17
8.25	7.40							18
7.25	7.40							19
8.25	8.40							20
c3.25	c2.50							21
c3.25	c2.50							22
c3.25	c2.50							23
c3.25	c2.50							24
c3.25	c2.50							25
c3.25	c2.50							26
c3.25	c2.50							27
c3.25	c2.90				c3.00			28
c3.25	c2.90				c2.85			29
c3.25	c2.90				c2.85			30
c3.25	c2.90				c2.85			31
c3.25	c2.90				c2.85			32
			7.90			6.00		33
						8.70		34
	2.50							35
							.60	36
.01 $\frac{4}{10}$		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				c. 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{4}{10}$				c. 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
.01 $\frac{7}{10}$		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				c. 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				c. 02	40
.02		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02				c. 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
			5.50	5.59			c5.33	42
			6.50	6.38			c30.28	43
h1.73	i. 13					fi. 12	c. 13	44
h1.73	i. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$					fi. 13		45
h1.73	i. 14					fi. 13		46
h2.16	i. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$					fi. 15		47
h2.30	i. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$					fi. 17		48
h2.30	i. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$					fi. 18		49
h2.88	i. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$					fi. 20		50
h2.88	i. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$					fi. 21		51
h3.13	i. 30					fi. 27		52
	3.80							53
	d6.80							54
	e8.75							55
								56
								57
								58
								59
								60

f First quality, and every tap warranted.

g Per dozen papers.

h Per dozen.

i Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				S. O. Livingston.	Robert Murray.
				Chicago.	N. Y.
1	Toe-calks, steel, No. 1.....pounds.	1,054	1,054	.05	
2	Toe-calks, steel, No. 2.....do..	854	854	.05	
3	Toe-calks, steel, No. 3.....do..	554	554	.05	
4	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches.....pairs.	45	45		
5	Tongs, fire, 20 inches.....do..	18	18		
6	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain.....	102	102		
7	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain.....	150	150		.13
8	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch.....dozen.	10	10		4.74
9					
10	Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch.....do..	3	3		
11					
12	Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....	25	25		
13					
14	Valves, globe, ½-inch.....	32	32		
15	Valves, globe, ¾-inch.....	62	62		
16	Valves, globe, 1-inch.....	49	49		
17	Valves, globe, 1¼-inch.....	40	40		
18	Valves, globe, 1½-inch.....	21	22		
19	Valves, globe, 1¾-inch.....	7	7		
20	Valves, globe, 2-inch.....	28	28		
21	Valves, globe, 2½-inch.....	14	14		
22	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw.....per pound.	10	10		
23	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 40 pounds.....do..	11	11		
24	Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw.....	12	12		
25	Vises, gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw.....	5	5		
26	Washers, iron, for ¼-inch bolt.....pounds.	139	139		
27	Washers, iron, for ⅝-inch bolt.....do..	160	160		
28	Washers, iron, for ¾-inch bolt.....do..	264	264		
29	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt.....do..	378	378		
30	Washers, iron, for 1¼-inch bolt.....do..	296	296		
31	Washers, iron, for 1½-inch bolt.....do..	178	178		
32	Wedges, wood-chopper's, solid steel, 5 pounds, per pound,.....dozen.	11	11		
33					
34	Wedges, wood-chopper's, solid steel, 6 pounds, per pound,.....dozen.	17	17		
35					
36	Wedges, wood-chopper's, solid steel, 7 pounds, per pound,.....dozen.	102	102		
37					
38	Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge.....pounds.	100	100		
39	Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge.....do..	260	260		
40	Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge.....do..	265	265		
41	Wire, annealed, No. 18 gauge.....do..	13	13		
42	Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge.....do..	48	48		
43	Wire, annealed, No. 24 gauge.....do..	90	90		
44	Wire, annealed, No. 35 gauge.....do..	25	25		
45	Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge.....do..	18	18		
46	Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge.....do..	15	15		
47	Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge.....do..	10	10		
48	Wire, brass, No. 14 gauge.....do..	22	28		
49	Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge.....do..	28	28		
50	Wire, bright, iron, No. 3 gauge.....do..	65	65		
51	Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 gauge.....do..	10			
52	Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge.....do..	500	500		
53	Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge.....do..	345	345		
54	Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge.....do..	10			
55	Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge.....do..	25	25		
56	Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 gauge.....do..	230	230		
57	Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 gauge.....do..	80	80		
58	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted.....square feet.	9,900	9,900		
59	Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge.....pounds.	10	10		
60	Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge.....do..	10			
61	Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge.....do..	30	30		
62	Wire, copper, No. 18 gauge.....do..	40	40		
63	Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge.....do..	12	12		
64	Wire, copper, ⅜-inch.....do..	2	2		
65	Wire, copper, ½-inch.....do..	10			

a Sweet's.

b Simpson.

c Parker's, No. 42.

d Trenton.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	S. H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Morley Bros.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
		a. 05 $\frac{4}{10}$	.05		f. 06 $\frac{1}{4}$			1
		a. 05 $\frac{4}{10}$	.05		f. 06 $\frac{1}{4}$			2
		a. 05 $\frac{4}{10}$	.05		f. 06 $\frac{1}{4}$			3
		.29						4
	.28							5
	.16							6
	.85			.46	5.15	.48	.93	7
	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			.12	1.49	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	8
	4.50			4.45		4.45		9
				6.90		4.45		10
	5.50			4.00		5.85		11
				4.50				
		.40						12
		.50						13
.48	.35			.34	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$		.35	14
.63	.50			.46	.47		.45	15
.88	.70			.62	.63		.65	16
1.35	1.10			.95	.96		.98	17
1.90	1.50			1.22	1.34		1.38	18
	Not made.			2.00	1.68		Not made.	19
2.90	2.25			2.00	1.99		2.13	20
5.83	4.25			3.83	3.99		3.93	21
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$					22
		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$					23
		b6.00		d4.20				24
			c6.00	c5.58				25
.09	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{8}{10}$	.12			.10 $\frac{5}{100}$		26
.08	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{8}{10}$	.06			.07 $\frac{5}{100}$		27
.07	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{8}{10}$	.05			.06 $\frac{5}{100}$		28
	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{3}{10}$	.04			.04 $\frac{5}{100}$		29
	.04	.03 $\frac{8}{10}$	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$			.04 $\frac{5}{100}$		30
	.04	.03 $\frac{8}{10}$	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$			.04 $\frac{5}{100}$		31
.05 $\frac{4}{10}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	e.03 $\frac{85}{100}$	g. 03 $\frac{9}{10}$					32
			h. 04 $\frac{7}{10}$					33
.05 $\frac{4}{10}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	e.03 $\frac{85}{100}$	g. 03 $\frac{9}{10}$					34
			h. 04 $\frac{7}{10}$					35
.05 $\frac{4}{10}$	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	e.03 $\frac{85}{100}$	g. 03 $\frac{9}{10}$					36
			h. 04 $\frac{7}{10}$					37
	.03							38
	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$							39
	.04							40
	.05							41
	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$							42
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$							43
	.12							44
	.19			.17				45
	.19			.17				46
	.19			.17				47
	.19			.17				48
	.19			.17				49
	.03							50
	.03							51
	.03							52
	.03							53
	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$							54
	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$							55
	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$							56
	.05							57
f. 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{24}{100}$						.01 $\frac{25}{100}$	58
	.26			.23				59
	.26			.23				60
	.26			.23				61
	.26			.23				62
	.26			.23				63
	.26			.23				64
	.26			.23				65

e Per pound.

f New York.

g Oil finish.

h Ax finish.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				John Early.	C. C. Cluff.	Robert Murray.
				All points.	As stated.	N. Y.
1	Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog-fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required.....pounds.	20,650	14,650	.....	*b4.64	.....
2						
3						
4			6,000	.....		
5						
6	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required.....pounds.	524,250	100,000	.....	*e4.49	.....
7			45,000	.....		
8			211,250	.....		
9			172,500	.....		
10			30,000	.....		
11			70,500	.....		
12	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized.....do..	15,170	9,970	.....	a4.25	.....
13						
14			800	.....		
15			5,325	.....		
16			1,512	.....		
17	Wire-fence stretchers.....do..	72	72	.....		
	Wrenches:					
18	Crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron.....dozen.	5	5	.....		
19	Crooked, 10-inch, malleable iron.....do..	3	3	.....		
20	Crooked, 12-inch, malleable iron.....do..	2	2	.....		
21	Screw, black, 8-inch.....do..	16	17	.....		1.65
22						
23	Screw, black, 10-inch.....do..	19	24	.....		1.98
24						
25	Screw, black, 12-inch.....do..	11	11	.....		2.31
26						
27	Screw, black, 15-inch.....do..	5	5	.....		3.96
28						
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>					
29	Bits, auger, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.....dozen.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-2	.....		
30	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....per 100.	300	300	.....		
31	Bolts, door, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	2	2	.....		
32	Bolts, door, 4-inch.....do..	2	2	.....		
33	Boxes, shaft, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch clip.....pairs.	12	12	.....		
34	Brushes, slating, 4-inch, flat, Clinton.....dozen.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-3	.....		
35	Brushes, dust.....do..	8	8	.....	2.63	
36					5.23	
37						
38						
39	Butts, door, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, loose-pin, acorn.....do..	4	4	.....		
40	Butts, door, 3 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do..	2	2	.....		
41	Butts, door, 5 x 5 inches.....do..	2	2	.....		
42	Chains, trace, No. 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 10 links to foot.....pairs.	400	400	.....		
43						
44						
45						
46	Hatchets, cast steel, half-shingling, No. 2.....dozen.	1	1	.....		
47	Hinges, light strap and T, 4-inch.....do..	1	1	.....		
48	Hooks, clothes.....gross.	10	10	.....		
49	Irons, double, 4-part, Nos. 3 to 14.....set.	1		.....		
50	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....pounds.	200	200	.....		
51	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do..	1,000	1,000	.....		
52	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{7}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....do..	100	100	.....		
53	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, No. 26.....do..	300	300	.....		
54	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28 x 96 inches, No. 24.....do..	300	300	.....		
55	Iron, oval, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....do..	200	200	.....		
56	Iron, oval, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....do..	200	200	.....		
57	Iron, Swede, 1 x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do..	200	200	.....		

* I will deliver the barb wire at Chicago at 30 cents per 100 pounds less than prices named herein for Omaha and Kansas City delivery.

a Chicago.

b Omaha.

c Saint Paul.

d Sioux City.

e Kansas City.

f 379,250 pounds offered.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	J. W. Soper.	Simeon H. Crane.	E. L. Bruce.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	G. B. Curtiss.	H. T. Wakeman.	Points of delivery.	
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.	
a4.60			a4.10 b4.42 c4.40 d4.44 e4.45	4.15						1	
										2	
										3	
										4	
										5	
a4.60			a4.10 b4.42 c4.45 d4.44 e4.40 a4.10	f4.15 g4.05 h3.95						6	
										7	
										8	
										9	
										10	
										11	
a4.50			e4.33 b4.30 c4.28 d4.32 a3.98 n6.50	i4.15						12	
										13	
										14	
										15	
										16	
										17	
			6.00		.60		.50			18	
			6.00		.90		.95			19	
			6.00		1.00		1.56			20	
5.00			1.70		3.24	1.75	1.57	1.55	j1.65	21	
a5.15										22	
5.90			2.00		3.89	2.00	1.88	1.86	j2.00	23	
a6.00										24	
6.75			2.30		4.54	2.35	2.20	2.17	j2.30	25	
a7.00										26	
11.40			4.10		7.78	4.10	3.76	3.72	j4.00	27	
a11.60										28	
			.97				1.00		1.00	29	
			.52			.47			.84	30	
			.05				.40		j.05	31	
			.08				.48		j.05	32	
									.05	33	
									1.75	34	
4.12	3.50		7.00				2.85		2.70	35	
4.25	4.00						2.85			36	
	4.50									37	
	5.00									38	
			.58				.61		.52	39	
			.53				.61		.34	40	
			1.49				j1.70		1.65	41	
.26½	k.29	l.26	.25				.22½		.22	42	
		l.18					.27			43	
							.23¾			44	
							.28			45	
			m5.40						4.50	46	
			.30				.40		.32	47	
			12.00				n.15		1.40	48	
										49	
						.02 ³ / ₁₀			.02 ³ / ₁₀	50	
						.02 ⁴ / ₁₀			.02 ⁴ / ₁₀	51	
						.02 ⁵ / ₁₀			.02 ⁵ / ₁₀	52	
						.06 ¹ / ₂			.06 ¹ / ₂	53	
			.06 ³ / ₁₀			.04 ¹ / ₂			.03 ¹ / ₂	54	
			.05 ¹ / ₂						.03 ¹ / ₂	55	
									.03 ¹ / ₂	56	
						.03 ⁶ / ₁₀			.04	57	

g 45,000 pounds offered.
h 100,000 pounds offered.
i 15,170 pounds offered.

j No sample.
k Carlisle.
l Hook or ring same price.

m Amoskeag Axe Company.
n Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Knives, saddler's, round.....dozen..	$\frac{1}{4}$	1-4
2	Knives, shoemaker's, square point, No. 3, Webster's.....do..	12	12
3	Knobs, porcelain, drawer.....do..	6	6
4	Knobs, carriage.....gross..	6	6
5			
6	Locks, chest, 4-inch.....dozen..	1	1
7	Locks, desk, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches.....do..	2	2
8	Miter, jack.....do..	1	1
9	Nails, lining.....papers..	125	125
10	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....pounds..	20	20
11	Nails, clout.....do..	20	20
12	Nippers, cutting, 12-inch.....pair..	1	1
13	Rasps, shoemakers', 8-inch.....dozen..	1	1
14	Rasps, shoemakers', 9-inch.....do..	1	1
15	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....pounds..	60	60
16	Rivets, hame, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat head.....do..	30	30
17	Rivets, tinned iron, 10-oz., in packages of 1,000.....M..	20	6
18	Rivets, tinned iron, 24-oz., in packages of 1,000.....do..	15	15
19	Rivets, tinned iron, 32-oz., in packages of 1,000.....do..	10	10
20	Saws, hand, 8 points, 26-inch.....dozen..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-3
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26	Saws, hand, 9 points, 26-inch.....dozen..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-3
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32	Screws, brass, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 inch.....gross..	3	3
33	Spoke-shaves.....dozen..	$\frac{1}{4}$	1-4
34	Shears, 10-inch, trimmer's, straight.....do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-2
35			
36	Valves, globe, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....dozen..		
37	Valves, globe, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen..		
38	Vise, hand.....dozen..	1	1
39	Washers, iron, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....pounds..	10	10
40	Wire, copper, No. 16.....dozen..	20	20
41	Wire, bright, iron, No. 7 gauge.....dozen..	200	200
42	Wire, bright, iron, No. 9 gauge.....dozen..	200	200
43	Wire, bright, iron, No. 16 gauge.....dozen..	200	200
44	Wire, coppered, No. 8 gauge.....dozen..	125	125
45	Wire, coppered, No. 9 gauge.....dozen..	125	125

a Brand, Harvey W. Peace, No. 24, warranted.*b* Assorted, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.*c* No. 54, Stanley.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	John H. Woodhouse.	J. W. Soper.	Simeon H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.						
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
				11.90	13.00	1
	.82		.33	1.05	.90	2
			.40		.30	3
	.30		3.38	.35	.25	4
	.50					5
			2.60	3.25	1.74	6
					1.74	7
					5.00	8
			.04½	.04½	.04	9
			.04½		.04	10
			b.08	.07	.09	11
			1.80		1.45	12
			2.25	2.00	1.83	13
			2.50	2.28	2.00	14
			.18 ⁴ / ₁₀	.18³/₁₀	.19	15
			.12	.09	.10	16
.7½			.12	.11	.10	17
.12½			.20	.19	.21	18
.15½			.25	.24	.28	19
		a9.07	8.15	7.40	6.60	20
			8.00	4.95	7.50	21
			7.00	5.95		22
				6.50		23
			5.00	8.00		24
				8.50		25
		a9.07	8.15	7.40	6.60	26
			8.00	4.95	7.50	27
			7.00	5.95		28
				6.50		29
			5.00	8.00		30
				8.50		31
			.39		.10	32
			c4.00		3.00	33
		6.00	d7.50	f8.00	5.00	34
		4.00				35
			.30	e.26		36
			.50	e.48		37
			1.40			38
			.04		.05	39
			.26	.23	.22	40
			.03	.03¹/₁₀	.04	41
			.03	.03¹/₁₀	.04	42
			.04	.04³/₁₀	.05	43
			.03½	.03½	.05	44
			.03½	.03½	.05	45

d Am. Shear Co.
e No sample.
f J. Weiss & Son.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Abacus boards.	32	32
	ARITHMETICS.		
2	Appleton's Practical.....dozen..	3	3
3	Appleton's Mental.....do..	6	6
4	Appleton's Primary.....do..	16	16
5	Davies' Elements of Written.....do..	33	34
6	Davies' First Lessons.....do..	5	6
7	Davies' Practical.....do..	18	18
8	Davies' Primary.....do..	12½	14
9	Felter's First Lessons.....do..	25	25
10	Felter's Intermediate (new).....do..	5	5
11	Felter's Intermediate (old).....do..	1	
12	Felter's Primary (new).....do..	18	18
13	Fish's No. 1.....do..	18	18
14	Fish's No. 2.....do..	21	21
15	Franklin's Elementary.....do..	9	9
16	Franklin's Primary.....do..	1	
17	Franklin's Written.....do..	3	3
18	French's No. 4.....do..	1	
19	Grube's Method of Numbers.....do..	10	10
20	Hagar's Primary Lessons.....do..	1	
21	Ray's New Intellectual.....do..	12½	12½
22	Ray's New Practical.....do..	48	48
23	Ray's New Primary.....do..	11	11
24	Robinson's First Lessons.....do..	8	8
25	Robinson's Progressive Intellectual.....do..	1	
26	Robinson's Practical.....do..	3	3
27	Robinson's Progressive Primary.....do..	3	3
28	Robinson's Rudiments.....do..	8	8
29	Stoddard's Juvenile Mental.....do..	5	5
30	Stoddard's Rudiments.....do..	4	4
31	Thompson's Practical.....do..	13	13
32	White's Primary.....do..	3	3
	CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.		
33	Appleton's Elementary Reading.....sets..	10	10
34	Appleton's Reading Charts.....do..	16	16
35	Colton's Wall Charts and Cards.....do..	1	
36	Colton's Complete School Charts of Drawing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.....sets..	8	8
37	Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.....do..	25	25
38	New American Reading Charts.....do..	24	24
39	Webb's Reading Charts.....do..	15	15
40	Wilson & Calkin's Charts (mounted).....do..	8	9
	CHARTS, MUSIC.		
41	Mason's.....sets..	13	13
	CHARTS, WRITING.		
42	Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides.....sets..	25	25
43	Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller.....do..	8	8
	DRAWING BOOKS.		
44	Apgar's Geographical.....dozen..	10	10
45	Forbriger's Tablets.....do..	11	11
46	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 1.....do..	40	40
47	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 2.....do..	45	45
48	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 3.....do..	22	22
49	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 1.....do..	25	25
50	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 2.....do..	27	27
51	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 3.....do..	30	30
52	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 4.....do..	30	30
53	Montieth's Map Drawing.....do..	39	39
54	White's Industrial Primary, No. 1.....do..	12	12
55	White's Industrial Primary, No. 2.....do..	16	16
56	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 1.....do..	16	16
57	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 2.....do..	13	13
58	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 3.....do..	12	12

a Ivison's.

b Nos. 1 and 2.

c 1, 2, 3, and 4.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

L. E. Clark.	Alexander Agar.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Theo. H. Riffe.	H. B. Barnes.	Willard Woodard.	Geo. R. Lockwood.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	
							44	1
		6.58					6.50	2
		2.92					2.89	3
		1.88					1.80	4
	3.66			3.78			3.65	5
	2.60			2.70			2.60	6
	6.29			6.48			6.35	7
	1.56			1.62			1.57	8
						1.76	1.70	9
						4.90	4.75	10
						5.34	5.15	11
						2.94	2.80	12
						2.94	2.90	13
						5.88	5.84	14
							3.60	15
							2.05	16
							7.80	17
						2.79	2.84	18
						2.27	2.30	19
	2.60	2.54					2.57	20
	5.24	5.07					5.15	21
	1.57	1.52					1.54	22
						2.44	2.40	23
						2.87	2.80	24
						6.69	6.60	25
						1.77	1.70	26
						3.14	3.05	27
							1.95	28
							3.48	29
6.00		6.15					6.15	30
	2.30	2.23					2.25	31
								32
			9.99				7.00	33
			9.99				8.00	34
						6.40	6.38	35
						a8.20	9.50	36
			9.99			3.84	3.70	37
			7.99			3.35	3.40	38
			9.99		2.50		2.60	39
						10.39	10.47	40
							b4.75	41
							2.19	42
						2.95	3.10	43
		4.32				4.31	4.20	44
	c1.74	1.69					d1.72	45
		1.18					1.17	46
		1.18					1.17	47
		1.18					1.17	48
		1.18					1.17	49
		1.18					1.17	50
		1.18					1.17	51
		1.18					1.17	52
	e1.57			1.62			1.60	53
						.68	.67	54
						.68	.67	55
						1.17	1.15	56
						1.17	1.15	57
						1.17	1.15	58

d 1 to 4.

e Made easy.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	DRAWING CARDS.		
1	Smith's First Series sets.	147	147
2	Smith's Second Series do.	82	82
3	White's Industrial, 12 in set..... do.	11	11
	GEOGRAPHIES.		
4	Colton's Common School dozen.	1	
5	Colton's Introductory do.	2	2
6	Cornell's Intermediate do.	4	4
7	Cornell's Primary do.	6	6
8	Guyot's Elementary do.	7	7
9	Harper's Introductory do.	1	1
10	Harper's School do.	1	1
11	Mitchell's Intermediate do.	9	9
12	Mitchell's Primary do.	9	9
13	Mitchell's School and Atlas (2 books) do.	1	1
14	Monteith's First Lessons do.	34	45
15	Monteith's Introduction, No. 2..... do.	24	27
16	Monteith's Manual (No. 3) do.	21	21
17	Monteith's Physical and Political..... do.	11	11
18	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 1 do.	5	5
19	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 2..... do.	4	4
20	Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer..... do.	15	15
21	Swinton's Elementary do.	14	14
22	Swinton's Introductory do.	11	11
23	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 1 do.	2	2
24	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 2 do.	2	2
25	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 3 do.	1	
26	Warren's Primary do.	13	13
27	Warren's Brief Course do.	1	
	GRAMMARS.		
28	Brown's First Lines dozen.	2	2
29	Clark's Primary do.	3	3
30	Greene's English do.	10	10
31			
32	Harvey's Elementary do.	8	10
33			
34	Harvey's School do.	2	2
35	Knox & Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 1..... do.	1	
36	Knox & Whitney's Language Lessons, Part 2..... do.	2	2
37	Kerl's First Lessons do.	10½	10½
38	Kerl's Language Lessons do.	1	
39	Pinneo's Primary do.	3	3
40	Powell's How to Talk do.	23	23
41	Powell's How to Write do.	11	11
42	Quackenbos' Elementary do.	3	3
43	Quackenbos' Composition do.	1	1
44	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons..... do.	17	17
45	Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons do.	2	2
46	Swinton's Language Lessons do.	6	6
47	Swinton's Language Primer do.	14	14
48	Wells' Shorter Course do.	1	
	HISTORIES.		
49	Anderson's Junior Class dozen.	4	4
50	Anderson's Popular do.	3	3
51	Barnes' Brief do.	22	22
52	Barnes' Primary do.	6	6
53	Quackenbos' Elementary United States do.	7	11
54			
55	Redpath's United States do.	18	18
56	Swinton's Condensed do.	10	10
57	Swinton's Primary do.	27	27
58	Venable's do.	1	

a Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.

b First Lessons English Grammar.

c Rev.

d Rev. English Grammar.

e Grammar School.

f Old.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alex. Agar.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. B. Barnes.	George R. Lockwood.	W. J. C. Dulany.	L. E. Clark.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	
				.08 ¹ / ₈		1
				.08 ¹ / ₂		2
			1.74	.14		3
				13.25		4
				6.45		5
	10.98			10.75		6
	5.54			5.45		7
			4.85	4.80		8
4.91			4.72	4.90		9
10.88			10.65	10.85		10
	12.30		12.44	12.40		11
	5.54		5.59	5.50		12
	18.54		18.63	18.60		13
2.62		2.70		2.65		14
4.18				4.24		15
7.88				7.95		16
12.02				12.10		17
			6.22	4.30		18
			15.55	15.49		19
			5.83	5.80		20
			7.77	7.80		21
			5.35	5.25		22
	a5.60			5.68		23
	a11.22			11.39		24
	a13.26			13.49		25
	4.92		4.94	5.40		26
	9.84		9.83	9.75		27
				3.75		28
b3.15				3.24		29
	f4.10	b3.24		g7.50		30
	g7.69					31
c4.40	f3.36			h3.40		32
	g4.26			c4.35		33
6.82	f6.60			6.60		34
				4.65		35
				6.25		36
			3.14	3.10		37
			3.14	3.19		38
3.14	3.06			3.15		39
	4.33		4.30	4.20		40
	6.15		6.09	6.00		41
	j10.97			3.60		42
	i6.60			6.60		43
	3.69			3.69	3.60	44
	6.15			6.19	6.00	45
3.73			3.73	3.70		46
2.76			2.74	2.75		47
			3.56	3.50		48
	6.87			7.00	6.72	49
	18.25			10.50	10.00	50
10.49		10.80		10.24		51
5.24		6.48		5.95		52
	g6.28			5.25		53
	f5.45					54
e8.24				8.30		55
			8.79	8.45		56
			5.58	5.39		57
8.92				8.90		58

g New.
h Plain.

i Or English Grammar.
j Advanced course Composition and Rhetoric.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	WALL MAPS.		
1	Africa (outline) maps.	3	3
2	Asia..... do.	1	1
3	Asia (outline) do.	2	2
4	California do.	4	4
5	Dakota do.	27	27
6	Europe..... do.	1	1
7	Europe (outline)..... do.	3	3
8	Hemispheres (outline)..... do.	4	4
9	Indian Territory do.	9	9
10	Kansas do.	3	3
11	Nebraska do.	1	1
12	New Mexico..... do.	6	6
13	North America (outline) do.	5	5
14	Oregon do.	1	2
15	South America (outline) do.	2	2
16	United States, large..... do.	1	1
17	United States (outline) do.	3	3
18	World, large do.	2	2
	PRIMERS.		
19	Hillard's.....dozen.	15	15
20	McGuffey's Revised do.	81	81
21			
22	Monroe's.....do.	33	33
23	New American do.	13	13
24	Sanders' Pictorial do.	37	37
25	Sheldon's.....do.	12	12
26	Swinton's.....do.	42	42
27	Webb's First Lessons.....do.	14	(f) 11
28	Webb's Word Method do.	11	11
29	Willson's (Harper's) do.	3	3
	READERS, FIRST.		
30	Appleton's.....dozen.	53	53
31	Edwards & Webb's.....do.	6	6
32	Harvey's.....do.	1	
33	Hillard's.....do.	4	4
34	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	67	70
35	Monroe's.....do.	18	18
36	New American do.	14	14
37	Parker & Watson's.....do.	1	
38	Sanders' New do.	10	10
39	Sheldon's.....do.	11	11
40	Swinton's.....do.	70	70
41	Watson's Independent.....do.	8	8
42	Webb's Model.....do.	25	25
43	Willson's (Harper's) do.	5	5
	READERS, SECOND.		
44	Appleton's.....dozen.	27	27
45	Edwards & Webb's.....do.	3	3
46	Harvey's.....do.	1	
47	Hillard's.....do.	4	4
48	Lippincott's.....do.	6	6
49	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	51	54
50	Monroe's.....do.	38	38
51			
52	New American do.	4	4
53	Parker & Watson's.....do.	1	1
54	Sanders' New do.	11	11
55	Sheldon's.....do.	11	11
56	Swinton's.....do.	58	58
57	Watson's Independent.....do.	8	8
58	Webb's Model.....do.	12	12
59	Willson's (Harper's) do.	1	

a Paper.

b Board.

c Chart primer.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alex. Agar.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Theo. H. Riffe.	H. B. Barnes.	Willard Woodard.	Geo. R. Lockwood.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	
Points of delivery.							Number.
New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	
		4.90	1.20		.88	1.25	1
		4.90	42x52— 3.00			1.25	2
		4.90			.88	1.25	3
		2.50				2.00	4
		1.25				2.00	5
		4.90				1.25	6
		4.90	42x52— 3.00		.88	1.25	7
		4.90			.88	1.25	8
		1.50				.79	9
		2.50				.90	10
		3.00				2.40	11
		2.25				2.00	12
		4.90	1.20		.88	1.25	13
		2.50				2.00	14
		4.90			.88	1.25	15
		100x58—15.00	42x52— 3.00			3.50	16
		4.90			1.75	3.50	17
		60x40— 10.00	42x52— 3.00			3.50	18
						1.80	19
a. 86	a. 84					.85	20
	b1. 27						21
	c1. 23				c1. 22	c1.20	22
	d1. 54				1.54	1.52	23
					1.35	1.36	24
					1.36	1.35	25
					1.17	1.39	26
							27
						1.95	28
1.47					1.48	1.45	29
	1.84½					1.82	30
				2.00		2.00	31
1.36	1.32					1.39	32
						1.80	33
1.78	1.73					1.75	34
	2.06				2.06	1.98	35
	1.50				1.55	1.48	36
2.62			2.70			2.65	37
					1.96	1.95	38
					1.75	1.73	39
					1.75	2.30	40
1.89			1.95			1.95	41
				3.20		3.20	42
2.36					2.36	2.35	43
	2.95					2.92	44
				3.20		3.20	45
2.63	2.53					2.63	46
						2.70	47
						3.40	48
3.14	3.05					3.10	49
	e3. 60				3.60	3.50	50
	3.10						51
	2.31				2.37	2.29	52
4.19			4.32			4.25	53
					3.49	3.50	54
					3.49	3.50	55
					3.38	3.35	56
3.67			3.78			3.70	57
				3.70		3.70	58
3.15					3.18	3.15	59

d Primary speller.

e New.

f Out of print.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
READERS, THIRD.				
1	Appleton's	dozen	22	22
2	Edwards & Webb's	do	1	1
3	Harvey's	do	1	
4	Hillard's	do	1	
5	Lippincott's	do	7	7
6	McGuffey's Revised.	do	28	28
7	Monroe's	do	27	27
8				
9	New American	do	2	2
10	Sanders' New	do	5	5
11	Sheldon's	do	13	13
12	Swinton's	do	43	43
13	Watson's Independent	do	8	8
14	Willson's (Harper's)	do	6	6
READERS, FOURTH.				
15	Appleton's	dozen	16	16
16	Harvey's	do	10	10
17	Hillard's	do	1	
18	Lippincott's	do	6	6
19	McGuffey's Revised	do	14	14
20	Monroe's	do	20	20
21				
22	New American	do	1	1
23	Sanders' New	do	3	3
24	Sheldon's	do	9	9
25	Swinton's	do	26	26
26	Watson's Independent	do	8	8
27	Willson's (Harper's)	do	2	2
READERS, FIFTH.				
28	Appleton's	dozen	10	10
29	Harvey's	do	1	
30	McGuffey's Revised	do	10	10
31	Monroe's New	do	5	5
32	Sheldon's	do	5	5
33	Swinton's	do	10	10
34	Willson's (Harper's)	do	1	1
35	Watson's Independent	do	3	3
READERS, SIXTH.				
36	McGuffey's Revised	dozen	6	6
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.				
37	Adams & Blackman's	dozen	3	3
38	Adams' Union School	do	10	10
39	Bancroft's San Francisco	do	1	
40	Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co	do	1	1-2
41	Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly	do	7	7
42	Jackson's	do	1	
43	Smith, E. B., & Co.	do	1	
44	Tracy's	do	1	1
45	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Stand	do	3	3
46	White's New Common School	do	6	6
SPELLERS.				
47	Comprehensive	dozen	1	
48	Harvey's Primary	do	7	7
49	McGuffey's Revised	do	66	66
50	New American, Advanced	do	11	17
51	New American, Primary	do	8	14
52	Parker's Elementary	do	8	8
53	Parker's Pronouncing	do	4	4
54	Sanders' New	do	14	14
55	Sanders' Primary	do	6	6
56	Sheldon's Primary	do	5	5

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Alex. Agar.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. B. Barnes.	Willard Wood- ard.	Geo. R. Lock- wood.	W. J. C. Dulany.	
Points of delivery.						
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago and New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	Number.
	3.87				3.85	1
			5.00		5.00	2
3.77	3.64				3.80	3
					4.30	4
4.40	4.26				4.49	5
	5.13				4.32	6
	4.31			5.10	5.00	7
	3.80					8
				3.80	3.80	9
				5.29	5.29	10
				5.04	5.00	11
				4.85	4.85	12
5.24		5.40			5.30	13
4.74				4.72	4.70	14
	5.16				5.15	15
4.72	4.56				4.70	16
					5.35	17
5.24	5.07				6.19	18
	6.15				5.16	19
	6.78			6.15	6.00	20
	4.62			4.70	4.50	21
				8.31	8.00	22
				7.00	7.00	23
				6.31	6.34	24
6.61		7.56			6.65	25
5.98				5.95	6.00	26
	9.23				9.25	27
7.34	7.10				7.35	28
7.55	7.30				7.45	29
	8.61				8.40	30
				8.76	8.85	31
				8.75	8.95	32
9.08				8.90	9.05	33
9.44		9.72			9.25	34
						35
8.92	8.62				8.75	36
				3.50	3.50	37
					4.00	38
					7.00	39
					6.35	40
				6.37	6.35	41
					9.00	42
					9.00	43
		6.00			6.40	44
	8.12				8.25	45
8.39	8.12				8.25	46
	1.32				2.50	47
	1.72 ₁				1.34	48
1.36	2.56				1.74	49
1.78	1.54			2.59	2.05	50
				1.56	1.50	51
1.89		1.95			2.00	52
3.67		3.78			3.75	53
				1.74	1.70	54
				1.47	1.45	55
				1.76	1.75	56

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. W. Glass.	Alex. Agar.
				Points of delivery.	
				Balto.	N. Y.
SPELLERS.					
1	Swinton's Word Book.....dozen.	49	49		
2	Swinton's Word Primer.....do.	41	41		
3	Town's.....do.	1			
4	Watson's.....do.	2	2		2.10
5	Webster's.....do.	2	2		.89
6	Wilson's Large.....do.	1			2.36
7	Wilson's Primary.....do.	5	5		1.47
SLATES.					
8	6 x 9 inches.....dozen.	88	88	.30	a.32
9	7 x 11 inches.....do.	101	101	.33	a.36
10	8 x 12 inches.....do.	160	160	.41	a.45
11	9 x 13 inches.....do.	40	40	.49	a.54
12	9 x 14 inches.....do.	81	81	.65	a.72
TRACING—WRITING-BOOKS.					
13	Spencerian, No. 1.....dozen.	109	113		b.38
14	Spencerian, No. 2.....do.	123	127		b.38
15	Spencerian, No. 3.....do.	93	97		b.38
16	Spencerian, No. 4.....do.	87	91		
WRITING-BOOKS—SPENCERIAN OR A. S. P. CO. PATENT COMBINATION COPY-BOOKS.					
17	No. 1, longer course.....dozen.	144	152	c.58	b.60
18	No. 2, longer course.....do.	184	192	c.58	b.60
19	No. 3, longer course.....do.	191	199	c.58	b.60
20	No. 4, longer course.....do.	168	176	c.58	b.60
21	No. 5, longer course.....do.	128	132	c.58	b.60
22	No. 6, longer course.....do.	87	91	c.58	b.60
23	No. 7, longer course.....do.	73	73	.58	
24	No. 1, shorter course.....do.	111	111	.58	
25	No. 2, shorter course.....do.	119	119	.58	
26	No. 3, shorter course.....do.	115	115	.58	
27	No. 4, shorter course.....do.	106	106	.58	
28	No. 5, shorter course.....do.	73	73	.58	
29	No. 6, shorter course.....do.	65	65	.58	
30	No. 7, shorter course.....do.	71	71	.58	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
31	Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Coleman.....dozen.	39	39		
32					
33	Arithmetical frames, by John Gould.....sets.	2	2		
34	Arithmetical Table Cards.....do.	8	8		
35	Bibles, medium size.....	337	377		
36	Blackboards, 3 x 4 feet.....	12	12		
37	Blackboard erasers.....dozen.	29	29	.99	d1.75
38					
39					
40	Blackboard erasers, "The Best".....do.	111	115	1.65	d1.75
41	Call-bells.....	80	86		
42					
43					
44					
45					
46	Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntingdon.....	50	50		
47	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless.....boxes.	871	895	.09 ² / ₁₀	.09
48					
49					
50	Crayons, chalk, colored, assorted.....do.	178	178	.57	.50
51	Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 1.....dozen.	5	5		5.20
52	Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 3.....do.	4	4		6.76
53	First Lessons in Geometry, by Thomas Hill.....do.	1			
54	Geometrical blocks.....sets.	12	12		
55	Globes of the world, large.....	10	10		
56					
57	Globes of the world, medium.....	10	10		
58					
59	Gospel Hymns, No. 1, with music.....dozen.	6	6		
60	Gospel Hymns, No. 2, with music.....do.	5	5		
61	Gospel Hymns, No. 3, with music.....do.	1			
62	Gospel Hymns, No. 4, with music.....do.	1			

a Also sample Emack's noiseless slates in competition.
b Sterling in competition.

c A. S. P.
d Universal.

advertisement of March 10, 1867, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Tower Manufacturing Company.	J. H. Woodhouse.	H. B. Barnes.	George R. Lockwood.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	Albert Flagler.	Theo. H. Riffe.	R. A. Robbins.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	
			1.74	1.70				1
			1.46	1.44				2
				2.25				3
		1.95		1.95				4
	.92			.85				5
			2.39	2.35				6
			1.48	1.45				7
.30				.33				8
.34				.36				9
.42				.45				10
.50				.54				11
.72				.70				12
			.58½	.61				13
			.58½	.61				14
			.58½	.61				15
			.58½	.61				16
			.77½	.82				17
			.77½	.82				18
			.77½	.82				19
			.77½	.82				20
			.77½	.82				21
			.77½	.82				22
			.77½	.82				23
			.58½	.61				24
			.58½	.61				25
			.58½	.61				26
			.58½	.61				27
			.58½	.61				28
			.58½	.61				29
			.58½	.61				30
			2.16	3.75				31
			4.20					32
			4.50	4.00				33
		g 1.00		i .75				34
			.30	.39				35
.90				1.25		e 3.00		36
.60			.75	j 2.75	.83	1.25	1.00	37
.75								38
			3.29	3.30	.83	1.25	.99	39
.12½				.32	.27	.90	.27	40
.32					.45			41
.41					.52			42
.50								43
.65								44
			.25	.23				45
.06	.08½			.09	.13½	.30		46
.08	.09½							47
.12								48
.50	.47½			.55	.63	1.00		49
	5.08			5.25				50
	6.59			6.80				51
				3.75				52
		h 6.00	1.75	1.75		3.00		53
.21			7.50	8.75		f 9.90		54
			8.50					55
.21			5.00	5.00		f 9.00		56
				3.50				57
				3.00				58
				3.00				59
				3.00				60
				3.00				61
								62

e Framed.

f Metal stand nickel-plated.

g Griffin's.

h Harrington.

i Per dozen.

j National.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. W. Glass & Co.	A. Flagler.	Alex. Agar.
				Points of delivery.		
				Baltimore.	New York.	New York.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
1	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, with music, dozen.....	68	70			
2	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, without music, dozen.....	49	55			
3	Good Behavior, by Phelps.....dozen.....	106	106			
4	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature.....do.....	2	2			9.88
5	How to Use Wood-Working Tools, published by Ginn & Heath, Boston, Mass.....dozen.....	53	53			
6	Ink-wells.....dozen.....	105	105			.15
7						
8						
9						
10	Kindergarten Objects.....sets.....	96	96			
11	Mother Truth's Melodies, by Mrs. E. P. Miller.....	31	31			
12	Music Books, Instruction for Organ.....	29	29			
13	Object Cards.....sets.....	82				
14	Organs, Cabinet, cased.....	6	6			
15						
16	Pencils, Slate.....M.....	121	125	10.00		5.00
17				.90		6.00
18				1.20		
19				1.65		
20				2.00		
21	Picture Teaching, by Janet Byrne.....dozen.....	21	21			
22	Picture Teaching, Reward Cards, assorted.....do.....	492	492	.08		.05
23				.15		.05
24				.15		.05
25				.25		.07
26				.30		.07
27				.30		.07
28	Plaster Paris.....pounds.....	373	373			
29	Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope.....sets.....	223	223			
30	Child's Health Primer, by A. S. Barnes & Co.....dozen.....	78	78			
31	Hygiene for Young People, by A. S. Barnes & Co.....do.....	27	27			
32	Primer of Domestic Science, No. 1, Sherwood & Co., Chicago.....dozen.....	7	7			
33	Primer of Domestic Science, No. 2, Sherwood & Co., Chicago.....dozen.....	3	3			
34	Primer of Domestic Science, No. 3, Sherwood & Co., Chicago.....dozen.....	2	2			
35	Sewing Illustrated, by L. J. Kirkwood.....do.....	59	59			
36	Singing Books, small, with notes.....do.....	32	32			
37	Slated blackboard cloth.....yards.....	286	301			
38	Slating brushes, first quality.....	62	68			
39	Smart's Gymnastics.....	98	98			.13
40	Thermometers.....	136	136		h. 07 i. 08 j. 09	
41						
42						
43						
44						
45	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted.....sets.....	23	23			
46						
47	Wall slating, liquid gallons.....gallons.....	45	50			
48	Webster's Dictionary, Common School.....dozen.....	8	11			
49	Webster's Dictionary, Primary.....do.....	51	56			
50	Webster's Dictionary, Academic.....do.....	10	10			
51	Wells's Science, Common Things.....	55	55			
52	Cooley's Elements Natural Philosophy.....dozen.....	5	5			

a Wood slate.

b Juvenile acting plays.

c Exhibition, thirty numbers.

d Black, best, warranted.

advertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Tower Manufactur- ing Company.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Theo. H. Riffe.	H. B. Barnes.	Willard Woodard.	Geo. R. Lockwood.	W. J. C. Dulany.	Ernest Steiger.	R. A. Robbins.	
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	Number.
					4.70	7.45			1
					1.86	2.00			2
					9.88	2.75			3
						9.85			4
						.42			5
.50		1.00				.15			6
.60									7
.70									8
									9
					.46	.44	.49		10
					1.10	.75			11
					.25	.28			12
						9.00			13
								62.00	14
								77.00	15
.90						.85			16
1.00									17
1.70									18
									19
					6.00	6.25			20
						.08			21
									22
									23
									24
									25
									26
						.08			27
	.25					.25			28
			3.24			3.06			29
			5.40			5.10			30
				2.50	1.92	2.00			31
				2.50	1.92	2.00			32
				2.50	1.92	2.00			33
				2.50	2.80	3.24			34
			f3.00	2.50	2.80	2.80			35
.62½		e1.00			.61	.60			36
		2.50				.25			37
	.13	g1.00				.13			38
.07						.07			39
.07½									40
.09									41
.11									42
.15									43
	b.89					.84			44
	c.72								45
2.99		d5.90			3.40	2.98			46
					7.00	6.90			47
					4.65	4.65			48
					14.56	14.65			49
					.70	.67			50
					7.00	6.75			51
									52

e Standard.
f National School Singer.

g 8-inch box-wood.
h 7-inch.

i 8-inch.
j 10-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under ad-

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
STATIONERY.			
1	Blank books, 4 x 6 inches, 24 pages, bound full sheep, or A. S. P. Co. Student's Note Book No. 2	956	1,004
2			
3	Envelopes, adhesive, best quality, white, No. 6, XX	101	106
4			
5			
6	Ink, black, in 2-ounce bottles	208	208
7			
8	Ink, black, in quarts	47	49
9	Ink, crimson, best quality, 4-ounce bottles, with cork stoppers	12	12
10	Inkstands, 2-inch, round, glass stoppers	15	15
11	Mucilage, best quality, 8-ounce bottles, with brush	23	23
12	Paper, blotting, best quality, in packages of 12 blotters, 4 x 9 inches (to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the ream of 19 x 24), per package	698	710
13	Paper, drawing, 8 x 10 inches, first quality, in packages of 100 sheets to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets, or A. S. P. Co. Drawing Book No. 1	244	254
14	Paper, foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream	141	143
15			
16			
17	Paper, legal-cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream	58	58
18			
19			
20	Paper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream	115	118
21			
22	Paper, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream	98	100
23			
24			
25	Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch	6	6
26			
27	Pencils, various grades	256	
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33	Pencils, red, blue, and green	103	106
34			
35			
36	Pencils, black-lead, plain cedar	656	917
37			
38	Pen-holders, wooden, A. S. P. Co. No. 3, assortment	620	632
39	Pen-racks, metal	10	10
40			
41	Papers pins, best solid head, No. 5	31	37
42	Rubber erasers, best quality, 40 pieces to the pound, per pound	48	48
43	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 11	26	28
44	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 16	24	26
45	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 32	19	21
46	Rubber ink-erasers, small cakes	275	275
47	Rulers, wooden, 15-inch, graduated	103	103
48			
49	Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound	77	80
50	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 9, or A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercial	39	39
51	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 14, or A. S. P. Co. No. 59, bank	22	22
52	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 048, or A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Falcon	46	46
53	Steel pens, Esterbrook's No. 122, engrossing, or A. S. P. Co. "Chase," legal	16	16
54	Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 303, or A. S. P. Co., 3 x 3, "Academic"	78	78
55	Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 404, or A. S. P. Co., 4 x 4, "University"	4	77
56	Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 332, or A. S. P. Co., 5 x 4, "School"	7	26
57	Steel pens, Perry's No. 102, or A. S. P. Co., 6 x 6, "Jefferson"	3	3
58	Steel pens, Perry's No. 107, or A. S. P. Co., 5 x 4, "School"	16	9
59	Steel pens, Perry's No. 137, Falcon, or A. S. P. Co., 7 x 7, "Garfield"	69	69
60	Steel pens, Perry's No. 1066, engrossing	6	6
61	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 1	40	40
62	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 2, counting-house	27	27
63	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 3, commercial	24	24
64	Steel pens, Spencerian No. 5, school	79	79

* A. S. P. Co., 4 x 4 inch, "University."

† Esterbrook's.

‡ Perry's.

§ Steel pens, Perry's, No. 107.

a 502 books, A. S. P. Co. student's note-book, No. 2.

b 502 books, 4 x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 24 pages.

c Ruled faint, \$ and cts., or plain, as desired.

d Three samples, 61 cents each. e 3 samples, \$2.75 each.

f Plain.

g Brass.

h A. S. P. Co., 7 x 7, Falcon.

i Perry's No. 102.

vertisement of March 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

D. W. Glass.	Alex. Agar.	Tower M'f'g Co.	H. B. Barnes.	W. J. C. Dulany.	J. H. Wood- house.	Geo. R. Lock- wood.	Jas. R. Michael.	Albert Flagler.	R. A. Rob- bins.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
<i>ea.</i> .03 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>e.</i> .05	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>c.</i> .06						1
	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$									2
1.09	.93	1.07		1.00						3
	1.05	1.17								4
		.93								5
.24	<i>d.</i> .21	.21	<i>v.</i> .20 $\frac{5}{8}$	.27			.18			6
			<i>v.</i> .33 $\frac{1}{2}$							7
2.65	<i>e.</i>2.75		3.25	2.75			2.88			8
	2.00			2.15			.36			9
	1.25	1.30		1.25						10
	2.00			1.95			1.75			11
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>w.</i> .04 $\frac{1}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.04$\frac{1}{2}$			.05			12
	.40	.30		.20						13
1.47	1.82	1.75		1.80	1.88	1.78	1.85			14
<i>n</i> 1.65		2.10			1.75					15
<i>o</i> 2.17										16
1.47	1.82	1.75		1.80	1.75	1.78	1.85			17
<i>n</i> 1.65		2.10			1.88					18
<i>o</i> 2.17										19
<i>p</i> 1.49	1.56	1.50		1.56	1.63	1.54	1.60			20
<i>q</i> 1.80					1.52					21
.74	.91	1.05		.97	.95	.89	.98			22
<i>n.</i> .95				.77	.88					23
<i>o</i> 1.10										24
	4.46	2.70		4.00		4.60				25
		4.23								26
.30	.14			.35			.20	3.80	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	27
.30				.25					.06	28
.30										29
.33										30
.19										31
.33										32
.35	.24			.45			.20	3.80		33
	.36							4.50		34
	.40							6.50		35
.06	.07	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06			.20	.72		36
								.89		37
.10$\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.50						38
	.75			.75						39
	.80									40
	<i>d.</i> .61	.63		.60						41
	.60	.55		.55						42
.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.06$\frac{3}{4}$		.09						43
.13	.12	.10$\frac{1}{2}$		.14						44
.36	.36	.32$\frac{1}{2}$		.40						45
	.01$\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.01 $\frac{3}{4}$					.01 $\frac{3}{4}$	46
<i>f.</i> .55	.34	.38		.38						47
<i>g.</i> .95										48
	1.50			1.15		1.05				49
.34	†.33			.33						50
<i>k.</i> .34	†.38			.39						51
.34	†.39			.41			<i>m.</i> .33			52
.37	†.42			.44						53
.65				.75			<i>y.</i> .33			54
.34	<i>x.</i> .40			.41						55
.59	<i>x.</i> .97			.99						56
.59	.34			.34						57
.59	†.34			.34						58
<i>h.</i> .24	†.34			.34						59
	†.34			.34						60
<i>r.</i> .59	.68			.70						61
<i>s.</i> .59	.68			.70						62
<i>t.</i> .59	.68			.70						63
<i>u.</i> .59	.68			.70						64

j A. S. P. Co., 5 x 4, school.
k A. S. P. Co., No. 59, bank.
l Engrossing or A. S. P. Co.
 "Chase," legal.
m Falcon, as sample.
n Senate.

o Monumental.
p A. S. P. pad.
q Graham.
r 1 x 1.
s Counting-house, 2 x 2.
t Commercial, 6 x 6.

u School, 5 x 5.
v Wide-mouthed cylinder bottles.
w 120 pounds to the ream.
x Gillott's.
y As samples.
z 37 gross Estabrooks; 2 gross A. S. P.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	William H. Wick-	James Richardson,	William H. Schieffe-	James B. Horner.	Albert E. Whyland.	Number
			ham.	jr.	lin.			
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES.								
1	Acid, acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles... ounces.	166	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	....	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	1
2	Acid, benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles do..	56	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
3	Acid, boracic, powdered, in 4-oz. g. s. bot- tles ounces.	386	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
4	Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bot- tles, 95 per cent pounds.	298	.16	.....	.16	....	.20	4
5	Acid, carbolic, pure crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ounces.	794	.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	.04	.05	....	.06	5
6	Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles do..	604	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
7	Acid, gallic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do..	193	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.11	....	.14	7
8	Acid, hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles do..	40	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	....	.12	8
9	Acid, muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do..	364	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	....	.03	9
10	Acid, nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do..	264	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.03	10
11	Acid, phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bot- tles ounces.	508	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	....	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
12	Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins do..	444	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.13	12
13	Acid, sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles do..	134	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.03	13
14	Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ounces.	732	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
15	Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles do..	160	.13	.15	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
16	Acid, tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles do..	606	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.04	16
17	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles do..	964	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
18	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent .. bottles.	1,120	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.64	.65	....	.67	18
19	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles ounces.	256	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
20	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles ounces.	1,930	9-10	.01 $\frac{1}{16}$	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	.01 $\frac{1}{16}$	20
21	Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bot- tles ounces.	1,328	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
22	Ammonia, bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bot- tles ounces.	506	.05 $\frac{3}{8}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.05	22
23	Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles do..	672	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
24	Ammonia, muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bot- tles ounces.	760	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.02	24
25	Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ounces.	9,939	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
26	Anise, oil of do..	68	.13	.14	.19	0.15	.13	26
27	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P. ounces.	33	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.11	27
28	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles pounds.	51	.48	.50	.58	....	.61	28
29	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles ounces.	5,952	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
30	Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's so- lution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P. ounces.	624	.01	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
31	Assafoetida, gum, in tins do..	343	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.02	31
32	Atropia, sulph., in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles do..	5	6.25	7.00	8.00	....	6.75	32
33	Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars ounces.	31	.19	.....	.18	....	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
34	Belladonna, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles do..	328	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
35	Belladonna, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles do..	390	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
36	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P ounces.	940	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$	.14	.15	....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
37	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ounces.	1,912	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	W. H. Wickham.	Jas. Richardson, jr.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Jas. B. Horner.	Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.	Albert E. Whyland.	Aaron E. Carpenter.	Jos. C. De La Cour.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	
MEDICINES—continued.											
1	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	1,572	.04½	.05	.04	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	1
2	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles..... do.	3,062	.01½	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	2
3	Cannabis Indica, F. E., in 4-oz. bottles..... do.	112	.05	.04½	.06	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	3
4	Cantharides, tinct., in 4-oz. bottles..... do.	292	.05	.02½	.03	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	4
5	Capsules, empty, ass'd, Nos. 0 to 4, boxes.	991	.09	.10	.11½	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.....	5
6	Cascara sagrada, F. E., in 1-lb. bottles, pounds.	119	.50	.45	.60	.....	.....	.87	.....	.....	6
7	Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed..... bottles.	967	.41	.43	.48	.....	.....	.48	.....	.....	7
8	Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins..... ounces.	178	.07	.07	.07½	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	8
9	Cerate, resin..... pounds.	83	.16	.35	.24	.....	*.25	.34	.....	.....	9
10	Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins..... do.	172	.27	.30	.30	.....	*.30	.33	.....	.....	10
11	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces.	434	.00½	.00½	.01	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	11
12	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles..... ounces.	580	.09½	.10½	.10½	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	12
13	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	2,992	.04½	.03½	.04	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	13
14	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles..... ounces.	1,336	.04½	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.06½	14
15	Cinchonidia, sulphate of..... do.	415	.07½	.13	.11	.....	.....	.13	.....	.....	15
16	Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles..... do.	113	.06½	.06½	.09	.07	.....	.10½	.....	.....	16
17	Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	220	.14½	.16	.18	.17	.....	.20	.....	.....	17
18	Cocculus indicus..... do.	33	.00½	.00½	.01	.....	.....	.00½	.....	.....	18
19	Cocoa butter..... pounds.	28	.33	.36½	.38	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	19
20	Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles..... bottles.	2,535	.11½	.15	.15	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	20
21	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	312	.01	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	21
22	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	104	.04	.04	.04½	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.05	22
23	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles..... ounces.	89	.17	.....	.18	.....	.....	.18½	.....	.15½	23
24	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles..... do.	197	.06	.09	.08	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	24
25	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottle..... do.	1,384	.03½	.03½	.03½	.04	.....	.03½	.....	.....	25
26	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles..... do.	470	.01	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	26
27	Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins..... pounds.	1,240	.28	.....	.28	.....	†.17	.29	.17	.....	27
28	Creosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	114	.06½	.07½	.09	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	28
29	Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	54	.12	.14	.16½	.13	.....	.18	.....	.....	29
30	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles..... ounces.	486	.02½	.03	.03½	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	30
31	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	936	.04½	.05½	.05½	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	31
32	Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P..... ounces.	1,128	.04½	.04	.04½	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	32
33	Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins..... ounces.	1,124	.04½	.04	.04½	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	33
34	Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P..... ounces.	3,010	.03½	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	34
35	Flaxseed meal, in tins..... pounds.	1,084	.04	.04½	.05½	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	35
36	Gelsemium, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles..... ounces.	240	.03	.03	.03½	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	36

* Vaseline base.

† Vaseline.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.			Wm. H. Wickham.	Jas. Richardson, jr.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Jos. C. De LaCour.	Albert E. Whyland.	Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company.	
Number.		Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.									
1	Gentian, alcoholic extract, in 1-oz. jars...ounces.	44	.09	.....	.12	.....	.11	.....	1
2	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bottles....pounds.	284	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	.35	.....	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2
3	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles...ounces.	2,570	.02	.05	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3
4	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	7,200	.01	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	.....	.02	.....	4
5	Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.do..	944	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.06	.....	5
6	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U.S.P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars.....ounces.	46	.19	.....	.20	.....	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	6
7	Hypophos. lime, soda, iron, and potash, sirup of, in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	1,067	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	7
8	Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	107	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.33	.....	.33	.....	8
9	Iodine, tinct. of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..do..	1,632	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	9
10	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	361	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.38	.....	.37	.....	10
11	Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	529	.12	.....	.14	.....	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	11
12	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	151	.11	.12	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12
13	Iron, ammoniated citrate of.....pounds.	20	.56	.60	.75	.....	.69	.....	13
14	Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	224	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	14
15	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes.....pounds.	534	.02	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	.....	.02	.....	15
16	Iron, sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. w. m. bott.ounces.	240	.00 $\frac{3}{4}$	.00 $\frac{3}{4}$	.01	.....	.5-8	.....	16
17	Iron sirup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bott....do..	2,756	.03	.03	.03	.....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	17
18	Iron, quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	214	.19	.24	.20	.....	.30	.....	18
19	Iron, tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	2,932	.03	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	19
20	Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	192	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	20
21	Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	64	.02	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	21
22	Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P.....do..	1,214	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	22
23	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	941	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	23
24	Linseed oil, raw, in pint bottles.....bottles.	492	.11	.10	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	24
25	Licorice, extract of, in paper.....ounces.	1,690	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	25
26	Licorice, fluid extract.....pounds.	281	.32	.40	.44	.....	.43	.....	26
27	Licorice root, powdered, in 8 oz. bottles..ounces.	184	.00 $\frac{7}{8}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	27
28	Magnesia, carb.....do..	235	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01	.....	28
29	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bott.do..	200	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.05	.....	.05	.....	29
30	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins.....pounds.	1,062	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.03	.....	30
31	Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots....do..	135	.40	.46	.55	.....	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.50	31
32	Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles.ounces.	176	.03	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	32
33	Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....ounces.	145	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.07	.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	33
34	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles.....ounces.	458	.05	.05	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	34
35	Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots.....ounces.	848	.03	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.50	35
36	Mercury, pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....ounces.	232	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	36
37	Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	210	.06	.06	.08	.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.25	37
38	Mercury, yellow oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	99	.11	.14	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.17	a.30	38
39	Mercury, yellow sulph., in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	70	.09	.08	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39
40	Morphia, acetate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles.....do..	12	2.85	3.00	2.75	.....	3.25	.....	40
41	Morphia, sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles.....do..	50	2.75	3.00	2.75	.....	2.95	.....	41

a Vaseline base.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.			Wm. H. Wickham.	Jas. Richardson, jr.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Jos. C. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Albert E. Whyland.	
Number.		Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.									
1	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins.....pounds.	282	.11	.14	.14	.....	.....	.15	1
2	Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	624	.03½	.03	.03½	.....	.....	.04½	2
3	Nux vomica, tincture, in 4-oz. bott.....do..	624	.02½	.03	.03	.....	.....	.03½	3
4	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces.	7	.23	.....	.15	.....	.....	.16	4
5	Oil, cubebs, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	188	.57½	.65	.74	.....	.65	.62	5
6	Oil, lemon, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	244	.12½	.15	.12	.....	.10	.20	6
7	Oil, sandalwood, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	288	.24	.20	.20	.....	.15	.35	7
8	Oil, sassafras, in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	83	.42½	.43	.49	.....	.44	.54	8
9	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes.....dozen.	2,103	.08	.07½	.07½	.....	.....	.08½	9
10	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles.	819	.13½	.13½	.17	.....	.16	.14	10
11	Opium, camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles.....ounces.	8,016	.01½	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	11
12	Opium, comp. powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	308	.06½	.06	.06½	.....	.....	.06½	12
13	Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	64	.34	.32	.36	.....	.....	.37	13
14	Opium, tinc. of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	2,656	.06½	.03½	.06	.....	.....	.05½	14
15	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	2,164	.02	.02½	.03½	.....	.02	.03½	15
16	Pepper, Cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bott.....do..	508	.01½	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.02½	16
17	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	276	.20	.24	.22	.....	.20	.32	17
18	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	613	.09	.18	.10	.....	.....	.33	18
19	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P.....bottles.	243	.39	.35	.70	.....	.....	.18½	19
20	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bott.....ounces.	22	.18	.28	.25	.....	.....	.29	20
21	Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	444	.02	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.02½	21
22	Potassa, bicarb., in 8-oz. g. s. w. m. bott.....do..	696	.1½	.02½	.01½	.....	.....	.02½	22
23	Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	1,560	.02½	.03½	.03½	.....	.....	.03	23
24	Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	11	.10	.09	.12	.....	.....	.11	24
25	Potassa, chlorate of, powd., in 8 oz. bott.....do..	1,840	.01½	.01½	.02	.....	.....	.01½	25
26	Potassa, cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	8	.10	.08	.12	.....	.....	.08	26
27	Potassa, nitrate of, powd., in 8-oz. bott.....do..	880	.01	.01½	.01½	.....	.....	.01½	27
28	Potassium, bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	2,824	.02½	.02½	.03½	.....	.....	.03	28
29	Potassium, permanganate of, in 1-oz. bot.....do..	169	.03	.07	.05	.....	.....	.05½	29
30	Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	2,880	.18½	.18	.20½	.....	.....	.25	30
31	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins.....ounces.	935	.47	.55	.55	.....	.....	.59	31
32	Resin.....pounds.	88	.02	.01	.03	.....	.....	.01½	32
33	Rhubarb, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bott.....ounces.	489	.05½	.05	.08½	.08½	.....	.08½	33
34	Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	180	.06	.04	.04	.....	.....	.04½	34
35	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bott.....do..	2,456	.02	.02½	.02½	.....	.....	.02½	35
36	Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	78	.25	.29	.26½	.....	.....	.34	36
37	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bottles.	710	.22½	.36	.25	.....	.....	.26	37
38	Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bott.....ounces.	689	.05½	.06	.08	.08½	.....	.09½	38
39	Senna, confection, in 1-lb. jars.....pounds.	14	.32	.45	.35	.....	.....	.47	39
40	Senna, fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles.....do..	69	.39½	.50	.55	.....	.....	.64	40
41	Senna leaves, in 1-lb. packages.....number.	55	.22	.25	.25	.....	.....	.20	41

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.		Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
Number.			Wm. H. Wickham.	Henry Allen.	Jas. Richardson, jr.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Scheffelin.	John D. Gilmore.	Albert E. Whyland.	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.	
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.											
1	Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ounces	29	.70	.....	.75	.....	.80	.....	.78	.....	1
2	Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. bottles ounces	53	.70	.....	.72	.....	.77	.....	.78	.....	2
3	Soap, carbolic pounds	1,445	.06½	.....	.06½	.....	.07	.....	.06½	.....	3
4	Soap, castile, in paper do.	1,472	.04½	.....	.05½	.....	.06	.....	.05½	.....	4
5	Soap, common, in bars do.	1,443	.05	.....	.....	.....	.04	.037½	.....	.....	5
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	6
7	Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces	2,422	.00½	.....	.01	.....	.01	.....	.01½	.....	7
8	Soda, chlorinated sol., Labarraques', bottles	189	.14½	.....	.15	.....	.14	.....	.14½	.....	8
9	Soda, salicylate, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles, ounces	732	.11½	.....	.13	.....	.13	.....	.13½	.....	9
10	Squill, sirup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles pounds	1,284	.12½	.....	.15	.....	.13	.....	.15	.....	10
11	Squill, pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles, ounces	8	.03½	.....	.06½	.....	.07	.....	.06½	.....	11
12	Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles ounces	1,344	.02½	.....	.03	.....	.05	.....	.06½	.....	12
13	Strychnia, in ½-oz. bottles do.	20	.95	.....	1.00	.....	1.15	.....	1.38	.....	13
14	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles do.	3,392	.00½	.....	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	14
15	Tar, oil of pounds	122	.06	.....	.10	.10	.09	.....	.09½	.....	15
16	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles bottles	320	.22	.....	.24	.....	.25	.....	.28	.....	16
17	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars ounces	230	.03½	.....	.03½	.04	.04½	.....	.05	.....	17
18	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles, bottles	587	.17	.....	.20	.23	.20	.....	.19½	.....	18
19	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bottles bottles	47	.56	.....	.52	.....	.60	.....	.59	.....	19
20	Wild cherry, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles bottles	555	.19	.....	.23	.....	.23	.....	.24	.....	20
21	Wild cherry, sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P. ounces	14,412	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.01	.....	.01½	.....	21
22	Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles do.	185	.03½	.....	.03½	.....	.04	.....	.03½	.....	22
23	Zinc, chlorinated solution, medicinal, in 1-lb. bottles pounds	64	.15	.....	.32	.....	.29	.....	.28	.....	23
24	Zinc, oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles ounces	419	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.02½	.....	.02½	a.25	24
25	Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles do.	331	.01½	.....	.02	.....	.03½	.....	.03½	a.25	25
HOSPITAL STORES.											
26	Arrowroot pounds	132	.07	.....	.08	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Bandages, suspensory number	195	.06	.06	.06	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Barley, in tins pounds	245	.05	.....	.06	.....	.06	.....	.08	.....	28
29	Bed-pans number	31	.69	.55	.55	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles ounces	320	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.02½	.....	.02	.....	30
31	Cocoa, in tins pounds	153	.31	.....	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Corn-starch, in tins do.	244	.06	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.08	.....	32
33	Flaxseed, whole do.	139	.04	.....	b. 02½	.....	.03	.....	.04	.....	33
34	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles ounces	582	.01	.....	.01½	.....	.02	.....	.01½	.....	34
35	Gelatine pounds	69	.35	.....	c. 90	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon number	6	.35	.30	.35	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Plaster, belladonna yards	190	.36	.....	.42	.....	.40	.....	.37	.....	37
38	Plasters, porous dozen	331	.33½	.....	.40	.....	.45	.....	.42	.....	38
39	Rice pounds	555	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.07	.....	39
40	Saddle-bags, medical, convertible, number	10	9.00	.....	8.75	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Splints, assorted dozen	15	1.75	.....	1.90	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	41

a Vaseline base.

b Bulk.

c Cooper's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Henry Allen.	Wm. H. Scheffelin.	James Richardson, jr.	Jos. C. De La Cour.	Albert E. Whyland.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia	New York.	
HOSPITAL STORES—continued.									
1	Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes, not exceeding 50 pounds each pounds.	2,740	.07	.....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
2	Tapioca, in tins do.	174	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.09	.....	.....	.09	2
3	Tea, black, in tins, original chests do.	538	.23	.....	.27	.....	.....	.32	3
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.									
4	Aspirators number.	5	9.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Atomizers, c. and s. No. 5, with shield do.	25	2.34	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes number.	80	2.75	.....	3.00	.....	2.50	.....	6
7	Binder's boards, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches piece.	135	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{7}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches do.	110	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Breast-pumps number.	45	.16	.16	.16	.15	.....	.....	9
10	Cases, field, operating do.	4	15.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes do.	300	.05	.05	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	11
12	Cotton, absorbent, Lawton's pounds.	201	.62	.....	.65	.73	.....	.....	12
13	Cotton bats number.	295	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Cotton wadding sheets.	362	.03	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Cupping-tins, assorted sizes number.	7	.06	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Droppers, medicine do.	477	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	16
17	Lancets, thumb do.	15	.20	.....	.20	.24	.....	.....	17
18	Lint, picked pounds.	32	.24	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Lint, patent do.	116	.58	.75	.55	.58	.....	.....	19
20	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide, yards.	1,204	.06	.....	.06	.....	.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
21	Needles, cotton, thimble, in case number.	17	.54	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Needles, surgical, assorted dozen.	63	.50	.....	.40	.33	.....	.....	22
23	Needles, upholsterers' number.	27	.06	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Oakum, fine, picked pounds.	108	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.08	.....	.....	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	24
25	Obstetrical forceps number.	4	4.75	.....	4.60	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces yards.	107	.55	.....	.60	.60	.....	.....	26
27	Operating cases (minor) number.	4	6.00	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials . . . dozen.	511	.14	.12	.10	.12	.....	.....	28
29	Pins paper.	212	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can yards.	111	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.15	.....	.....	.14	30
31	Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case do.	149	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.25	.28	.....	.23	31
32	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins pounds.	240	.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	.....	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	32
33	Pocket cases number.	8	5.00	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Scarificators do.	2	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Scissors, 4-inch do.	26	.11	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Scissors, 6-inch do.	35	.18	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Silk, ligature ounces.	21	.80	.....	.75	.80	.....	.....	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William H. Wickham.	Henry Allen.	James Richardson, jr.	William H. Scheiffelin.	Albert E. Whyland.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.								
1	Speculum for the ear.....number.	12	.25			.22		1
2	Speculum for the rectum.....do.	8	.35			.35		2
3	Speculum for the vagina, glass.....do.	14	.25		.25	.25		3
4	Sponge, assorted.....ounces.	754	.05		.06½	.05	.06	4
5	Stethoscopes, Cammann's double.....number.	9	1.75			1.68		5
6	Syringes, Davidson's, self-injector.....do.	69	1.06	1.15	1.10	1.10		6
7	Syringes, ear, glass.....dozen.	60	.60	a.03	.40	.75		7
8	Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-ounce.....number.	16	.87½	.86		.85		8
9	Syringes, hypodermic.....do.	23	.50	.60	.65	.55		9
10	Syringes, Mattson's, family.....do.	46	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20		10
11	Syringes, penis, rubber.....do.	784	.14½	.14	.14½	.13		11
12	Syringes, vagina, rubber.....do.	119	.28	.30	.27	.28		12
13	Test-tubes, 3 to 7 inches.....nests.	53	.10	.06		.12½		13
14	Thermometers, clinical.....number.	36	.68		.65	.65		14
15	Thermometers, mercurial.....do.	22	.10	.13	.13	.12		15
16	Thermometers, spirit.....do.	21	.14	.13	.13	.12		16
17	Thread, linen, unbleached.....ounces.	143	.07			.08		17
18	Thread, cotton, spools, assorted.....number.	214	.05			.05		18
19	Tooth-extracting cases.....do.	5	7.50			7.85		19
20	Tourniquets, field.....do.	4	.45			.45		20
21	Tourniquets, screw, with pad.....do.	3	1.10			1.10		21
22	Towels.....dozen.	77	.90			1.00		22
23	Trusses, double.....number.	55	.70		.70	.60		23
24	Trusses, single.....do.	74	.30		.30	.30		24
25	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes.....gross.	26	1.00	2.00		.75		25
26	Twine, ½ course.....ounces.	962	.02			.02		26
27	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case.....number.	3	17.50			17.50		27
28	Urinometers.....do.	35	.25	a.25	.25	.60		28
29	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....do.	6	2.00			2.15		29
30	Uterine Sounds, Sims'.....do.	8	.55			.60		30
31	Wax, white, in paper.....ounces.	141	.03		.03½	.33½	.03½	31
32	Wire, silver, ligature.....do.	36	3.00		.75	3.00		32

a Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York city, under advertisement of March 10, 1887, for furnishing medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
			William H. Wickham.	Henry Allen.	James Richardson, jr.	John Earley.	William H. Shieffelin.	James R. Michael.	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.	A. E. Whyland.	
			New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
MISCELLANEOUS.											
1	Basins, wash-hand.....number	105	.06				.08			1	
2	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....number	43	.42				.45			2	
3	Corkscrews.....do	42	.05		.35		.05			3	
4	Corks, velvet, best assorted doz	5,509	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	.01	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	a.15	.01		.01	4	
5	Dippers, tin, assorted.. number	52	.06				.05			5	
6	Dispensatories, latest edition,										
	copies	1	5.75		5.75		5.60		5.59	6	
7	Funnels, glass, 8-oz.....number	21	.10	.10	.10		.10			7	
8	Funnels, tin, pint.....do	19	.05				.05			8	
9	Hones.....do	9	.12				.12			9	
10	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz.										
	number	18	.17	.16	.25		.20			10	
11	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....number	13	.15	.14	.20		.15			11	
12	Measures, tin, pint and quart,										
	number	19	.06				.06			12	
13	Medicine Glasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., gradu- ated.....dozen	41	.17	b.14	.45		.75			13	
14	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches.....number	14	.55	.55			.60			14	
15	Mosquito netting.....yard	600	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				.05	.00		15	
16	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches.....pack	25	.19	.21	.26		.20			16	
17	Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each.....sheet	59	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.10		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$			17	
18	Paper, wrapping.....quire	853	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$				.08			18	
19	Pill boxes, $\frac{3}{4}$ paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ turned wood.....dozen	1,317	.02 $\frac{7}{8}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$			.02 $\frac{3}{4}$			19	
20	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches.....number	13	.65	.35			.40			20	
21	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing (new).....number	5	6.50		6.25		6.75			21	
22	Spatulas, 3 to 6-inch.....do	36	.20	.20	.18		.18			22	
23	Spirit-lamps.....do	5	.15	.20	.25		.20			23	
24	Vials, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.....dozen	660	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		24	
25	Vials, 1-oz.....do	971	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10	.09 $\frac{9}{10}$		25	
26	Vials, 2-oz.....do	1,300	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12	.10 $\frac{9}{10}$		26	
27	Vials, 4-oz.....do	1,198	.17	.20	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.18	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		27	
28	Vials, 6-oz.....do	664	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	.21		.22	.21		28	
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.											
29	Cocaine, hydrochlorate of grain.	20	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02		.02			29	
30	Taraxacum, extract, solid pound.	2	.75				1.00		.90	30	
31	Ice-bag for head, rubber number.	1	.25		1.50		.50			31	
32	Rubber sheeting.....yard	5	.35		.45		.50			32	
33	Vaseline.....pound	6	.31		.30		.32		.17	33	

a 15 cents assorted, $\frac{1}{4}$ per gross; 18 cents assorted, $\frac{3}{8}$ per gross; 30 cents assorted, $\frac{6}{10}$ per gross.
b Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short clear sides," sound, sweet

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity awarded.	John de P. Teller.	William Faull.	John R. Sayers.
1	San Francisco, Cal.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 18,200	8.90	9.23	8.87½

BEANS. (Good merchantable quality, put up in double bags, the

2	San Francisco, Cal.....	15,800	.....	.....	.....
3					
4					
5					

COFFEE. (Sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double

6	San Francisco, Cal.....	13,219	.....	.....	.....
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by the

12	San Francisco, Cal.....	12,400	.....	.....	.....
13					

HOMINY. (Good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double

14	San Francisco, Cal.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					

LARD. ("Prime steam," in tin cans of 10

20	San Francisco, Cal.....	5,780	8.12½	8.29	8.15
----	-------------------------	--------------	--------------	------	------

MESS PORK. (Well preserved, sound, and sweet,

21	San Francisco, Cal.....	<i>Barrels.</i> 10	13.87½	12.95	14.00
----	-------------------------	------------------------------	--------	--------------	-------

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for supplies for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Thomas J. Parsons.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Frederick H. Hammer.	Frank Dalton.	William Haas.	Arthur A. Hooper.	William A. Jones.	Walter M. Castle.	Thomas J. Chadbourne.	Gerhard Muller.	Number.
.....										1

inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

1.45	1.60	1.75	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.75		2.50	2.00							3
2.15			2.10							4
2.10										5

sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare.)

.....	19½	.....	.....	20½	20	19.72	19.75	.....	.....	6
				20		19.24	19.50			7
							19.75			8
							19.50			9
							19.75			10
							19.75			11

Army, put up in boxes of 50 pounds each.)

.....	3.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.73	.....	4.25	3.50	12
								3.25		13

bags, the inner bag of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.70			3.00							15
2.05										16
2.60										17
2.55										18
2.25										19

pounds net each, packed in strong boxes.)

8.50										20
------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----

in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped.)

17.00										21
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OAT MEAL. (In

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas J. Parsons.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Frederick H. Hammer.
1	San Francisco, Cal	<i>Pounds.</i> 7,900	4.25	.03½	.03½
2			3.85		
3			3.70		
4			3.60		
5			3.50		
6			3.40		

RICE. (Good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner

7	San Francisco, Cal	15,015	.....	.04½	.....
8					
9					

SALT. (Coarse, delivered

10	San Francisco, Cal	23,060			
----	--------------------------	---------------	-------	-------	-------

SALT. (Fine, delivered

11	San Francisco, Cal	7,800			
----	--------------------------	--------------	-------	-------	-------

SUGAR. (To be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds

12	San Francisco, Cal	39,370		5.85	
----	--------------------------	---------------	-------	-------------	-------

TEA. (Oolong, superior to

13	San Francisco, Cal	2,420	.....	.25	.....
14				.17	
15					
16					
17					

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

double gunnies.)

Frank Dalton.	William Haas.	Arthur A. Hooper.	William A. Jones.	Walter M. Castle.	William Faull.	Number.
3.80 4.10						1 2 3 4 5 6

bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

.....	4.65	.04½	4.48 4.32	4.50 4.37½ 4.25		7 8 9
-------	------	------	--------------	------------------------------	-------	-------------

in good, double gunnies.)

.....	a7.00			10
-------	--------------	-------	-------	----

in good, double gunnies.)

.....		a13.50		a12.00	11
-------	-------	---------------	-------	--------	----

capacity, the inner bag to be of good, heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny.)

.....	5.87½		5.92	6.00		12
-------	-------	-------	------	------	-------	----

fine trade classification.)

.....	.25 .18 .12½		.17½ .12½	.16 .13 .19 .25 .32½		13 14 15 16 17
-------	---------------------------	-------	--------------	----------------------------------	-------	----------------------------

a Per ton.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8. GROCERIES. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity awarded.	William Haas.	John F. Harrison.	George W. Armes.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Allspice, ground pounds	102	.16		
2					
3	Apples, dried do.	9,950	.06		
4	Bags, manila paper:				
5	1 pound per 1,000.	3,750	1.00	1.07	.79
6	2 pounds do.	5,250	1.30	1.34	.98
7	3 pounds do.	3,550	1.60	1.69	1.23
8	4 pounds do.	2,350	2.00	1.96	1.42
9	5 pounds do.	1,250	2.30	2.28	1.65
10	6 pounds do.	1,075	2.70	2.68	1.94
11	7 pounds do.	575	3.00	2.95	2.18
12	8 pounds do.	1,875	3.20	3.22	2.35
13	10 pounds do.	1,375	3.40	3.48	2.57
14	12 pounds do.	1,075	4.40	4.23	3.15
15	14 pounds do.	175	5.60	5.55	4.05
16	16 pounds do.	75	6.25	6.03	4.50
17	20 pounds do.	125	7.35	6.68	5.00
18	25 pounds do.	75	9.00	7.35	5.60
19				6.39	
20	b Baking powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each .. pounds	2,328	32.90		
21			29.00		
22	Bath-brick dozen	8	.50	.43	.44
23	Bees-wax pounds	13	.35		
24	Boxes bluing dozen	50	.70	.77	
25				1.09	
26	Candles, adamantin ^a , 6's pounds	1,290	.10		
27					
28	Cassia, ground do.	42	.18		
29					
30	Cloves, ground do.	25	.25		
31					
32	Corn-starch do.	305	.05		
33	Cream tartar do.	50	.30		
34					
35	Ginger, ground do.	126	.18		
36					
37	Hops, fresh, pressed do.	185	.09		
38	Matches gross	145	.34	.33	.33
39	Mustard, ground pounds	77	.15		
40					
41	Peaches, dried do.	10,150	.10		
42	Pepper, ground, black do.	137	.18		
43					
44	c Soap, samples of not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished .. . do.	17,592	3.20		

^a Good article when can be obtained from new crop.

^b Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jacob Levi, jr.	Richard B. Dallam.	William A. Jones.	William F. Whittier.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Richard W. Simpson.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Max. Morgenthau.	Charles Main.	William Davis.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
.24		.11								1
.14										2
$56\frac{49}{100}$		a. 06								3
.96	.80	1.20								4
1.20	1.00	1.75								5
1.50	1.25	1.88								6
1.74	1.45	2.17								7
2.04	1.70	2.55								8
2.40	2.00	3.00								9
2.64	2.20	3.30								10
2.88	2.40	3.60								11
3.12	2.60	3.90								12
3.78	3.15	4.72								13
5.10	4.15	6.22								14
5.40	4.50	6.75								15
6.00	5.00	7.50								16
6.60	5.50	8.25								17
.31 $\frac{1}{2}$		.31								18
.28		.21								19
	.50	.95			.65					20
.72		.29	.27	.27	1.56			.30	.30	21
		.72 $\frac{1}{2}$			.74					22
10		.09 $\frac{7}{8}$				.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$			23
.25		.11				.07	.10			24
.16										25
.27		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$								26
.16		.05 $\frac{1}{4}$				.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				27
.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.38 $\frac{1}{2}$								28
.32 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$								29
.22 $\frac{1}{2}$		.11								30
.24		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$								31
.14		.34			.36					32
.09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09								33
.34	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 08								34
.24		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$								35
.15										36
.08 $\frac{1}{2}$										37
.27										38
.16										39
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{24}{100}$				.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{15}{100}$			40

c Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

Abstract for proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	William Haas.	Jacob Levi, Jr.	William A. Jones.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....pounds..	472	.063	.083	.05 ¹³ / ₁₀₀
2	Soda, washing.....do..	770	.013	.013	.01 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀
3	Starch.....do..	695	.043	.053	.04 ¹ / ₁₀₀
4	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....gallons..	310	.24	.223	.22
5	Sirup, in kegs.....do..	1,490	.313	.323	.32
6	Vinegar, in kegs.....do..	182	.223		.23
7	Vinegar, in barrels.....do..	81	.14		.143

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

8	Bowls, pint, ironstone.....dozen..	19			
9	Bowls, quart, ironstone.....do..	12			
10	Burners, lamp, No. 0.....do..	2			
11	Burners, lamp, No. 1.....do..	7			
12	Burners, lamp, No. 2.....do..	18			
13	Casters, dinner.....do..	7-12			
14					
15					
16	Chambers, with covers.....do..	3			
17	Crocks, 2-gallon.....do..	2			
18	Crocks, 3-gallon.....do..	3			
19	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone.....do..	41			
20					
21					
22	Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone.....do..	31			
23					
24	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch.....do..	23			
25					
26					
27					
28	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone.....do..	7			
29					
30					
31	Lamp-shades, paper.....do..	1			
32					
33	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete,.....dozen..	101			
34					
35	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete.....do..	4			
36					
37	Lamps, student's, No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....do..	12			
38					
39	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burner.....dozen..	5			
40	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete.....do..	14			
41	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0.....dozen..	10			
42	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1.....do..	63			
43	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2.....do..	65			
44	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0.....do..	4			
45	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1.....do..	15			
46	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2.....do..	42			
47	Lamp-chimneys, for student-lamp No. 1.....do..	9			
48	Lamp-wicks, No. 0.....do..	6			
49	Lamp-wicks, No. 1.....do..	40			
50	Lamp-wicks, No. 2.....do..	58			
51	Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1.....do..	15			
52	Pitchers, pint, ironstone.....do..	13			
53	Pitchers, quart, ironstone.....do..	5			
54	Pitchers, water, ironstone.....do..	53			
55					
56	Plates, dinner, ironstone.....do..	92			
57					

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Martin Frank.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Amiel Waugenheim.	Ignatius R. Burns.	Leopold Altschul.	Ackerman, Block & Co.	Abraham Mayfield.	Frank R. Swain.	John F. Harrison.	George W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Richard B. Dallam.	Charles M. Yates.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.													
.01 ¹³ ₁₀₀													1
													2
													3
	.25												4
	.32 ¹ ₂												5
													6
													7

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

													8
		.83	.83	.90	.88	1.00	.90						9
		1.25	1.25	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.25						10
		.50	.55	.55	.50	.75	.50						11
		.55	.60	.60	.60	.85	.70						12
		.80	.80	.70	.80	1.00	.90						13
		10.00	d12.00	12.00	10.50		13.50						14
			e36.00		24.00								15
					28.50								16
		6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.50	6.00						17
		3.84	3.60	4.30	4.08	4.80	4.80						18
		5.76	5.40	6.48	6.12	7.20	7.20						19
		.90	1.17	.85	.90	1.40	.90						20
			1.00			2.00							21
			1.20										22
		.75	.90	.70	.75	1.00	.75						23
			.80										24
		13.00	8.25	9.50	13.20	15.00	2.40						25
							4.15						26
							6.30						27
							9.00						28
		6.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	8.00	4.75						29
			6.00				5.50						30
							6.25						31
		1.00	.60	.60	1.10		1.00						32
					1.25								33
		5.00	4.20	4.50	4.50	9.00	4.75						34
		4.00											35
		2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.50						36
					3.50								37
		3.25	b4.00	3.50	3.50		3.75						38
		e2.50											39
			1.60	1.85			1.50			5.00			40
							1.25			1.25	5.85		41
		.35	.50	.45	.37 ¹ ₂	.45	.40						42
		.37 ¹ ₂	.55	.45	.40	.50	.45						43
		.57 ¹ ₂	.65	.67	.60	.75	.65						44
		.40					.50						45
		.40	.55	.50	.45	.60	.50						46
		.60	.65	.70	.65	.85	.75						47
		.40	.60	.50	.40	.50	.40						48
		.02	a.25	.02 ¹ ₂	.02 ¹ ₂	.03	.03	.01 ³ ₄	a.22 ¹ ₂		.05		49
		.02 ¹ ₂	a.30	.03	.03	.05	.03	.02	a.27		.06		50
		.04	a.40	.05	.04	.06	.04 ¹ ₂	.03 ¹ ₂	a.49		.07		51
		.05	a1.20		.06	.10	.10						52
		1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	2.00	1.40						53
		1.75	1.50	2.00	1.85	2.50	1.55						54
		4.50	3.00	3.00	3.15	4.00	3.00						55
		3.00	4.50	3.10	4.70		4.50						56
		.85	.94	.80	.75	1.00	.95						57
		.75	.70		.85								

a Per gross.

b 12 only.

c 6 only.

d Glass.

e Plated.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Amiel Waagenheim.	Ignatius R. Burns.	Leopold Altschul.	Ackerman, Block & Co.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Plates, pie, ironstone .....dozen.	11	.50	.56	.....	.55
2	Plates, sauce, ironstone.....do..	11	.40	.33	.45	.40
3						.40
4	Plates, soup, ironstone .....do..	29	.85	.80	.....	.75
5			.75	.94		.85
6	Plates, tea, ironstone .....do..	15	.62	.69	.75	.65
7	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....do..	6	1.75	1.80	1.75	2.00
8	Salt-sprinklers.....do..	14	1.00	.45	1.10	.90
9			.50			
10	Tumblers .....do..	26	.35	.40	.40	.37½
11						.45
12						.62½
13						
14	Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces).....do..	5½	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

15	Baskets, clothes, large.....dozen.	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Baskets, measuring ½ bushel.....do..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel.....do..	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....
23						
24						
25	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, 6 feet long in- side, 3 feet wide	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Blacking, shoe .....boxes.	333	.....	.....	.....	.....
28						
29						
30	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch dozen.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
31						
32	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted .....dozen.	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
33						
34						
35						
36						
37						
38	Brooms, whisk.....do..	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....
39						
40						
41	Bureaus, 3 drawers.....dozen.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Chairs, reed-seat	7½	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow-back.....do..	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Chairs, wood, office, solid seat, bow-back and arms...do..	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Churns, 10-gallon.....do..	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
46						
47	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Clothes-pins .....gross.	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
49						
50						
51	Desks, office, medium size and quality	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Desks, school, with seats, double.....do..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						

under advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bid.]

Abraham Mayfield.	Frank R. Swain.	Richard W. Simpson.	John F. Harrison.	George W. Armes.	Richard B. Dallam.	Frank Dalton.	George R. Rossiter.	Livingston L. Baker.	The Bancroft Com- pany.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.										
.70	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.00	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.80	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
3.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.50	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.60		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.75		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.85		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
12.00	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

.....	.....	19.99	5.96	9.48	14.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....		7.36	7.90		.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....		9.15			.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....		10.35			.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....		12.65			.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....		14.95			.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....		2.90		4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....		3.86	6.70	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....		5.50			.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....		6.45			.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....					9.00	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....					6.50	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.04	.03$\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05		.07	.....	.....	27
.....	.....		.04	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....		.05	.04		.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....		2.06	2.20	2.62	.....	.....	3.75	.....	30
.....	.....		3.50			.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	2.95	2.19	2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....		2.24	2.14	2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....		2.82		2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....		2.36			.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....		2.75			.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....		3.15			.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	1.60	1.10	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	1.50	1.55	1.49	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....		1.60			.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....					3.00	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....		9.60			10.00	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....		7.80			7.50	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....		19.80			21.00	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	2.50	2.42		2.40	.....	.....	2.40	.....	45
.....	.....		5.25			.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....		5.00			.....	.....	4.00	.....	47
.....	.....	.22	.17	.16	.20	.....	.....	.20	.....	48
.....	.....		.90	1.24	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....			1.34		.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....				20.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....				4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....					.....	.....	4.75	.....	53
.....	.....					.....	.....	4.70	.....	54
.....	.....					.....	.....	4.50	.....	55
.....	.....					.....	.....	4.45	.....	56
.....	.....					.....	.....	4.25	.....	57
.....	.....					.....	.....	4.20	.....	58

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	The Bancroft Com- pany.	John F. Harrison.	George T. Hawley.	Frank Dalton.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Desks, school, <i>back-seats</i> for double	18	3.75	3.90	.....	.....
2			3.75			
3			3.75			
4			3.75			
5			3.75			
6			3.75			
7	Desks, school, with seats, single.....	6	3.30	3.60	.....	.....
8			3.30			
9			3.25			
10			2.95			
11			2.85			
12			2.80			
13	Desks, teachers'.....	6	11.00	5.40	.....	11.00
14			7.00			
15	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....	1	.....	.....	35.00	.....
16	Machine, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with cover and accessories	1	.....	.....	42.00	.....
17	Machines, sewing, Singer's, "family," with cover and attachments	7	.....	.....	.....	32.00
18	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailor's, with cover and attachments.....	2	.....	.....	.....	47.00
19			.....	.....	.....	51.00
20	Mattresses, double, excelsior, cotton-top	176	.....	.....	.....	4.25
21			.....	.....	.....	4.75
22	Mattresses, single, excelsior, cotton-top.....	34	.....	.....	.....	3.80
23			.....	.....	.....	4.35
24	Measures, wood, 1-peck, iron bound	1-3	.....	3.40	.....	.....
25	Measures, wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel, iron-bound	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	6.80	.....	.....
26	Mop-sticks	5	.....	1.17	.....	.....
27			.....	1.34	.....	.....
28			.....	1.40	.....	.....
29	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, unpainted	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1.84	.....	.....
30			.....	2.75	.....	.....
31			.....	1.75	.....	.....
32	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling	340	.....	.....	.....	1.00
33			.....	.....	.....	1.10
34	Rolling-pins, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle	1	.....	.95	.....	.....
35	Washboards, zinc.....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1.37	.....	.....
36			.....	1.68	.....	.....
37			.....	2.75	.....	.....
38	Washstands, wood.....	18	.....	.....	.....	3.00
39	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	6.59	.....	.....
40			.....	7.69	.....	.....
41			.....	8.98	.....	.....
42			.....	10.24	.....	.....
43	Wringers, clothes, No. 1.....	25	.....	4.85	.....	.....
44	Wringers, clothes, No. 2.....	6	.....	1.85	.....	.....
45			.....	2.19	.....	.....

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

46	Bags, nose	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
47			.....	.....	.....	.....
48			.....	.....	.....	.....
49			.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Blankets, horse	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
51			.....	.....	.....	.....
52			.....	.....	.....	.....
53			.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Bridles, harness.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
55			.....	.....	.....	.....
56			.....	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard W. Simpson.	George W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Richard B. Dallam.	Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	John F. Merrill.	Oscar J. Backus.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Charles Main.	Harry J. Hart.	William Davis.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.												
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
2.40												19
1.62												20
												21
												22
												23
												24
1.70	1.18	1.15	1.50	1.15	1.40							25
1.69			1.70									26
1.90		1.75	2.00									27
			2.55									28
												29
.59												30
												31
												32
												33
	.90	1.00	1.20			1.00						34
1.70	1.59	1.45	1.55	1.50		3.00						35
		2.90	2.75			1.50						36
												37
												38
9.48	9.72	8.00	2.25									39
8.60												40
												41
												42
	21.24	1.75	1.95			1.80						43
	25.95	2.20	2.25	1.75	1.90	2.25	2.45					44
												45

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

							5.50	6.00				46
							10.50	6.50				47
							4.00					48
							11.50					49
							.75	1.50	.72	1.99		50
							1.15	.80				51
							2.15					52
							2.35					53
							12.50	27.00	11.15	16.50		54
							13.50	17.75				55
							14.00					56

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jacob C. Johnson.	George W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Bridles, riding .....dozen	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50		
2			10.25		
3			9.00		
4			10.50		
5	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb .....do..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80		
6			.90		
7			.90		
8			1.90		
9	Brushes, horse, leather backs .....do..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.75	4.40	5.00
10			4.00	14.50	6.50
11			4.50		3.00
12			6.00		3.00
13	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, loop .....gross.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.72		
14	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned-iron .....do..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47		
15	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, tinned-iron .....do..	9	.55		
16	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron .....do..	15	.75		
17	Buckles, roller, harness, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned-iron .....do..	8	1.10		
18	Buckles, trace, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....pairs.	46	.08		
19	Buckles, trace, 2-inch .....do..	36	.10		
20	Chains, halter, with snap, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, No. 0 .....dozen.	2			1.70
21	Cinchas, hair .....do..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.20		
22			4.50		
23					
24	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch .....do..	6			
25	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do..	6			
26	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch .....do..	13	.30		
27			.40		
28	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do..	2	.40		
29			.55		
30	Collars, horse, medium .....do..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.48		
31	Collars, horse, large .....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.00		
32	Collars, mule .....do..	2	17.48		
33	Halters .....do..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.50		
34			10.75		
35			11.00		
36			12.50		
37	Hames, Concord .....pairs.	20	.49		
38			.57		
39	Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames .....sets.	16	26.00		
40					
41	Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames .....do..	66	22.00		
42					
43	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames .....sets.	101	10.65		
44			11.90		
45					
46	Harness, single .....set.	1	21.00		
47	Leather, calf-skin .....pounds.	243	.60		
48					
49	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) .....do..	2,044	.30		
50			.28		
51					
52					
53	Leather, lace .....per pound, sides.	63	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		
54					
55	Leather, sole, hemlock .....pounds.	188			

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Harry J. Hart.	William C. Clark.	Charles Main.	William Davis.	Richard W. Simpson.	John F. Harrison.	Albert Gallatin.	Martin Frank.	Geo. R. Rosseter.	Asa C. Nichols.	John S. Brown.	Albert B. Patrick.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.												
8.20		16.50	12.48									1
9.65		12.00	16.89									2
												3
		1.25	1.09									4
												5
												6
												7
	2.75	4.50	4.08	11.00	2.31							8
		3.00		6.50	4.50							9
					8.28							10
					19.49							11
		.90	.37									12
.50		.55	.44									13
.50		.65	.71									14
.69		.85	1.02									15
.99		1.15	1.45									16
.07			.06 $\frac{3}{4}$									17
.09		.17	.11									18
	1.90					1.40						19
2.20		3.25	3.29									20
2.95		4.50	5.39									21
4.15												22
		1.75	.42									23
			.59									24
		.40	.42									25
		.50	.59									26
												27
21.00		18.00	16.30									28
21.00		18.00	17.19									29
17.95		15.00	14.50									30
8.95		12.50	9.99									31
7.65		12.00	16.49									32
												33
		.50	.48									34
												35
22.24		30.00	22.99									36
		27.00										37
18.95		24.00	19.24									38
		22.00										39
												40
9.54		14.50	10.49									41
7.85		11.50	11.28									42
9.35												43
		24.50	12.19									44
		.60	.49 $\frac{1}{4}$				.47	.85	.49	.45		45
							.59			.42		46
		.27	.27 $\frac{8}{10}$				.26 $\frac{82}{100}$		.27	.28	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
							.30 $\frac{89}{100}$		.28	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$		48
									.29	.27		49
										.26		50
.44 $\frac{1}{2}$			.49 $\frac{1}{2}$			a2.00	.43		.48			51
							.58					52
							.22					53
												54
												55

a Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Harry J. Hart.	Wm. J. Davis.	Charles Main.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Leather, sole, oak .....pounds..	2,275	.22			
2						
3						
4	Rings, harness, assorted.....gross..	2	.30		.49	1.00
5			.36			
6			.44			
7			.90			
8			1.00			
9			1.15			
10	Saddles.....	13	6.75	4.50	10.59	
11			7.50	5.50	9.99	
12			9.70			
13	Surcingles.....dozen..	1½	3.00		1.37	3.50
14			6.00			6.00
15	Wax, saddler's, African .....pounds..	32	.10		.09	.15
16	Wax, shoemaker's, African.....pounds..	12	.10		.09	.15
<i>Additional for Salem School.</i>						
17	Bristles .....pounds..	1				
18	Boilers, wash .....dozen..	1-2				
19	Brad awls, carpenter's .....pounds..	2				
20	Brad awls, handled.....dozen..	1				
21	Cutters, button-hole, large .....pair..	1				
22	Cutters, button-hole, small.....do..	6				
23	Cutting-box, large size, for oats.....	1				
24	Chamber, pail fixtures, 16 quarts each .....dozen..	2				
25	Case, needle, tinner's .....dozen..	1				
26	Dressing leather.....quarts..	18	.25		.31	.32
27			.28			
28			.35			
29	Diggers, post-hole.....boxes..	2				
30	Eyelets .....gross..	10			.90	
31	Ears, kettle, No. 4.....dozen..	1				
32	Folder, adjustable bar, No. 0, 20-inch.....	1				
33	Gummer cross-cut saw.....dozen..	1				
34	Ink, shoemaker's.....quarts..	18			.46	.27
35	Kettles, tea, No. 8, breast .....dozen..	1-2				
36	Kettles, tea, No. 8, pits .....do..	1-2				
37	Hammer, raising, No. 1.....dozen..	1				
38	Hammer, raising, No. 4.....dozen..	1				
39	Hammer, setting, No. 2.....dozen..	1				
40	Hammer, setting, No. 3.....dozen..	1				
41	Machine, wire, incased.....dozen..	1				
42	Machine, sitting down, incased.....dozen..	1				
43	Machine, large turning, incased.....dozen..	1				
44	Machine, small turning, incased.....dozen..	1				
45	Machine, large burring, incased.....dozen..	1				
46	Machine, small burring, incased.....dozen..	1				
47	Machine, open grooving, incased.....dozen..	1				
48	Machine, improved beading, 7½-in., No. 3.....dozen..	1				
49	Machine, forming, 2-inch roll, 30 in. long, No. 1.....dozen..	1				
50	Nails, brass pot, shoemaker's, elongated.....pounds..	140			.25	
51					.39½	
52	Nails, iron, shoe, shoemaker's, assorted .....dozen..	100				
53	Nails, Swede iron, ½ and ¾.....dozen..	100				
54	Needles, sewing-machine, Howe No. 2, flat point.gross..	2				
55	Nails, clout, ¾ inch.....papers..	12				
56	Nails, clout, 1-inch.....dozen..	12				
57	Nippers, No. 2, improved .....pair..	1				

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. R. Rosseter.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.	Richard W. Simpson.	L. L. Baker.	Martin Frank.	Albert Gallatin.	Asa C. Nichols.	Oscar S. Levy.	Wm. C. Clark.	John F. Merrill.	Albert B. Patrick.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.												
				.17 $\frac{3}{10}$			.21 $\frac{1}{2}$				.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
				.19 $\frac{1}{10}$								2
				.23 $\frac{1}{2}$								3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
												10
												11
												12
												13
												14
.25												15
												16
20.00			11.50	24.00				16.50		15.00		17
	b. 20	16.30		1.00								18
	b. 60			.50								19
				1.00								20
1.25	.50			.75								21
				9.00								22
		1.75								1.65		23
		2.00								2.00		24
.45												25
												26
				1.50								27
a.80												28
		.85										29
		29.90						1.10		1.00		30
				12.00						29.00		31
.55												32
		.80										33
		1.40						.73		.65		34
								1.90				35
										2.00		36
										.65		37
		.55								.63		38
		.45								.50		39
c650.00										13.75		40
										9.50		41
7.50		11.45								11.25		42
										11.00		43
c337.50		14.95								10.25		44
		9.95								9.75		45
c150.00		13.45								11.00		46
c275.00		26.00								26.00		47
c200.00		18.00								17.50		48
.75				.50								49
												50
.12 $\frac{1}{2}$				.10								51
.20				.12								52
3.00												53
.35	a. 11			.09 $\frac{1}{4}$		.09			.10			54
.25	a. 09			.08		.07 $\frac{1}{4}$			.08			55
2.25	1.30	1.75		1.50		1.50				1.80		56
												57

a Per pound.

b Per dozen.

c Not the machine wanted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.			
			Benj. F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.	Jacob C. Johnson.	L. L. Baker.
1	Pinchers, shoe, No. 3	24				1.25
2	Pots, coffee covers, 1 quart.	2		.10		
3	Pots, coffee covers, 6 quarts.	2		.17		
4	Punches, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$	1		6.00		
5	Pump, deep-well, iron force, Buckeye	1				9.50
6	Rasps, 12-inch	3				3.15
7	Rivet sets, 0, 1, and 2	1	1.25	1.75		a.37
8	Shave-heel, No. 5	2				
9	Shoemaker's stitch measure	1				
10	Shoemaker's strap measure, 18-inch	b 1				
11	Skins, kip	6			46.00	
12						
13	Skins, russet lining	6			3.00	
14						
15	Straps, emery	2				
16	Stretchers, toe, No. 2	1				
17	Stake, Beakhorn, No. 1	1				
18	Stake, Beakhorn or Blowhorn, No. 1	1		14.20		
19	Stake, creasing	1		3.70		
20	Stake, candle-mold	1		2.60		
21	Stake, square-head	1		2.80		
22	Stake, double-seaming, large end 17-inch	1		8.00		
23	Shears, tinner's, No. 0	1	a 10.75			
24	Shears, tinner's, No. 4	1	a 4.40	4.70		
25	Shears, 8-inch, c. s. seamstress', best	1	6.25			5.60
26	Stoves, cylinder, heating, 20-inch	6		16.00		
27	Tracing wheels, for patterns	3				.12
28	Tool, grooving, 0	1		.70		
29	Tool, grooving, 3	1		.45		
30	Tool, grooving, 5	1		.35		
31	Tacks, shoe, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and 2-oz	6				
32						
33						
34	Thread, saddler's silk, size D	48			.80	
35	Tacks, lasting, assorted, shoemaker's	4				
36	Wadding, tailor's	17				
37	Conductor, No: 0, large end 14-inch	1		2.75		
38	Punches, solid	2		f 70		
39	Springs, shuttle, tension, Domestic machine	1		2.80		9.06
40	Tailor's goose, 24 pounds	1				7.12
41	Truck, store, No. 2, weight 50 pounds, outside wheel	1	h 5.50			

a Each.

b No bids.

c One ounce.

d One and a half ounce.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

Martin Frank.	George R. Rosseter.	Albert B. Patrick.	William C. Clark.	Charles Main.	John F. Merrill.	William Davis.	George T. Hawley.	Asa C. Nichols.	John S. Brown.	Number
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
	1.10				.10					1
					.20					2
					7.25					3
										4
	12.00									5
					1.50					6
	13.50									7
	3.00									8
										9
32.40	52.00			44.00		46.08		33.50	33.45	10
44.40									32.50	11
2.16	5.50	.24½								12
3.00										13
	8.00									14
	2.50									15
										16
					13.50					17
					4.50					18
					3.50					19
					2.50					20
					2.70					21
					8.10					22
					10.80					23
					1.58					24
			3.50							25
										26
										27
										28
										29
										30
	c.65									31
	d.55									32
	e.45									33
	d1.75			.95		.49				34
	.75									35
	1.50									36
										37
					.60					38
							1.50			39
			4.25							40
										41

e Two-ounce.
f Per set.
g Per pound.

h New York Truck Company.
i Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
			William Haas.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Charles Green.	Richard W. Simpson.	William F. Whittier.
1	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen.....cases..	62	1. 15	.....	1. 74	. 94	1. 00
2							
3							
4							
5							
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels .....dozen..	52					
7	Corn-planter, 1-horse .....dozen..	1					
8							
9							
10	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases, doz.	10					
11	Cultivators, 1-horse.....dozen..	2					
12	Cultivator, 2-horse .....dozen..	1					
13	Fanning mills .....dozen..	10					
14	Feed-cutter .....dozen..	1					
15	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-feet handles, packed in cases.....dozen..	31½					
16							
17	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-feet handles, packed in cases.....dozen..	12½					
18							
19	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases.....dozen..	3		7. 00			
20							
21	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases.....dozen..	1½					
22	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....dozen..	125½		1. 65			
23							
24							
25	Handles, hay-fork, 5½ feet, packed in cases.....dozen..	3					
26	Handles, hoe, planter's, packed in cases.....dozen..	1		3. 00			
27	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases.....dozen..	21		2. 50			
28							
29	Handles, plow, left-hand .....dozen..	19					
30	Handles, plow, right-hand .....dozen..	15					
31	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases.....dozen..	2½		q3. 75			
32	Handles, spade, packed in cases .....dozen..	2½		q3. 75			
33	Harrow teeth, square, ¾ x 10 inches, headed.....pounds..	1,600					
34	Harrows, 40 teeth .....dozen..	51					
35							
36	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch .....dozen..	33½		3. 50			
37	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 .....dozen..	14½					
38	Hoes, planter's, c. s., solid shank, 8-inch .....dozen..	8		5. 50			
39							
40	Hoes, planter's, c. s., solid shank, 10-inch .....dozen..	4		6. 50			
41	Knives, hay.....dozen..	1-6		20. 00			
42	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections.....dozen..	5					
43							
44	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping.....dozen..	2					
45	Machines, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections.....dozen..	3					
46	Machines, thrashing, 6-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....dozen..	2					
47	Machines, thrashing, 10-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures.....dozen..	2					

a Keystone.
b Emery.

c Farmer's Friend.
d Grant's.

e Steel.
f Wrought steel teeth.

g Crown.
h Buckeye.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John F. Harrison.	Jacob C. Johnson.	George T. Hawley.	George W. Armes.	Abner Doble.	Livingston L. Baker.	Martin Frank.	Richard B. Dallam.	Abert Gallatin.	Charles M. Yates.	Horace V. Scott.	William C. Clark.	Charles Main.	Frank Dalton.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.														
.88	1.16	.....	2.09	.....	1.20	.69	.....	1.12	1.50	.85	1.18	1.30	.....	1
1.10	1.46	.....	2.35	.....	1.10							1.40		2
			3.34		.90									3
					1.00									4
					.85									5
		a28.00			c18.00								2.38	6
					a32.50									7
					b20.00									8
		d25.00			24.00									9
		4.50			4.50									10
		7.00			7.50									11
		18.00			16.00									12
		6.50			6.00									13
		4.50			3.90									14
					4.50									15
		6.75			6.08									16
					6.65									17
		4.85			4.08			5.00			5.25			18
					4.75									19
		7.50			8.00						7.75			20
.88		1.75	k1.23	1.78	1.83		2.20	1.25						21
					1.35									22
					1.25									23
		1.75			1.65			2.65						24
		1.85			1.70			1.35			1.75			25
1.64		1.65			1.70			1.65			1.60			26
					1.35									27
		3.00			2.75									28
		3.00			2.75									29
		1.95			1.80						2.10			30
		1.95			1.80						2.10			31
		e4.00		3.74	3.50									32
		f6.75			6.75									33
					7.25									34
		3.00			3.04			2.85			2.80			35
		5.00			4.97									36
		4.65			4.08						p4.60			37
					4.75									38
		5.75			4.56									39
		10.50			6.00			o12.00			12.80			40
		g42.50			l48.30									41
		h49.00												42
		h140.00			m92.50									43
		i89.00			r83.50									44
		j761.00			n747.00									45
		j842.00			n814.00									46
														47

i Advance Buckeye.
j Russell's.

k In crates.
l Tiger.

m Peerless, No. 4.
n Genuine Buffalo Pitts.

o Wadsworth.
p Four dozen.

q Ames's make.
r Peerless, No. 6.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.
1	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch.....dozen..	9	9
2	Ox-bows, 2-inch.....do..	2	2
3	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds.....do..	15	15
4			
5	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share.....	2	2
6	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share.....	13	13
7	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share.....	5	5
8	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	47	47
9	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	47	47
10	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	124	124
11	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share.....	9	9
12	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	58	58
13	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	4	4
14	Plow, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	1	1
15	Plow, shovel, double.....	1	1
16	Plow, shovel, single.....	4	4
17	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher-spout, 3-inch cylinder.....	6	6
18	Pumps, wood.....		
19			
20	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot.....feet..	140	140
21	Rakes, hay, sulky.....	3	3
22			
23	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....dozen..	35	35
24			
25			
26	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do..	7	7
27	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4.....do..	1.2	1.2
28	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....do..	19	19
29			
30	Scythe-snaths.....do..	18	18
31	Seed-drills.....do..	3	3
32	Shovels, medium quality, long-handle, No. 2, round point, packed in cases.....dozen..	25	25
33			
34	Shovels, medium quality, short-handle, No. 2, square point, packed in cases.....do..	12	12
35			
36	Spades, medium quality, long-handle, No. 3, packed in cases.....do..	23	23
37			
38	Spades, medium quality, short-handle, No. 3, packed in cases.....do..	13	13
39			
40	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do..	5	5
41	Wheelbarrows, all iron.....	6	6
42	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size.....	14	14
43	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....	4	4
44	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted.....	2	2

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Benjamin F. Dunham.	George T. Hawley.	Abner Doble.	Livingston L. Baker.	Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
75	65		62	50	80		1
11.75	5.00		4.95	5.00			2
6.50	5.75	7.00	5.40	5.00	5.00		3
			6.80				4
	5.70		6.10				5
	5.95		6.20				6
	6.35		6.57				7
	8.20		8.77				8
	9.10		9.22				9
	9.50		9.80				10
	11.00		11.47				11
	14.25		14.57				12
	15.00		14.57				13
	16.00		15.40				14
	3.75		4.00				15
	3.50		3.00				16
	2.85					2.00	17
	c4.50		4.50				18
	d6.00						19
	18		18				20
	e19.00		g17.75				21
	f21.00						22
	2.15		1.50				23
			2.00				24
			4.25				25
3.50	2.25		2.28	2.50	2.30		26
a10.00	7.75		7.00	7.00	8.70		27
6.50	5.50		6.00		k5.00		28
			5.38				29
5.60	5.25		5.50	5.25			30
	11.25		11.00				31
6.50	5.00		4.50	h5.00	4.50		32
	6.00		5.00				33
6.50	5.50		4.50	h5.00			34
	6.50		5.00				35
8.50	5.00		4.50		5.25		36
	6.00		5.00				37
6.50	5.00		4.50				38
	6.00		5.00				39
9.50	10.50		8.50	i9.75	9.90		40
b7.50	7.25	6.70	6.75	j6.75			41
b3.40	3.25		3.25	3.25			42
	4.50		4.50				43
	4.75		4.25				44

a Grants.
b Champion, No. 1.
c 6 feet.

d 7 feet.
e Reliable.
f Taylor, No. 1.

g Favorite.
h French.
i Bloods.

j Plain.
k 10 dozen.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. Deliverable, packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of 10 tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "Jacket cans."	Quantity offered and awarded.	B. F. Dunham.	Wm. F. Whittier.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Chrome, yellow, in oil.....pounds.	430		13.50
2	Coal-tar.....gallons.	15		17.50
3	Glass, window, 8 x 10, American, A quality.....boxes.	17		2.00
4	Glass, window, 9 x 12, American, A quality.....do..	11		2.00
5	Glass, window, 9 x 13, American, A quality.....do..	1		2.00
6	Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, A quality.....do..	22		2.00
7	Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, A quality.....do..	21		2.00
8	Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, A quality.....do..	27		2.25
9	Glass, window, 10 x 18, American, A quality.....do..	5		2.25
10	Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, A quality.....do..	17		2.25
11	Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, A quality.....do..	9		2.25
12	Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, A quality.....do..	10		2.25
13	Glass, window, 12 x 28, American, A quality.....do..	2		2.25
14	Glass, window, 12 x 30, American, A quality.....do..	2		3.00
15	Glass, window, 12 x 36, American, A quality.....do..	4		3.00
16	Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, A quality.....do..	9		2.25
17	Glass, window, 16 x 20, American, A quality.....do..	3		2.25
18	Glass, window, 16 x 22, American, A quality.....do..	2		2.25
19	Glass, window, 16 x 24, American, A quality.....do..	8		2.25
20	Glazier's glass-cutters.....	16		.09
21	Japan.....gallons.	27		.70
22	Lampblack, in papers.....pounds.	55		.12
23	Lead, red, standard brand, dry.....do..	960		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	Lead, white, pure and best.....do..	5,550		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil.....do..	405		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	Oil, harness, in cans, cased.....gallons.	39		.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
27				
28	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased. Samples of 1 pint required.....gallons.	3,225		.17
29				
30				.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do..	305		
32				.49
33	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....do..	655		.47
34	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do..	210		.20
35	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased.....do..	125		.05
36	Oil, sewing-machine.....bottles.	278		
37				.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	Paint, roof.....gallons.	220		
39	Paper, building.....pounds.	300	.06	
40				
41	Pitch.....do..	100		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
42	Putty.....do..	1,335		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
43	Resin.....do..	55		.48
44	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....gallons.	230		.11
45	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground.....pounds.	410		.80
46	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans.....gallons.	15		.70
47	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans.....do..	20		.01
48	Whiting.....pounds.	270		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wilfred W. Mon- tague.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 .....dozen	23 ³ ₄			16.30
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallons.....do	25	8.00		5.90
3					
4	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do	1 ¹ ₂			.65
5					
6	Cans, kerosene, 1 gallon, common top.....do	2	2.75		2.20
7	Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....dozen	3 ¹ ₂	2.75		2.00
8	Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....dozen	12 ¹ ₂	3.25		2.80
9	Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle.....dozen	7 ¹ ₂	4.00		4.00
10	Coffee-mills, iron hopper box.....do	7	6.50		5.50
11					
12	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1.....do	2 ¹ ₂	6.75		
13	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper, 6 pounds.....do	2			
14	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle...doz	60			.65
15					
16					
17	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle...do	15			.90
18	Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted,.....dozen	26 ¹ ₂	2.75		
19					
20	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted,.....dozen	4	4.00		
21					
22	Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin.....dozen	2 ¹ ₂	1.25		.77
23	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom.....nests	21			
24	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom.....nests	7			
25	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts.....dozen	5			
26	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do	4 ¹ ₂		7.00	5.00
27	Match-safes, Japanned iron, self-closing, medium size.....do	1			1.80
28	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quarts.....do	10 ¹ ₂	5.00		
29					
30	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 quarts.....do	8 ¹ ₂	6.00		
31					
32	Pans, 2 quarts, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned,.....dozen	21	1.00		.90
33					
34	Pans, dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned....do	18 ¹ ₂	3.35		3.65
35					
36	Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned....do	6 ¹ ₂	5.00		4.20
37					
38	Pans, dust, japanned.....do	6 ¹ ₂	1.00		1.00
39					
40	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished.....do	14 ¹ ₂	1.00		2.00
41					
42	Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do	9 ¹ ₂	1.00		.68
43					
44	Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do	28	1.25		1.08
45					
46	Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped tin, retinned.....do	26	1.75		1.37
47			1.95		
48					
49	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly.....do	15 ¹ ₂	.35		.50
50	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch, dinner.....do	90	.35		.34
51	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch pie.....do	36	.30		.29
52	Punches, tinner's, hollow ³ / ₈ -inch.....do	5-12			4.00
53	Punches, tinner's, hollow ¹ / ₂ -inch.....do	3-12			5.40
54	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20.....do	3-12			2.20
55	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40.....do	3-12			3.30
56	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7.....do	1			
57	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9.....do	1			
58	Solder.....pounds	124	0.14 ¹ ₂		.14
59					

a 4¹/₂ dozen offered.

b Plain.

c Heavy.

d 11 dozen offered. Acme.

e 4 dozen offered. English.

f No. 16.

g No. 011.

h No. 08.

i No. 8¹/₂.

j No. 10.

k L. C.

l No. 18 b.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John F. Harrison.	Ignatius R. Burns.	Geo. W. Armes.	Leopold Alt-schul.	Livingston L. Baker.	Abraham May-field.	Richard B. Dal-lam.	Albert Gallatin.	Oscar S. Levy.	Wm. C. Clark.	Frank R. Swain.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.												
		19.80						16.50			t1.25	1
5.78		5.58		5.20				6.75			5.50	2
5.95												3
.50				.75							.50	4
											.65	5
		2.48						2.20			2.35	6
												7
		2.74						1.90			2.00	8
												9
		3.84						3.50			2.75	10
		5.48						5.00			4.50	11
5.95				4.00			5.25	5.00	a5.10		3.90	12
4.85												13
5.56				5.85			5.50	6.10	5.50		5.40	14
				20.80								15
								.55			f.65	16
											g.64	17
											h.40	18
								.65			1.20	19
											b.54	20
											.65	21
											.67	22
								1.25			.80	23
		1.33									.75	24
								1.65			1.30	25
		1.10						1.40			1.00	26
		3.28						3.95				27
8.40			6.50	6.50	8.00		7.50		6.00	8.00	7.50	28
				3.75				8.25		1.25	u2.50	29
				4.50							i8.00	30
								11.20			k4.25	31
											j10.88	32
											k5.25	33
		1.65						1.00			l.76	34
		6.48						3.50			m1.00	35
											n3.54	36
		7.65						4.25			o4.40	37
											n4.26	38
.95		c1.10				1.00		2.40			o5.20	39
		.85						.90			p.88	40
		2.84		2.25				2.00	d2.37		q1.12	41
									e2.60		1.75	42
								.68			r.67	43
											b.45	44
								1.05			1.04	45
											.70	46
								1.73			r1.33	47
											k.90	48
		.37						.48			s1.20	49
		.37						.34			.35	50
		.37						.29			.30	51
											4.50	52
											6.00	53
											2.12	54
											3.20	55
				2.00			2.15				2.25	56
				1.20			1.30				1.35	57
				.13			.15				14	58
											.14	59

m 18 R.
n IX.
o IXX.

p No. 2.
q No. 1.

r Retinned.
s IX, plain.

t Each.
u No. 4.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 15—Continued BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Oscar J. Backus.	Ignatius R. Burns.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1½ lbs. each.....pairs.	4	.....	.75	.....
2	Spoons, basting, tinned-iron, heavy.....dozen.	4	.75	.60	.70
3			1.00		
4					
5	Spoons, table, tinned-iron.....do..	133	.15	.18	.20
6					
7	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron.....do..	144	.13	.11	.10
8					
9	Teapots, planished tin, 4 pints, round.....do..	7½	.....	3.00	.....
10	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal.....boxes.	4	6.50	.....	.....
11	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal.....do..	3	6.50	6.25	.....
12	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	3	.....	.....	.....
13	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal.....do..	1	.....	8.25	.....
14	Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....dozen.	40	1.15	.85	.....
15			1.35		
16					
17	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....pounds.	1,430	.07	.06 ⁸⁵ ₁₀₀	.....

CLASS 16.—STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC.

1	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity.....	1	.....	14.50	.....
2	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron.....	58	.10	.....	.....
5	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron.....	133	.10	.....	.....
6	Elbow, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron.....	60	.....	.40	.....
7	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets..... joints.	290	.14	.13½	.....
8	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets..... joints.	1,208	.16	.16½	.....
9	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut-punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets..... joints.	79	.18	.19¼	.....
10	Polish, stove.....gross	6	.....	3.50	.....
11					
12					
13					
14	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long.....	11	.....	a4.90	.....
15					
16					
17	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long.....	15	.....	b5.90	.....
18					
19	Stoves, box, heating, wood 32 inches long.....	9	.....	c7.90	.....
20					
21					
22					
23	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long.....	14	.....	c9.90	.....
24					
25					
26	*Stove, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..	1	.....	.....	.....
27					
28	*Stove, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..	1	.....	.....	.....
29					
30	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete	10	.....	14.25	.....
31				9.75	.....
32	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.	4	.....	16.50	.....
33				13.00	.....
34					
35					
36	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.	24	.....	21.50	.....
37				15.00	.....
38					
39					
40					
41	*Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.	2	.....	24.50	.....
42					
43	Stove, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch.....	1	.....	.....	.....

* Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Abraham Mayfield.	Albert Galatin.	Oscar S. Levy.	William C. Clark.	John F. Merrill.	John F. Harrison.	Jacob C. Johnson.	George R. Rosseter.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Number.
To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.											
	.60			<i>n</i> 26		.75					1
	1.00		.75	.85	.70	.76 No. 14					2
						.60 No. 014					3
						1.50 forged					4
	.20	.25	.20	.19	.19	.21 No. 40					5
						.36 No. 42					6
	.10	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	.10	.11	.12					7
						.16					8
				3.25		3.00					9
						6.00					10
						6.00					11
						7.75					12
						7.75					13
1.52				1.10		.93 No. 14 P.					14
						1.28 No. 14 R.					15
						.70 No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ O.					16
						.06$\frac{1}{4}$					17

(Deliverable packed in quantities as required).

						10.80					1
						21.60					2
						45.00					3
						.10					4
						.12					5
						.50					6
				.18		.12$\frac{1}{2}$					7
				.19		.16					8
				.20		.21					9
5.24	3.75			2.50		<i>d</i> 3.25	3.68	3.75	3.75	4.00	10
5.75							5.60				11
							5.18				12
							3.16				13
				<i>m</i> 5.00		5.00 No. 24 <i>e</i>					14
						5.25 No. 25 <i>f</i>					15
						5.00 No. 25 <i>g</i>					16
						6.00 No. 28 <i>g</i>					17
						6.50 No. 28 <i>e</i>					18
						7.75 No. 31 <i>f</i>					19
						8.00 No. 32 <i>e</i>					20
						6.50 No. 30 <i>g</i>					21
						9.00 No. 34 <i>g</i>					22
						9.00 No. 36 <i>g</i>					23
						10.00 No. 38 <i>f</i>					24
						10.50 No. 36 <i>e</i>					25
				21.00		23.65 <i>h</i>					26
						21.77 <i>i</i>					27
				22.00		27.75 <i>h</i>					28
						24.60 <i>i</i>					29
						14.50 <i>h</i>					30
						13.80 <i>i</i>					31
				15.50		18.25 <i>h</i>					32
						16.43 <i>i</i>					33
						12.85 <i>j</i>					34
						18.90 <i>k</i>					35
				17.50		21.40 <i>h</i>					36
						19.52 <i>i</i>					37
						15.70 <i>j</i>					38
						19.50 <i>k</i>					39
						21.75 <i>k</i>					40
				21.00		25.25 <i>n</i>					41
						22.10 <i>i</i>					42
				12.00		19.50 <i>l</i>					43

a Sunset.

b Opher.

c Signal.

d Rising Sun.

e Herald.

f Charmer.

g Comet.

h Buck.

i Western Empire.

j Rio Grande.

k Favorite Banner.

l No. 21 Peninsula Oak iron rail.

m No. 25 Alert.

n Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., and

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			Benj. F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.	Horatio N. Cook.
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, square head.....dozen.	5-12	a14.00		
2	Anvil, wrought-iron, steel face, 200 pounds...per pound.	1	.11		
3	Augers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....dozen.	6	2.40		
4	Augers, 1-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.25		
5	Augers, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00		
6	Augers, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00		
7	Augers, 2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut.....do.	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	8.50		
8	Augers, cast-steel, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	2-12	10.50		
9	Augers, c. s., hollow, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	2-12	11.00		
10	Augers, c. s., hollow, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....do.	2-12	13.00		
11	Augers, c. s., hollow, 1-inch.....do.	1-2	13.00		
12	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch.....do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
13	Awls, c. s., saddler's, assorted, regular.....do.	33	.20		
14	Awls, c. s., shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular.....do.	47	.05		
15	Awls, c. s., shoemaker's, sewing, assorted, regular.....do.	12	.20		
16	Axes, assorted, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, Yankee pattern...do.	82	9.25		
17					
18					
19	Axes, c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel.....do.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.00		
20	Axes, c. s., hunter's, handled.....do.	10	6.50		
21	Babbit metal, medium quality.....pounds.	135	.08	.07	
22					
23	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard.....do.	1	17.50		
24	Bells, cow, wrought, large.....dozen.	3	4.40		
25	Bells, cow, wrought, small.....do.	2	1.20		
26	Bells, hand, No 8, polished.....do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.00		
27	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 200 pounds.....do.	1			
28	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 pounds.....do.	1			
29	Belting, leather, 2-inch.....feet	380	.09		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	Belting, leather, 3-inch.....do.	294	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	Belting, leather, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	200	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Belting, leather, 4-inch.....do.	236	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$		.20
33	Belting, leather, 5-inch.....do.	250	.25		.25 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	Belting, leather, 6-inch.....do.	200	.30		.30 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	Belting, leather, 7-inch.....do.	150	.36		.36
36	Belting, leather, 8-inch.....do.	150	.41		.41 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	Belting, leather, 12-inch.....do.	100	.62		.63
38	Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 3-inch.....do.	50	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08
39	Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 4-inch.....do.	50	.11		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 6-inch.....do.	40	.17		.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
41	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch.....do.	180	.20		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
42	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 8-inch.....do.	40	.31		.25
43	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 10-inch.....do.	50	.35		.32
44	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 12-inch.....do.	80	.42		.39
45	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 14-inch.....do.	100	.50		.46
46	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50		
47	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00		
48	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	8	2.40		
49	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....do.	8	2.80		
50	Bits, auger, c. s., $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do.	8	3.30		
51	Bits, auger, c. s., 1-inch.....do.	8	4.50		
52	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00		
53	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1.....per 100.	404	1.10		
54	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	504	1.15		
55	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.....do.	524	1.25		
56	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	504	1.30		
57	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3.....do.	874	1.35		
58	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	524	1.45		
59	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4.....do.	674	1.50		
60	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	374	1.70		

a Yerker & Plumb.

b Weight, 250.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Jacob C. Johnson.	George T. Hawley.	Abner Doble.	Livingston L. Baker.	Fred'k A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	George R. Rosseter.	Wm. C. Clark.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
	14.50		13.00		12.00		15.00	1
	.11		.09	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2.00		1.92		1.95			3
	3.16		1.17		3.35		e3.20	4
	3.82		3.83		4.00		f3.85	5
	4.83		4.66		5.00		g4.70	6
	6.65		6.66		7.00		6.60	7
	10.00		11.00		7.25			8
	11.00		11.00		8.50			9
	12.00		12.00		9.50			10
	12.00		13.50		10.00			11
			13.50					12
.14	.15		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			.30		13
	.15		.10			.20		14
	.15		.15			.35		15
	6.00		7.20		6.50			16
	7.25		5.90					17
	7.35		6.25					18
	21.00		18.25		18.00			19
	6.25		5.40		4.25			20
	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.06		5 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
			.08					22
	15.00	18.90	14.00					23
	4.00		3.50		3.80		3.40	24
	1.35		1.40		1.25		.90	25
	4.60		4.80		4.15		5.00	26
	29.50		b30.00					27
	54.00		c50.00					28
	.08				.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			29
	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$			30
	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				.15 $\frac{1}{2}$			31
	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$				.18			32
	.24				.23			33
	.29				.27 $\frac{1}{2}$			34
	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$				.32			35
	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$				.37			36
	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$				.56			37
	.09		.08 $\frac{1}{10}$		.07			38
	.12		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10			39
	.18		.16 $\frac{1}{4}$		.15 $\frac{1}{4}$			40
	.21		.19		.18			41
	.29		.26		.24 $\frac{1}{2}$			42
	.37		.32 $\frac{9}{10}$		.31 $\frac{1}{4}$			43
	.44 $\frac{1}{4}$		.40		.38			44
	.53		.47 $\frac{1}{2}$		.45			45
	1.04		1.00		1.00			46
	1.10		1.08		1.13			47
	1.18		1.17		1.22		1.15	48
	1.50		1.50		1.50		1.50	49
	1.88		1.83		1.92		1.80	50
	2.70		2.66		2.80		d2.66	51
	.60		.50					52
	.40		.72		.47			53
	.40		.72		.47		.45	54
	.43		.75		.50		.48	55
	.46		.78		.54		.51	56
	.49		.81		.58		.55	57
	.52		.84		.61		.58	58
	.55		.87		.65		.61	59
	.58		.90		.70		.65	60

g Weight, 425. d 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen. e 5 dozen only offered. f 3 dozen only offered. g 6 dozen only offered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE —continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Albert Gallatin.	Wm. C. Clark.	Number.
	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
	Bolts, carriage:								
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 per 100.	550	2.00	.61	93	.76	.68		
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 do..	574	1.80	.69	1.01	.80	.76		
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	750	1.90	.74	1.18	.92	.83		
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 do..	1,098	2.00	.78	1.26	.95	.90		
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 do..	1,154	2.30	.92	1.41	1.08	1.03		
6	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 do..	854	2.60	1.04	1.56	1.22	1.16		
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6 do..	854	2.90	1.15	1.71	1.40	1.30		
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 do..	424	3.20	1.25	1.86	1.50	1.43		
9	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 do..	659	3.60	1.40	2.01	1.70	1.56		
10	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 9 do..	600	4.24	1.50	2.16	2.00	1.69		
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 do..	344	4.00	1.50	2.64	2.00	1.69		
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 do..	424	4.30	1.70	2.98	2.25	1.83		
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 do..	479	4.75	1.90	3.12	2.50	2.00		
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 do..	324	5.00	2.10	3.36	2.75	2.33		
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 do..	424	5.40	2.25	3.60	3.00	2.54		
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 do..	350	6.20	2.65	4.08	3.12	2.69		
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 do..	200	6.40	2.85	4.32	3.32	3.18		
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 do..	350	6.90	3.05	4.56	4.00	3.40		
19	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch. doz	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	.....	1.00	1.00	.62		
20					.58				
21	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 8-inch. do.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.40	.....	1.00	2.20	.85		
22	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch. do.	1-2	2.75	.....	1.60	.....	.....		
	Bolts, square head and nut:								
23	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 per 100.	650	.92	.98	.....	.98	.....		
24	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	250	.92	.98	.....	.98	.....		
25	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 do..	250	.95	1.02	.....	1.00	.....		
26	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	350	1.00	1.05	.....	1.05	.....		
27	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 do..	450	1.02	1.08	.....	1.08	.....		
28	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	350	1.05	1.12	.....	.....	.....		
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 do..	350	1.18	1.15	.....	.....	.....		
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	250	1.25	1.19	.....	.....	.....		
31	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 1 do..	200	1.05	1.12	.....	1.12	.....		
32	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	200	1.05	1.12	1.07	1.12	.....		
33	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 do..	300	1.10	1.06	1.12	1.17	.....		
34	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	325	1.15	1.22	1.17	1.22	.....		
35	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 do..	400	1.20	1.28	1.22	1.27	.....		
36	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	325	1.25	1.33	1.27	.....	.....		
37	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 4 do..	300	1.50	1.38	1.32	.....	.....		
38	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	300	1.60	1.43	1.37	.....	.....		
39	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 5 do..	300	1.65	1.48	1.42	.....	.....		
40	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	200	1.76	1.54	1.47	.....	.....		
41	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 6 do..	250	1.80	1.59	1.52	.....	.....		
42	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 do..	100	1.20	2.00	1.20	.....	.....		
43	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 do..	100	1.20	2.00	1.20	.....	.....		
44	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 do..	200	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.33	1.03		
45	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	220	1.32	1.40	1.33	1.40	1.08		
46	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 do..	400	1.38	1.47	1.40	1.47	1.14		
47	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do..	600	1.45	1.54	1.47	1.54	1.19		
48	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 do..	320	1.50	1.61	1.57	1.61	1.25		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Albert Gallatin.	Wm. C. Clark.	F. A. Gibbs.	Number.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						
	Bolts, square head and nut:								
1	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$.....per 100.	200	1.60	1.68	1.62	1.68	1.30	.....	1
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5.....do.	350	1.65	1.75	1.70	1.75	1.35	.....	2
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	300	1.70	1.80	1.73	1.82	.....	.....	3
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6.....do.	500	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.89	1.46	.....	4
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	2.20	1.95	1.87	.....	.....	.....	5
6	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7.....do.	200	2.30	2.00	1.93	.....	1.57	.....	6
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	150	2.40	2.10	2.00	.....	.....	.....	7
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8.....do.	200	2.48	2.15	2.07	.....	1.68	.....	8
9	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	300	2.64	2.30	2.20	.....	.....	.....	9
10	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 3.....do.	150	2.20	1.90	1.83	1.92	1.49	.....	10
11	$\frac{7}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	2.20	2.00	1.93	2.03	1.57	.....	11
12	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 4.....do.	275	2.40	2.12	2.03	2.13	1.65	.....	12
13	$\frac{7}{16}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	2.50	2.24	2.12	2.25	1.73	.....	13
14	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 5.....do.	200	2.60	2.32	2.23	2.35	1.81	.....	14
15	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 6.....do.	200	2.90	2.55	2.43	2.55	1.98	.....	15
16	$\frac{7}{16}$ x 7.....do.	200	3.00	2.75	2.63	2.80	2.14	.....	16
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	2.00	2.15	2.07	2.17	1.68	.....	17
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	450	2.15	2.25	2.17	2.27	1.76	.....	18
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	2.25	2.36	2.27	2.38	1.84	.....	19
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do.	200	2.35	2.45	2.37	2.50	1.92	.....	20
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	2.45	2.58	2.47	2.60	2.00	.....	21
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	224	2.60	2.68	2.57	2.70	2.08	.....	22
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do.	150	2.70	2.90	2.80	2.90	.....	.....	23
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....do.	200	2.90	3.10	2.97	3.10	2.41	.....	24
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9.....do.	250	3.10	3.30	3.17	3.32	2.57	.....	25
26	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....do.	150	4.20	4.42	4.23	4.45	3.43	.....	26
27	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8.....do.	150	4.50	4.78	4.57	4.80	.....	.....	27
	Bolts, tire:								
28	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	200	.45	.45	.40	.40	.45	.....	28
29	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$.....do.	200	.45	.45	.40	.40	.45	.....	29
30	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do.	124	.48	.48	.45	.48	.48	.....	30
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	224	.75	.60	.54	.60	.60	.....	31
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	224	.75	.67	.62	.66	.67	.....	32
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	324	.90	.75	.70	.75	.75	.....	33
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	424	1.00	.82	.75	.80	.82	.....	34
35	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2.....do.	300	1.20	.91	.83	.90	.....	.....	35
36	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	700	1.25	1.00	.92	1.00	.....	.....	36
37	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3.....do.	100	1.40	1.09	1.00	1.10	.....	.....	37
38	$\frac{5}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$.....do.	100	1.50	1.18	1.10	1.20	.....	.....	38
39	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....dozen.	10	.10	.08	.06	.....	.10	.....	39
40	Borax, refined.....pounds.	105	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06	.06	.....	6.90	40
41	Borer, hub, Dole's No. 2, or equal.....	1	26.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep...doz	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50	4.50	3.75	9.50	3.70	.....	42
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep.do.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.50	10.00	18.00	6.75	6.00	.....	44
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			Richard W. Simpson.	William F. Whittier.	Geo. W. Armes.
1	Brushes, marking, assorted.....dozen.	2	.50	.40	.35
2	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 1, full size.....do..	3½		5.00	3.20
3	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do..	3½		6.75	4.00
4	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do..	5½		10.00	5.76
5	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do..	4½		3.50	2.50
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....do..	12½	1.95		1.58
12			1.65		1.58
13					1.65
14					
15					
16	Brushes, shoe.....do..	11	3.25		1.58
17			2.10		2.75
18					
19					
20	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do..	8	1.60		1.58
21					1.38
22					2.88
23	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do..	2½		3.00	
24					
25	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle..do..	5½	4.95	6.50	3.38
26					5.74
27					
28					
29	Butts, brass, 1½-inch, narrow.....do..	3			
30	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow.....do..	8			
31	Butts, brass, 2½-inch, narrow.....do..	9			
32	Butts, door, 2½ x 2 inches, loose pin, acorn.....do..	9			
33	Butts, door, 3 x 2½ inches, loose pin, acorn.....do..	79			
34	Butts, door, 3 x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn.....do..	21			
35	Butts, door, 3½ x 3 inches, loose pin, acorn.....do..	20			
36	Calipers, inside and outside, 8-inch.....do..	3-4			
37	Cards, cattle.....do..	4			
38					
39	Catches, iron, cupboard.....do..	9			
40	Chain, cable, short links, ⅝-inch, per pound.....pounds.	55			
41	Chain, cable, short links, ¾-inch, per pound.....do..	250			
42	Chain, cable, short links, 1-inch, per pound.....do..	550			
43	Chains, log, ⅝-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook.....per pound.	120			
44	Chains, log, ¾-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook.....per pound.	25			
45	Chains, log, 1-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook.....per pound.	20			
46	Chain, surveyor's, 66 feet, iron, with brass handles.....do..	1			
47	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot.....pairs.	11			
48					
49	Chalk, carpenter's, blue.....pounds.	20			
50	Chalk, carpenter's, red.....do..	10			
51	Chalk, carpenter's, white.....do..	38		.02	
52	Chalk crayons.....gross.	27		.15	.11
53	Chalk-lines, medium size.....dozen.	13½			
54	Chisels, c. s.: Cold, octagon, ⅝ x 6 inches.....do..	1½			
55	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled.....do..	3-4			
56	Socket, firmer, ¼-inch, handled.....do..	2½			
57	Socket, firmer, ⅜-inch, handled.....do..	3			
58	Socket, firmer, ½-inch, handled.....do..	3			
59	Socket, firmer, ¾-inch, handled.....do..	3			
60	Socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled.....do..	7			
61	Socket, firmer, 1½-inch, handled.....do..	2			
62	Socket, firmer, 1¾-inch, handled.....do..	5			
63	Socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled.....do..	4			
64	Socket, framing, ¼-inch, handled.....do..	1-3			
65	Socket, framing, ⅜-inch, handled.....do..	1-3			
66	Socket, framing, ½-inch, handled.....do..	1½			

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. B. Dallam.	Charles M. Yates.	John F. Harrison.	L. L. Baker.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Albert Gallatin.	Geo. R. Rosseter.	William C. Clark.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Abner Doble.	Fred. A. Gibbs.	Charles Main.	William Davis.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.														
.65	.35													1
	5.00													2
	7.85													3
	11.00													4
	3.15	2.14												5
		2.88												6
		4.91												7
		2.53												8
		3.57												9
		4.37												10
1.80		1.24	3.00		1.90		1.65							11
1.60		1.29	2.00											12
		1.53												13
		1.68												14
		1.44												15
2.00		1.34			1.65	6.00								16
1.75		1.50												17
		1.87												18
		2.70												19
1.60		1.30			1.65									20
		1.64												21
		1.80												22
	1.89	1.55												23
		3.30												24
	4.45	2.73	4.50											25
		4.05	9.00											26
		5.45												27
		6.93												28
			.09	.35	.24		.44		.10					29
			.15	.50	.37		.85		.15					30
			.24	1.00	.58				.24					31
			.21	.45	.42		.40		.20					32
			.28	.58	.56		.53		.27					33
			.29	.63	.62		.58		.29					34
			.39	.80	.75		.71		.37					35
			2.16	6.60					2.75					36
		.72	.60	1.25	.75			.51	.73				.80	37
		.85												38
			.38	.75			.30		.35					39
			.06	.08	.07		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{8}$	.07 $\frac{7}{100}$			40
			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06		.05 $\frac{8}{10}$	.05 $\frac{9}{10}$	.07 $\frac{25}{100}$			41
			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{3}{8}$	.06 $\frac{35}{100}$			42
														43
			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$						.09	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$				44
			.11						.09	.06 $\frac{3}{8}$				45
			.10						.08	.05 $\frac{7}{8}$				46
			18.00						6.50					47
			.40		.42			.62	.45			.50	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
								.40						49
			.15	.80					.20					50
			.15	.75					.20					51
			.02	.45	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				.02 $\frac{1}{2}$					52
.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			.75						.25					53
.25		.10	.20	.25			.10		.20					54
			1.68	1.50			1.90		1.60					55
			8.64	12.00	9.50				9.00					56
			2.16	3.00	2.40		2.25		2.25					57
			2.16	3.00	2.40				2.25					58
			2.43	3.10	2.70		2.50		2.60					59
			3.00	3.65	3.20		3.00		3.35					60
			3.24	4.50	3.60		3.30		3.35					61
			3.51	4.60	3.80		3.60		3.55					62
			3.78	5.00	4.20				3.85					63
			4.32	5.75	4.80				4.45					64
			3.24	4.00	3.75		3.30		3.50					65
			3.24	4.00	3.75		3.30		3.00					66
			3.24	4.00	3.75		3.30		3.50					67

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
	Chisels, c. s.:				
1	Socket, framing, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, handled.....dozen.	2-2	4.60	3.85	3.78
2	Socket, framing, 1-inch, handled.....do..	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	5.00	4.40	4.42
3	Socket, framing, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, handled.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	4.95	4.86
4	Socket, framing, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled.....do..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6.60	5.50	5.40
5	Socket, framing, 2-inch, handled.....do..	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	8.00	6.60	6.48
6	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50	4.50	5.33
7	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch.....do..	5-6	20.00	15.00	17.00
8	Clothes-line, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet.....feet.	5,600	4.50	.25	.25
9					
10	Compasses, carpenter's, 6-inch, cast-steel.....dozen.	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3.00	1.50	2.00
11	Compasses, carpenter's, 8-inch, cast-steel.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		2.25	2.50
12	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case.....do..	1-3			12.00
13	Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....do..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.50	1.25
14					
15					
16	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per pound...number.	4	.08	d. 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing.....dozen.	1	3.00	2.50	2.25
18	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing.....do..	1-2	4.20	3.50	3.00
19	Drills, blacksmith's.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	e3.00	24.00	24.00
20	Drills, breast.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	e2.10	30.00	24.00
21	Drills, hand, light, for metal.....do..	1-6	e1.00		12.00
22	Faucets, brass, racking, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, loose key.....do..	1-6	7.50	4.25	6.00
23	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do..	1-6	.50	.50	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	6	1.10	1.12	1.14
25	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	6	2.30	2.21	2.24
26	Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch.....do..	2	4.55	4.36	4.37
27	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.35	4.10
28	Files, flat, wood, 14-inch.....do..	1		3.28	5.64
29	Files, gunsmith's, assorted.....do..	5	2.25	.75	1.25
30	Files, $\frac{1}{8}$ -round, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	6	1.50	1.41	1.44
31	Files, $\frac{1}{8}$ -round, bastard, 10-inch.....do..	7	2.00	1.92	1.70
32	Files, $\frac{1}{8}$ -round, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	3	2.70	2.60	2.60
33	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch.....do..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	.74	.75
34	Files, mill-saw, 8-inch.....do..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.96	.97
35	Files, mill-saw, 10-inch.....do..	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30	1.26	1.27
36	Files, mill-saw, 12-inch.....do..	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.80	1.78	1.80
37	Files, mill-saw, 14-inch.....do..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.70	2.57	2.60
38	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch.....do..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	.74	.75
39	Files, round, bastard, 8-inch.....do..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	.96	.97
40	Files, round, bastard, 10-inch.....do..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30	1.26	1.27
41	Files, round, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.80	1.78	1.80
42	Files, round, bastard, 14-inch.....do..	2	2.70	2.57	2.60
43	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	3	2.30	1.78	2.23
44	Files, taper, saw, 3-inch.....do..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38	.36	.37
45	Files, taper, saw, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38	.36	.38
46	Files, taper, saw, 4-inch.....do..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42	.40	.40
47	Files, taper, saw, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48	.46	.47
48	Files, taper, saw, 5-inch.....do..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.58	.56	.57
49	Files, taper, saw, 6-inch.....do..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82	.79	.90
50	Fish-hooks, ringed, assorted, Nos. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$.....M.	3		1.50	
51	Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes.....dozen.	16		.20	.25
52	Flat-irons, 7 pounds.....per pound, pairs.	20	.03 $\frac{4}{10}$	.03 $\frac{3}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$
53	Flat-irons, 8 pounds.....do..	18	.03 $\frac{4}{10}$	.03 $\frac{3}{10}$	.03 $\frac{1}{10}$
54	Gates, molasses, 2, iron.....dozen.	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	3.50	2.75	2.38
55	Gauges, marking.....do..	2	.50	.60	.40
56					.80
57	Gauges, mortise, screw-slide.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{12}$	4.00	2.00	4.00
58	Gimlets, metal heads, nail, assorted, large.....do..	8	.40	.30	.20
59	Gimlets, metal heads, spike, assorted, large.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	.45	.28
60	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality.....pounds.	158	.12		.12

a 10 dozen.

b 9 dozen.

c 14 dozen.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Richard W. Simpson.	William F. Whittier.	John F. Harrison.	Jacob C. Johnson.	George W. Armes.	Abner Doble.	Richard B. Dallam.	Charles M. Yates.	Oscar S. Levy.	John F. Merrill.	William Davis.	Number
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.														
4.20	3.85													1
4.80	4.40													2
5.40	4.95													3
6.00	5.50													4
7.20	6.60													5
	4.80													6
	16.20													7
	.28				.25		.02½		.33			.25		8
							.03							9
	2.00													10
														11
	a1.50		1.49		.82	.90	.78		1.60				b1.01	12
					1.30	1.50	1.30		1.25				c1.59	13
					1.50	1.69	1.30							14
.06														15
2.25	2.50											4.50		16
3.00	3.25											6.00		17
30.00														18
24.00														19
	5.50													20
					1.00				1.00			4.75		21
f1.08	1.14							1.15						22
2.14	2.23							2.25						23
4.20	4.36							4.45						24
								2.45						25
								3.23						26
								2.50						27
1.37	1.43							1.59						28
1.85	1.93							2.14						29
2.50	2.60							2.88						30
.72								.77						31
.92	.96							1.00						32
1.20	1.26							1.29						33
1.72	1.80							1.88						34
2.50	2.60							2.65						35
.72	.75							.77						36
.92	.96							1.00						37
1.20	1.26							1.29						38
1.72	1.80							1.88						39
2.50	2.60							2.65						40
2.14	2.23							2.28						41
.35								.38						42
.35	.36							.38						43
.38	.40							.41						44
.44	.46							.48						45
.55	.56							.58						46
.77	.80							.82						47
					1.64				1.90					48
					.19				.20					49
.03½	.03½	.04									.04½	.04		50
.03½	.03½	.04									.04½	.04		51
2.75	2.66											3.00		52
.40	.50													53
														54
1.60	4.00													55
	.20													56
	.40													57
.10				.10						.11				58
														59
														60
d All steel.														
e Each.														
f Diston.														

d All steel.

e Each.

f Diston.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			Benjamin F. Dunham.	Jacob C. Johnson.	George T. Hawley.
1	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned	2	.55		.45
2	Gouges, c. s., $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled.....dozen	1	5.00		4.80
3	Gouges, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled.....do	1	5.40		5.15
4	Gouges, c. s., $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled.....do	1	6.00		5.75
5	Gouges, c. s., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch socket, firmer, handled.....do	1	6.50		6.35
6	Gouges, c. s., 1-inch socket, firmer, handled.....do	3	7.35		7.15
7	Grindstones, weighing 50 pounds.....per pound	17	.01 $\frac{6}{10}$		.01 $\frac{7}{10}$
8	Grindstones, weighing 75 pounds.....do	20	.01 $\frac{6}{10}$		.01 $\frac{7}{10}$
9	Grindstones, weighing 100 pounds.....do	23	.01 $\frac{6}{10}$		.01 $\frac{7}{10}$
10	Grindstones, weighing 125 pounds.....do	4	.01 $\frac{6}{10}$		.01 $\frac{7}{10}$
11	Grindstones, weighing 150 pounds.....do	2	.01 $\frac{6}{10}$		.01 $\frac{7}{10}$
12	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....	28	.65		.70
13					
14	Gun-hammers, forged, unfinished.....dozen	2			2.00
15	Gun-locks, left-hand.....do	1			12.00
16	Gun-locks, right-hand.....do	1			12.00
17	Gun-sights, front, German-silver, unfinished.....do	1			2.00
18	Gun-sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern, unfinished.....do	1			1.50
19	Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished.....do	1			1.50
20	Gun-tubes, assorted sizes, c. s.....do	3			.50
21	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00		4.50
22					
23					
24	Hammers, farrier's, shoeing, c. s.....do	7-12	4.00		2.60
25	Hammers, farrier's, turning, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....do	5-6			
26	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1-inch.....do	1-12	.25		2.60
27	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35		2.75
28	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s., 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do	2-3			3.50
29	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1.....do	1-2			3.50
30	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 2 pounds.....do	4	.50		.55
31	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 4 pounds.....do	2	.90		.85
32	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 10 pounds.....do	4	1.90		a2.00
33	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 12 pounds.....do	2	2.25		a2.40
34	Hammer, stone, solid c. s., size 5 pounds.....do	1	1.40		a1.50
35	Hammers, stone, solid c. s., size 8 pounds.....do	2	2.25		a2.40
36	Hammer, stone, solid c. s., size 12 pounds.....do	1	4.50		a3.60
37	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern.....dozen	1	1.50	8.95	1.50
38	Handles, awl, ordinary peg.....do	3	.75		.25
39	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing.....do	23	.65	.40	.75
40	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled.....do	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.00		3.85
41	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2.....do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.25		
42					
43					.90
44	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch.....do	5	.05		1.40
45	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 10-inch.....do	4	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.00
46	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 12-inch.....do	6	.04 $\frac{5}{10}$		.88
47	Hinges, heavy, strap, 8-inch.....do	28	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.30
48	Hinges, heavy, strap, 10-inch.....do	8	.04 $\frac{5}{10}$		1.90
49	Hinges, heavy, strap, 12-inch.....do	9	.04 $\frac{5}{10}$		.32
50	Hinges, light, strap, 6-inch.....do	16	.62		.48
51	Hinges, light, strap, 8-inch.....do	5	.90		.66
52	Hinges, light, strap, 10-inch.....do	9	1.30		1.15
53	Hinges, light, strap, 12-inch.....do	4	2.40		.28
54	Hinges, light, strap and T, 6-inch.....do	5	.55		.33
55	Hinges, light, strap and T, 8-inch.....do	4	.70		.45
56	Hinges, light, strap and T, 10-inch.....do	1	.95		
57	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$.....pounds	175			
58	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1.....do	225			
59	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.....do	150			
60	Iron, band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do	175			

a With handles.

b 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

c 8 dozen.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

L. L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	George R. Rosseter.	William C. Clark.	Charles Main.	John F. Merrill.	Abner Doble.	William Davis.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco Cal.									
.47						.50			1
4.50									2
4.88									3
5.44									4
6.00									5
6.75									6
.01 ³ / ₄		.01 ¹ / ₂		.01 ³ / ₄					7
.01 ³ / ₄		.01 ¹ / ₂		.01 ³ / ₄					8
.01 ³ / ₄		.01 ¹ / ₂		.01 ³ / ₄					9
.01 ³ / ₄		.01 ¹ / ₂		.01 ³ / ₄					10
.01 ³ / ₄		.01 ¹ / ₂							11
.52		.50		.40					12
.90									13
6.00									14
12.00									15
12.00									16
7.50									17
9.00									18
4.50									19
1.00									20
4.50		4.25		b3.50					21
5.25				c4.90					22
2.25									23
2.45	d.75			2.45					24
21.00	d1.70								25
3.45		2.75							26
3.60		3.25		3.25					27
3.75		4.00							28
2.88			9.00						29
.65									30
d.78									31
e.15		1.60		4.90					32
e.15		1.90		2.28					33
e.20									34
e.20				1.60					35
e.20									36
4.50				3.75	12.00				37
.50				.55					38
.20				.55				.36	39
8.50		9.50		9.90					40
2.25		3.75		3.75					41
3.80									42
4.32									43
.78		1.60		e.04 ³ / ₁₀					44
1.27		2.00		e.04 ⁷ / ₁₀					45
1.66		3.50		e.04 ⁵ / ₁₀					46
.75		1.50		e.04 ⁷ / ₁₀					47
1.25		2.36		e.04 ⁵ / ₁₀					48
1.65		3.32		e.04 ⁷ / ₁₀					49
.29		.60		f.60					50
.43		.88		f.88					51
.56		1.22		f1.22					52
1.05		2.10		f2.10					53
.25		.52		f.52					54
.32		.63		f.63					55
.42		.85		f.85					56
	.03 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀		57
	.03 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ³³ / ₁₀₀		58
	.03 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀		59
	.03 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀			.03 ³⁴ / ₁₀₀		60

d Each.

e Per pound.

f Per dozen pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded]

CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.	Abner Doble.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	John F. Merrill.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.				
Number.	Iron:						
1	Band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.	250	.03 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{40}{100}$	
2	Band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 do.	470	.03 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{40}{100}$	
3	Band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 do.	370	.03 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{40}{100}$	
4	Band, $\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	250	.03 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$			
5	Band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 1 do.	75	.03 $\frac{25}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{30}{100}$	
6	Band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 do.	75	.03 $\frac{16}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{20}{100}$	
7	Band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 3 do.	275	.03 $\frac{14}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{20}{100}$	
8	Band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ do.	100	.03 $\frac{14}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$			
9	Band, $\frac{3}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	100	.03 $\frac{14}{100}$	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$		.03 $\frac{20}{100}$	
10	Boiler, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	200	.05	.04 $\frac{10}{100}$			
11	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	200	.06	.04			
12	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	370	.03 $\frac{79}{100}$	.03 $\frac{25}{100}$	.03 $\frac{75}{100}$	.03 $\frac{85}{100}$	
13	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 do.	375	.03 $\frac{4}{100}$	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
14	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	450	.03 $\frac{4}{100}$	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
15	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	250	.03 $\frac{4}{100}$	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
16	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ do.	130	.03 $\frac{4}{100}$	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
17	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 do.	300	.03 $\frac{5}{100}$	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
18	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	200	.03 $\frac{5}{100}$	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
19	Flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 do.	50	.03 $\frac{5}{100}$	.02 $\frac{74}{100}$	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$	
20	Flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	300	.03 $\frac{5}{100}$	.02 $\frac{74}{100}$	.03		
21	Flat-bar, $\frac{5}{16}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ do.	100	.03 $\frac{5}{100}$	.02 $\frac{74}{100}$			
22	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	100	.04 $\frac{55}{100}$	.04			
23	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	200	.03 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{79}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
24	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 do.	350	.02 $\frac{64}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
25	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	100	.02 $\frac{64}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
26	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	50	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
27	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	120	.03 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{70}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$		
28	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 do.	230	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
29	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.	1,300	.02 $\frac{64}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
30	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ do.	1,300	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
31	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 do.	1,200	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
32	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{4}$ do.	500	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
33	Flat-bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	500	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
34	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ do.	100	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
35	Flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 do.	25	.02 $\frac{73}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$	
36	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	225	.04 $\frac{54}{100}$	.04	.04 $\frac{50}{100}$	.04 $\frac{30}{100}$	
37	Half-round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch do.	300	.04	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$	.04	.04 $\frac{30}{100}$	
38	Half-round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	400	.04 $\frac{5}{100}$	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$	.04	.04 $\frac{30}{100}$	
39	Half-round, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.	325	.04 $\frac{5}{100}$	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$	.04	.04 $\frac{30}{100}$	
40	Half-round, 1-inch do.	350	.04 $\frac{5}{100}$	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$	.04	.04 $\frac{30}{100}$	
41	Juniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	200	.04	.04 $\frac{25}{100}$			
42	Juniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 do.	200	.04	.04 $\frac{25}{100}$			
43	Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25 pounds.	100	.08				a.07

a No. 26, 30 inches.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Abner Doble.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Oscar J. Backus.	John F. Merrill.	Number.	
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
1	Iron—Continued.									1	
2	Nail-rod, $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ pounds.	700	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{20}{100}$	.05 $\frac{75}{100}$	.05				2	
3	Norway, $\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ do.	350	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{20}{100}$	.04	.04				3	
4	Norway, 1 inch square..... do.	450	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.04	.04				4	
5	Half-oval, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ do.	50	.04 $\frac{64}{100}$	.04						5	
6	Half-oval, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ do.	175	.04 $\frac{64}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$						6	
7	Oval, assorted, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1..... do.	200	.04 $\frac{64}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$						7	
8	Round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	220	.04 $\frac{64}{100}$	.04 $\frac{49}{100}$	.04 $\frac{50}{100}$	.04 $\frac{60}{100}$				8	
9	Round, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch..... do.	270	.04	.04	.04	.04 $\frac{10}{100}$				9	
10	Round, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do.	775	.03 $\frac{55}{100}$	.03 $\frac{49}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$				10	
11	Round, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch..... do.	445	.03 $\frac{55}{100}$	.03 $\frac{49}{100}$	.03 $\frac{50}{100}$	.03 $\frac{60}{100}$				11	
12	Round, 1 -inch..... do.	1,145	.03	.03	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$				12	
13	Round, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch..... do.	600	.03	.02 $\frac{74}{100}$	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$				13	
14	Round, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch..... do.	1,075	.02 $\frac{79}{100}$	.02 $\frac{69}{100}$	.02 $\frac{75}{100}$	.02 $\frac{85}{100}$				14	
15	Round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	975	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				15	
16	Round, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do.	750	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				16	
17	Round, 2 -inch..... do.	650	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				17	
18	Round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	700	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				18	
19	Round, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do.	100	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				19	
20	Sheet, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick..... do.	175	.05	.04 $\frac{10}{100}$						20	
21	Sheet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick..... do.	200	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{10}{100}$						21	
22	Sheet, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick..... do.	150	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{10}{100}$						22	
23	Sheet, No. 16..... do.	200	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{10}{100}$			.04	.03 $\frac{20}{100}$	a.03 $\frac{7}{8}$	23	
24	Sheet, No. 20..... do.	250	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	
25	Sheet, No. 24..... do.	250	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
26	Sheet, No. 25..... do.	150	.05				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		a.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	
27	Sheet, No. 26..... do.	250	.05				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	
28	Square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	350	.03 $\frac{15}{100}$	.02 $\frac{89}{100}$	.03	.03 $\frac{10}{100}$				28	
29	Square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch..... do.	325	.02 $\frac{89}{100}$	.02 $\frac{69}{100}$	.02 $\frac{75}{100}$	.02 $\frac{85}{100}$				29	
30	Square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	155	.02 $\frac{85}{100}$	.02 $\frac{64}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				30	
31	Square, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch..... do.	50	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				31	
32	Square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do.	300	.02 $\frac{65}{100}$	.02 $\frac{54}{100}$	.02 $\frac{50}{100}$	.02 $\frac{60}{100}$				32	
33	Swede, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ do.	150	.20	.06 $\frac{60}{100}$						33	
34	Swede, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ do.	250	.20	.06						34	
35	Swede, $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ do.	200	.04 $\frac{25}{100}$	.06						35	
36	Swede, $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	700	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06						36	
37	Swede, $\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ do.	600	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{20}{100}$						37	
38	Swede, $\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	350	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{20}{100}$						38	
39	Swede, $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ do.	450	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04						39	
	Swede, $\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ do.	250	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04						39	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Benjamin F. Dunham.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Knives and forks, per pair.....pairs.	1,442	.06½	.....
2				
3				
4	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster .....dozen	13½	.....	1.50
5				
6	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair.....pairs.	10	.....	.....
7				
8	Knives, chopping.....dozen.	3½	.....	2.00
9				
10				
11	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's .....do..	6½	.....	8.00
12	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do..	4½	.....	8.50
13	Knives, horseshoeing.....do..	1½	.....	3.65
14				
15	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.....do..	2½	.....	.....
16	Knives, shoemaker's square point, No. 3.....do..	4	.....	1.00
17	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....do..	5½	.....	.....
18				
19	Ladles, melting, 3½-inch bowl .....do..	1-2	.....	2.00
20	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern .....do..	7	.....	.....
21	Locks, drawer, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys .....do..	1½	.....	.....
22	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	14½	.....	3.00
23	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	11½	.....	6.50
24	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	6½	.....	10.00
25	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	7	.....	11.85
26	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	5½	.....	4.00
27	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order .....dozen.	15	.....	8.00
28				
29				
30	Mainsprings for gun-locks .....do..	4	.....	.....
31	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory.....do..	1½	.....	3.00
32				
33	Mattocks, ax, c. s .....do..	14½	.....	7.00
34				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
			Benjamin F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.	William F. Whittier.
1	Nails, casing, 6d pounds.	1,100	.04		
2	Nails, casing, 8d do.	1,600	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3	Nails, 6d, cut do.	5,200	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		
4	Nails, 8d, cut do.	6,100	.03		
5	Nails, 10d, cut do.	6,800	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
6	Nails, 12d, cut do.	5,200	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
7	Nails, 20d, cut do.	2,700	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
8	Nails, 30d, cut do.	2,000	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
9	Nails, 40d, cut do.	2,000	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
10	Nails, 60d, cut do.	1,100	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
11	Nails, fence, 8d do.	1,800	.03		
12	Nails, fence, 10d do.	2,400	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
13	Nails, fence, 12d do.	2,400	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
14	Nails, finishing, 6d do.	1,200	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		
15	Nails, finishing, 8d do.	1,600	.04		
16	Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 do.	180	.24		
17	Nails, horseshoe, No. 7 do.	355	.22		
18	Nails, horseshoe, No. 8 do.	430	.20		
19	Nails, lath, 3d do.	100	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		
20	Nails, shingled, 4d do.	5,300	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		
21	Nails, wrought, 6d do.	675	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		
22	Nails, wrought, 8d do.	425	.05		
23	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt do.	7	.10		
24	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt do.	2	.10		
25	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt do.	100	.07		
26	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt do.	140	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		
27	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt do.	65	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		
28	Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt do.	185	.05		
29	Nuts, iron, square, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt do.	5	.05		
30	Nuts, iron, square, for 1-inch bolt do.	155	.05		
31	Oakum do.	120	.10		
32	Oilers, zinc, medium size dozen	8	1.00		
33	Oil-stones, Washita do.	4	.22		
34	Packing-rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pounds	10	.20		
35	Packing-rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.	10	.20		.35
36	Paper, emery (assorted) quires	18	.25		.17
37	Paper, sand (assorted) do.	75	.18		
38	Pencils, carpenter's dozen	44	.30		
39					
40					
41	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2 lbs do.	1	.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	
42	Pipe, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch feet	100	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
43	Pipe, iron, 1-inch do.	50	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
44	Pipe, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.	100	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
45	Pipe, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	600	.90		
46	Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s.	16	.60		
47	Planes, hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s.	2	.70		
48	Planes, hollow and round, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, c. s.	2	.85		
49	Planes, hollow and round, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, c. s.	2	.60		
50	Planes, jack, double-iron, c. s.	64	.95		
51	Planes, jointer, double-iron, c. s.	12			
52	Planes, match, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, plated pairs	7			
53	Planes, match, 1-inch, plated do.	4			
54	Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s.	4	4.00		
55	Planes, skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	2	.40		
56	Planes, skew-rabbit, 1-inch do.	8	.40		
57	Planes, skew-rabbit, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	5	.50		
58	Planes, smooth, double-iron, c. s.	56	.55		
59	Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch dozen	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.50		

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John F. Harrison.	George T. Hawley.	Abner Doble.	L. L. Baker.	Frederick A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	George R. Rosseter.	William C. Clark.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
	.04		.04		.04		.04		1
	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$		.03 $\frac{3}{4}$		.03 $\frac{3}{4}$		.03 $\frac{3}{4}$		2
	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$		.03 $\frac{1}{4}$		.03 $\frac{1}{4}$		.03 $\frac{1}{4}$		3
	.03		.03		.03		.03		4
	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		5
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		6
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		7
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		8
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		9
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		10
	.03		.03		.03		.03		11
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		12
	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		.02 $\frac{1}{4}$		13
	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$		.04 $\frac{1}{4}$		.04 $\frac{1}{4}$		.04 $\frac{1}{4}$		14
	.04		.04		.04		.04		15
	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.19 $\frac{9}{10}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		16
	.12	.13 $\frac{6}{10}$	.12	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		17
	.12	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.17 $\frac{8.5}{100}$	.13		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		18
	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.04 $\frac{1}{4}$		19
	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		20
	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05		21
	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		22
	.10	.20	.10		.10				23
	.09	.12	.07						24
	.06	.09	.06 $\frac{9}{10}$		.07		.07		25
	.05	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{6}{10}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		26
	.05	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{4}{10}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		27
	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{9}{10}$		.05		.05		28
	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.04 $\frac{9}{10}$		.05		.05		29
	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{9}{10}$		.05		.05		30
			.10					.08	31
	.60		.62 $\frac{1}{2}$		.60		.55	.90	32
	.19		.15		2.00		.19		33
	.21		.15						34
	.21		.15						35
	.26		.25		.30		.26		36
.25	.15		.17		.15	.50	.18		37
.27	.21		.20		.36		.20		38
.29			.27						39
	22.00	18.00	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$						40
			21.00		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	41
					.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	42
					.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
					.11		.12	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
					.75		.77		45
.90			.69						46
.57			.50						47
.57			.50						48
.70			.65						49
.02			.49		.55		a. 55		50
.97			.78		.90		.82		51
.95			1.46		.90				52
.95			1.46		.90				53
3.50			3.00						54
.37			.39				.36		55
.37			.39		.36		.36		56
.47			.47		.42		.42		57
.57			.43		.50		.45		58
3.50			3.37		2.75			4.50	59

a40 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.	Jacob C. Johnson.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Pliers, round-nose, 7-inch.....dozen.	1	3.50	6.80	.....
2	Pliers, side-cutting, 7-inch.....do.	2-3	8.40	.....	.....
3	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....do.	4	1.00	.....	.....
4	Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes.....do.	1	8.00	.....	.....
5	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes.....do.	1-3	5.00	.....	.....
	Rasps:				
6	Horse, 14-inch.....do.	6	5.00	.....	.....
7	Horse, 16-inch.....do.	4½	7.00	.....	.....
8	Wood, flat, 12-inch.....do.	3	.....	.....	.....
9	Wood, flat, 14-inch.....do.	1-2	.....	.....	.....
10	Wood, half-round 12-inch.....do.	2	4.75	.....	.....
11	Wood, half-round, 14-inch.....do.	1	6.75	.....	.....
12	Rivet-sets, No. 2.....do.	1½	3.75	5.30	.....
13	Rivet-sets, No. 3.....do.	7-12	3.25	4.20	.....
	Rivets and burs, copper:				
14	½-inch, No. 8.....pounds.	16	.25	.....	.17
15	½-inch, No. 8.....do.	37	.20	.....	.18½
16	½-inch, No. 8.....do.	54	.20	.....	.18½
17	½-inch, No. 8.....do.	36	.20	.....	.18½
18	1-inch, No. 8.....do.	25	.20	.....	.18½
	Rivets and burs, iron:				
19	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	17	.....	.....	.....
20	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
21	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
22	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
23	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
	Rivets, iron:				
24	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	16	.....	.....	.....
25	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	16	.....	.....	.....
26	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	17	.....	.....	.....
27	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do.	7	.....	.....	.....
28	⅜ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
29	⅜ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
30	½ x 1½ inches, flat-head.....do.	6	.....	.....	.....
31	½ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do.	55	.....	.....	.....
32	½ x 2½ inches, flat-head.....do.	45	.....	.....	.....
33	½ x 3½ inches, flat-head.....do.	40	.....	.....	.....
34	½ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do.	10	.....	.....	.....
35	Rivets, tinned-iron, 12-oz., in packages of 1,000.....M.	6	.....	.16	.....
36	Rivets, tinned-iron, 16-oz., in packages of 1,000.....do.	6	.....	.19	.....
	Rope, manila:				
37	¾-inch.....pounds.	545	.13½	.....	.....
38	1-inch.....do.	1,060	.12½	.....	.....
39	1½-inch.....do.	835	.12½	.....	.....
40	2-inch.....do.	505	.13	.....	.....
41	1-inch.....do.	500	.13½	.....	.....
42	1½-inch.....do.	575	.13½	.....	.....
43	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold.....dozen.	7½	.90	.....	.....
44					
45					
46	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do.	1½	5.60	.....	.....
47	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws.....do.	2½	11.00	.....	.....
48	Saw-sets, for hand-saws.....do.	4½	7.50	.....	.....
	Saws:				
49	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do.	5-6	12.00	.....	.....
50	Bracket.....do.	1-2	11.50	.....	.....
51	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do.	16½	5.00	.....	.....
52					
53	Circular, 24-inch, c. c.....do.	2	.....	.....	.....
54					
55	Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on.....do.	124	2.24	.....	.....
56					
57					
58	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch.....dozen.	4½	11.00	.....	.....
59					
60					
61					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE —Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17.—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered and awarded.
	Saws:		
1	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch.....dozen..	4 ¹ / ₂	
2			
3			
4			
5	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch.....do....	6 ⁵ / ₈	
6			
7			
8			
9	Key-hole, 12-inch compass.....do....	1	
10	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do....	1 ¹ / ₂	
11	Rip, 28-inch.....do....	5 ³ / ₄	
12			
13			
14			
15	Scales, butcher's dial-face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.....	2	
	Scale:		
16	Letter, 34-oz.....	1	
17	Platform, counter, 240 lbs.....	1	
18			
19	Scales, platform, 1,000 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels.....dozen..	16 ¹ / ₂	
20	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....	2 ⁵ / ₁₂	
21			
22	Screw-drivers, 6-inch blade.....do....	11 ¹ / ₂	
23	Screw-drivers, 8-inch blade.....do....	1-3	
24	Screw-drivers, 10-inch blade.....do....		
	Screws:		
25	Wrought-iron, bench, 1 ¹ / ₄ -inch.....	5	
26	Wood, bench, 2 ¹ / ₄ -inch.....	6	
27	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 4 and 5.....gross..	31	
28	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 5 and 6.....do....	43	
29			
30	Wood, iron, ³ / ₈ -inch, Nos. 7 and 8.....do....	54	
31			
32	Wood, iron, ¹ / ₂ -inch, Nos. 8 and 9.....do....	48	
33			
34	Wood, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10.....do....	56	
35			
36	Wood, iron, 1 ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 10 and 11.....do....	68	
37			
38	Wood, iron, 1 ¹ / ₂ -inch, Nos. 11 and 12.....do....	75	
39			
40	Wood, iron, 1 ³ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 12 and 13.....do....	38	
41			
42	Wood, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14.....do....	45	
43	Wood, iron, 2 ¹ / ₄ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15.....do....	25	
44	Wood, iron, 2 ¹ / ₂ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15.....do....	24	
45	Wood, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18.....do....	17	
46			
47	Scythe-stones.....dozen..	52	
48	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality.....do....	3 ¹ / ₂	
	Shoes:		
49	Horse, No. 1.....pounds..	1,200	
50	Horse, No. 2.....do....	1,200	
51	Horse, No. 3.....do....	800	
52	Horse, No. 4.....do....	500	
53	Horse, No. 5.....do....	400	
54	Mule, No. 2.....do....	500	
55	Mule, No. 3.....do....	200	
56	Mule, No. 4.....do....	100	
57	Mule, No. 6.....do....	100	

a Howe's standard.

b Olster.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Benjamin F. Dunham.	George T. Hawley.	Abner Doble.	L. L. Baker.	Fred A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
11.00	4.25	-----	10.00	-----	9.00	-----	1
	12.00	-----	12.00	-----			2
	14.20	-----	14.00	-----			3
		-----	8.75	-----			4
11.00	4.25	-----	10.00	-----	9.00	-----	5
	12.00	-----	12.00	-----			6
	14.20	-----	14.00	-----			7
		-----	8.75	-----			8
2.00	2.25	-----	2.25	-----	3.00	-----	9
12.00	10.00	-----	15.40	-----			10
12.00	13.50	-----	11.00	-----	11.00	-----	11
	16.70	-----	14.10	-----			12
		-----	16.45	-----			13
		-----	10.72	-----			14
	3.45	-----	1.81	-----			15
-----	a4.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16
5.00	4.00	-----	b3.50	-----	3.00	3.20	17
		-----	c9.10	-----			18
-----	a29.00	-----	c30.60	-----	30.00	-----	19
4.00	3.00	-----	4.20	-----			20
		-----	4.00	-----			21
1.85	1.40	-----	1.20	-----	1.35	1.25	22
2.40	1.85	-----	1.58	-----	1.80	1.75	23
3.75	3.00	-----	2.00	-----	2.75	2.10	24
		-----		-----			
.60	.50	-----	.50	-----		.45	25
.75	.50	-----	.37	-----		.33	26
.12	.12½	-----	.12	-----	.12		27
.13	.13	-----	.13	-----	.13	.11½	28
		-----		-----		.12½	29
.15	.14½	-----	.14½	-----	.15	.13	30
		-----		-----		.13½	31
.16	.16	-----	.16½	-----	.16	.14½	32
		-----		-----		.15	33
.19	.19	-----	.19	-----	.19	.16½	34
		-----		-----		.17½	35
.23	.23	-----	.23½	-----	.25	.20½	36
		-----		-----		.22½	37
.27	.28	-----	.26½	-----	.30	.25½	38
		-----		-----		.27	39
.33	.34	-----	.36	-----	.35	.31	40
		-----		-----		.35	41
.44	.42	-----	.43½	-----	.45		42
.50	.50	-----	.53½	-----	.55		43
.58	.55	-----	.59	-----	.60		44
.87	.82	-----	.91	-----	.95	.76	45
		-----		-----		.90	46
.40	.37	-----	.45	-----	.50	.45	47
6.25	5.25	-----	5.33	-----		3.50	48
.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	d. 04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	49
.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	d. 04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	50
.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	d. 04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	51
.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	52
.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	53
.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.04 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.04 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	54
.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	55
.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	56
.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	57
.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀	.05 ²⁴/₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀	.05 ³⁷ / ₁₀₀	57

c Buffalo.

d Burden's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
			Benjamin F. Dunham.	John F. Harrison.
1	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch .....dozen.	11	6.00	
2	Springs, door, spiral .....do.	21	2.00	
3	Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10-inch .....do.	11	3.25	
4	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide .....do.	41	13.00	
5				
6	Squares, panel, 15-inch .....do.	1-3		
7	Squares, try, 41/2-inch .....do.	1-6	2.00	
8	Squares, try, 71/2-inch .....do.	11-12	2.75	
9	Squares, try, 10-inch .....do.	11-12	4.00	
10	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long .....do.	20	.10	
11	Steel, cast, bar, 1/8 by 1/2 inch .....pounds.	50		
12	Steel, cast, bar, 1/8 by 3/4 inch .....do.	80		
13	Steel, cast, bar, 3/8 by 4 inches .....do.	25		
14	Steel, cast, bar, 3/4 by 1 inch .....do.	75		
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
15	1/2-inch .....do.	50		
16	3/8-inch .....do.	125		
17	1/2-inch .....do.	175		
18	3/8-inch .....do.	120		
19	3/4-inch .....do.	280		
20	1-inch .....do.	150		
21	1 1/4-inch .....do.	125		
22	1 1/2-inch .....do.	25		
	Steel, cast, square:			
23	3/8-inch .....do.	150		
24	1/2-inch .....do.	50		
25	3/8-inch .....do.	50		
26	3/4-inch .....do.	200		
27	1-inch .....do.	55		
28	1 1/4-inch .....do.	50		
29	1 1/2-inch .....do.	150		
30	2-inch .....do.	150		
	Steel, plow:			
31	1/4 by 3 inches .....do.	50		
32	1/4 by 4 inches .....do.	200		
33	1/4 by 4 1/2 inches .....do.	100		
34	1/4 by 5 inches .....do.	200		
35	1/4 by 5 1/2 inches .....do.	100		
36	1/4 by 6 inches .....do.	200		
	Steel, spring:			
37	1/4 by 1 inch .....do.	25		
38	1/4 by 1 1/4 inches .....do.	100		
39	1/4 by 1 1/2 inches .....do.	50		
40	1/4 by 1 3/4 inches .....do.	50		
41	1/4 by 2 inches .....do.	200		
42	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch .....dozen.	1-2	7.75	
43	Tacks, iron-wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M. M.	4	.75	
44	Tacks, cut, 4-oz., full half weight .....papers.	212	a. 22	.02
45	Tacks, cut, 6-oz., full half weight .....do.	371	a. 25	.02 1/4
46	Tacks, cut, 8-oz., full half weight .....do.	303	a. 28	.02 1/4
47	Tacks, cut, 10-oz., full half weight .....do.	206	a. 30	.02 1/4
48	Tacks, cut, 12-oz., full half weight .....do.	132	a. 33	.03
49	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case .....dozen.	11-12	5.75	
	Taps, taper, right-hand:			
50	3/16-inch, 26 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.20	
51	1/4-inch, 18 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.20	
52	5/16-inch, 18 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.20	
53	3/8-inch, 16 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.20	
54	7/16-inch, 16 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.25	
55	1/2-inch, 14 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.25	
56	9/16-inch, 14 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.35	
57	5/8-inch, 12 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.35	
58	3/4-inch, 12 threads to the inch .....do.	7	.40	

a Dozen papers.

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	George W. Armes.	Abner Doble.	L. L. Baker.	R. B. Dallam.	Fred A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	William C. Clark.	Number.
To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
5.00			5.40					1
.85			.75			1.15	.65	2
2.25			2.27			2.50	2.90	3
7.65			6.60					4
			8.10					5
6.50			4.25					6
1.35			1.25			1.50	6.00	7
2.00			1.92			2.30		8
2.60			2.42			2.90	1.70	9
.08			b.07				2.60	10
		.12			.30			11
		.12			.30			12
		.10			.07			13
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.07	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		14
		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$			.12	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$		15
		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		16
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
		.05			.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		31
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		32
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		33
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		34
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		35
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		36
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04 $\frac{45}{100}$	.04		37
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		38
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		39
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		40
		.04			.04 $\frac{34}{100}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		41
10.00			7.65					42
.73			.60					43
.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 21		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 23		.02	.03		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 26		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	46
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 28		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
.02 $\frac{7}{12}$	a. 32		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03	.03	48
6.25			5.00			6.25	2.60	49
.22			.18					50
.18			.18					51
.18			.18			.15		52
.25			.21			.18		53
.24			.24			.20		54
.24			.24			.20		55
.35			.30			.25		56
.37			.30					57
.48			.39					58

a Dozen papers.

b Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Oscar J. Backus.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Tire-bender	1	15.00	
2				
3				
4				
5	Toe-calks, steel, No. 1 pounds..	195	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	Toe-calks, steel, No. 2 do..	145	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Toe-calks, steel, No. 3 do..	255	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches pairs..	12	.50	
9	Trowels, brick, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dozen..	5-6	8.00	
10	Trowels, plastering, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	1-3	9.60	
11	Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern	5	.75	
12	Valves, globe, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	6	.32	0.32
13	Valves, globe, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do..	6	.43	.41
14	Valves, globe, 1-inch do..	3	.57	.57
15	Valves, globe, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do..	3	.95	.89
16	Valves, globe, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do..	3	1.25	1.23
17	Valves, globe, 2-inch do..	6	1.95	1.86
18	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw per pound..	2	.12	
19	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 40 pounds do..	3	.12	
20	Vise, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw	1	6.00	
21				
22	Vise, gunsmith's, parallel filers, 4-inch jaw	1	7.20	
23	Washers, iron, for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt pounds..	51	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	Washers, iron, for $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch bolt do..	32	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	Washers, iron, for $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt do..	100	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	Washers, iron, for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt do..	102	.06	
27	Washers, iron, for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt do..	45	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	
28	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt do..	34	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	
29	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 5 pounds, per pound dozen..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	
30				
31	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 6 pounds, per pound ... do...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	
32				
33	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 7 pounds, per pound ... do...	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07	
34				
35	Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge pounds..	25		.05
36	Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge do..	20		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge do..	150		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	Wire, annealed, No. 24 gauge do..	20		
39	Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge do..	2	.18	
40	Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge do..	5	.18	
41	Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge do..	5	.18	
42	Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge do..	12	.18	
43	Wire, bright, iron, No. 3 gauge do..	13		.05
44	Wire, bright, iron, No. 6 gauge do..	52		.05
45	Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge do..	51		.05
46	Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge do..	49		.05
47	Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge do..	15		.05
48	Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge do..	15		.05
49	Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 gauge do..	15		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	Wire, bright, iron, No. 18 gauge do..	10		.08
51	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted square feet..	450		.02
52	Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge pounds..	3	.23	
53	Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge do..	5	.23	
54	Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge do..	8	.23	
55	Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge do..	3	.23	
56	Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch do..	7	.23	
57	Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do..	12	.23	
58	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 18 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required pounds..	4,000		
59				
60	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized do..	90		
61	Wire-fence stretcher	1		
62	Wrenches, screw, black, 8-inch dozen..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.50	
63	Wrenches, screw, black, 10-inch do..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	
64	Wrenches, screw, black, 12-inch do..	8	3.50	
65	Wrenches, screw, black, 15-inch do..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00	

advertisement of June 10, 1887, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Hawley.	Abner Doble.	L. L. Baker.	Fred. A. Gibbs.	Albert Gallatin.	Wm. C. Clark.	John F. Morrill.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
		20.00			8.00		1
					11.50		2
					15.00		3
					27.50		4
0.07$\frac{1}{2}$	0.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.07 $\frac{1}{2}$				5
.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07$\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$				6
.07$\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$				7
.35		.30		0.35	.35		8
8.00		7.35		7.88	7.35		9
9.25		8.57		10.00	9.45		10
.60	1.25	.50		.75	.70		11
.32		.32		.31	.32	0.32	12
.43		.43		.42	.42	.43	13
.58		.63		.56	.63	.58	14
.81		.77		.87	.98	.91	15
1.26		.89		1.25	1.23	1.27	16
1.80		1.17		1.90	2.06	1.92	17
.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11			18
.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11			19
4.50		7.50			5.50		20
		4.00					21
		4.00					22
.09	.18	.09 $\frac{4}{10}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10		23
.08	.10	.08 $\frac{4}{10}$		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		24
.07	.08	.07 $\frac{4}{10}$		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07		25
.05$\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.05 $\frac{9}{10}$		.06	.06		26
.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{4}{10}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		27
.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{4}{10}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		28
a. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{49}{100}$	.06		b. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$			29
		.09					30
a. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{49}{100}$	.06		c. 06 $\frac{1}{2}$			31
		.09					32
a. 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{49}{100}$	.06					33
		.09					34
		.05				.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$				.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
		.10				.12	38
		.25				.18	39
		.25				.18	40
		.50				.18	41
		.60				.18	42
		.10				.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
		.10				.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
		.10				.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
		.10				.06	46
		.10				.06	47
		.10				.06	48
		.10				.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
		.10				.08	50
.02		.02				.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
		1.00				.25	52
		1.00				.25	53
		.20				.25	54
		.21				.25	55
		.20				.25	56
		.20				.25	57
.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04$\frac{7}{8}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		58
.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{9}{10}$		.06	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$		59
.70	1.25	.70			.65		60
2.50		2.50		2.00	2.40		61
3.60		3.00		2.60	2.90		62
3.60		3.70		3.00	3.40		63
6.00		6.00		9.00	5.30		64
							65

a All steel.

b 4 dozen only.

c 6 dozen only.

Year	Volume	Number	Price
1917	58	1-12	\$5.00
1918	59	1-12	\$5.00
1919	60	1-12	\$5.00
1920	61	1-12	\$5.00
1921	62	1-12	\$5.00
1922	63	1-12	\$5.00
1923	64	1-12	\$5.00
1924	65	1-12	\$5.00
1925	66	1-12	\$5.00
1926	67	1-12	\$5.00
1927	68	1-12	\$5.00
1928	69	1-12	\$5.00
1929	70	1-12	\$5.00
1930	71	1-12	\$5.00
1931	72	1-12	\$5.00
1932	73	1-12	\$5.00
1933	74	1-12	\$5.00
1934	75	1-12	\$5.00
1935	76	1-12	\$5.00
1936	77	1-12	\$5.00
1937	78	1-12	\$5.00
1938	79	1-12	\$5.00
1939	80	1-12	\$5.00
1940	81	1-12	\$5.00
1941	82	1-12	\$5.00
1942	83	1-12	\$5.00
1943	84	1-12	\$5.00
1944	85	1-12	\$5.00
1945	86	1-12	\$5.00
1946	87	1-12	\$5.00
1947	88	1-12	\$5.00
1948	89	1-12	\$5.00
1949	90	1-12	\$5.00
1950	91	1-12	\$5.00
1951	92	1-12	\$5.00
1952	93	1-12	\$5.00
1953	94	1-12	\$5.00
1954	95	1-12	\$5.00
1955	96	1-12	\$5.00
1956	97	1-12	\$5.00
1957	98	1-12	\$5.00
1958	99	1-12	\$5.00
1959	100	1-12	\$5.00

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Year	Volume	Number	Price
1917	58	1-12	\$5.00
1918	59	1-12	\$5.00
1919	60	1-12	\$5.00
1920	61	1-12	\$5.00
1921	62	1-12	\$5.00
1922	63	1-12	\$5.00
1923	64	1-12	\$5.00
1924	65	1-12	\$5.00
1925	66	1-12	\$5.00
1926	67	1-12	\$5.00
1927	68	1-12	\$5.00
1928	69	1-12	\$5.00
1929	70	1-12	\$5.00
1930	71	1-12	\$5.00
1931	72	1-12	\$5.00
1932	73	1-12	\$5.00
1933	74	1-12	\$5.00
1934	75	1-12	\$5.00
1935	76	1-12	\$5.00
1936	77	1-12	\$5.00
1937	78	1-12	\$5.00
1938	79	1-12	\$5.00
1939	80	1-12	\$5.00
1940	81	1-12	\$5.00
1941	82	1-12	\$5.00
1942	83	1-12	\$5.00
1943	84	1-12	\$5.00
1944	85	1-12	\$5.00
1945	86	1-12	\$5.00
1946	87	1-12	\$5.00
1947	88	1-12	\$5.00
1948	89	1-12	\$5.00
1949	90	1-12	\$5.00
1950	91	1-12	\$5.00
1951	92	1-12	\$5.00
1952	93	1-12	\$5.00
1953	94	1-12	\$5.00
1954	95	1-12	\$5.00
1955	96	1-12	\$5.00
1956	97	1-12	\$5.00
1957	98	1-12	\$5.00
1958	99	1-12	\$5.00
1959	100	1-12	\$5.00

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the Sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The tabulated statements accompanying the same furnish the usual information concerning the educational work done under the direction of the Indian Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. The special reports of the superintendents having charge of the eleven industrial boarding schools that are independent of agency control and extracts from the reports of Indian agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, containing valuable information and suggestions, are also herewith transmitted, and will be found in Exhibits No. 5 and No. 6.

From the abstracts of the several tables it appears that the aggregate amount of money expended by the Government for the education of Indian children was \$1,095,379.26. The amount expended on account of the Government boarding schools was \$719,833.15. The sum of \$308,299.98 was paid for the support and education of pupils at contract boarding schools, most of which were under control of religious denominations. The day schools maintained by the Government cost \$57,398.86, and \$9,847.27 was paid for the education of pupils at contract day schools.

The sum of \$46,344.10 was expended in the erection and repair of school buildings from the general appropriation of \$55,000 for that purpose, and \$29,735.59 was expended from special appropriations for school buildings and purchase of land for school purposes. There was expended in the purchase of stock for the schools about \$8,500, and about \$24,000 was expended in the transportation of pupils.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

The whole number of Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen years is 39,821; of this number 14,448, or about 37½ per cent., attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance was 10,245. The proportion of children attending school varies widely at different agencies. At several nearly all the children of school age attend, while at others less than 1 per cent. are at school.

It is a noteworthy fact that where schools have been established for several years, with accommodations for a considerable proportion of the children of school age, the prejudice against education has largely disappeared. Many Indians manifest great interest in the education of their children; while among the Navajoes, Utes, and others for whom but little in the way of educational work has been done, the few pupils for whom provision has been made are secured only by strenuous effort. Statistics concerning attendance will be found under Exhibit No. 1, a summary of which is herewith given :

Kind of school.	Schools.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Employés.	Cost.	Per capita.
Boarding schools under bonded superintendents	11	2, 240	2, 150	1, 753	229	\$297, 697. 22	\$169. 82
Boarding schools under Indian agents	57	4, 240	4, 731	3, 487	472	422, 135. 93	121. 06
Day schools under Indian agents	90	3, 114	3, 123	1, 894	109	57, 398. 86	30. 30
Total.....	158	9, 594	10, 004	7, 134	810	777, 232. 01	.....

Kind of school.	Schools.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	Per capita.
Boarding schools under contract	52	3, 283	2, 513	\$308, 299. 98	\$118. 66
Day schools under contract.....	21	1, 161	598	9, 847. 27	16. 04
Total.....	73	4, 444	3, 111	318, 147. 25	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Schools.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Employés.	Cost.	Per capita.
Under bonded superintendents and Indian agents.....	158	9, 594	10, 004	7, 134	810	\$777, 232. 01	.....
Under contract.....	73	.....	4, 444	3, 111	.....	318, 147. 25	.....
Total.....	231	.....	14, 448	10, 245	.....	1, 095, 379. 26	.....

The following table shows the increase in the number of schools, average attendance of pupils, and cost of maintenance for the past decade :

Years.	Schools.	Average attendance.	Cost.
1878	137	3, 489	\$195, 853. 00
1879	128	3, 795	164, 702. 00
1880	138	3, 918	249, 299. 00
1881	143	4, 272	326, 515. 00
1882	125	4, 066	278, 733. 00
1883	142	4, 042	361, 185. 00
1884	162	6, 116	650, 565. 00
1885	200	8, 143	535, 568. 25
1886	214	9, 630	997, 890. 86
1887	231	10, 245	1, 095, 379. 20

TREATIES.

During the years 1867 and 1868 treaties were made with the following tribes: Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Crows, Navajoes, Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoes, Shoshones and Bannocks, Sioux, and Confederated Bands of Utes, by which it was agreed upon the part of the Government that school supplies and a teacher would be supplied for every thirty children. The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to the obligations imposed thereby.

In 1885 the then Secretary of the Treasury submitted estimates calling for the appropriation of \$4,033,700 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of such treaties.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report for the year 1884, referred to the subject in the following terms:

This money is now due. A large part of the money so agreed to be paid was in consideration of land ceded to the Government by the Indians. It is not a gratuity, but a debt due to the Indians, incurred by the Government on its own motion, and not at the request of the Indians. It is true that the debt is due to dependent and weak people, who have but little disposition to complain of the neglect of the Government to fulfill its obligations, and are wanting in ability to compel the performance thereof; yet their very weakness and lack of disposition to complain ought to stimulate the Government to sacredly perform all the provisions of treaties providing for the education and advancement of these people. Not only a direct regard for our plighted faith demands this, but our interest also demands it.

Without discussing the question as to what should have been done in the past, the fact that the condition of the various tribes has materially changed since the adoption of the treaties, and that a school system has been established extending to all the tribes, without regard to the treaty stipulations, renders it necessary to view the problem from its present aspect.

It is true that owing to lack of funds the Indian Bureau has been able to do but little toward establishing schools, as required by the treaties, but a beginning has been made, and with some of the tribes, considerable educational work has been done, and it would seem to be better now to extend the work under the system already in operation or modifications of that system.

From the language used in the several treaties in regard to schools it is evident that the parties at the time contemplated the establishment of day schools. This language is substantially the same in all the treaties. The one made with the Navajoes reads as follows:

In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with, and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between the said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who shall reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher.

It has since been shown that day schools for the tribes depending upon stock-raising for their support cannot be successfully operated on account of the nomadic habits of such Indians.

Their children can only be reached through a boarding school, where the various industries required in the establishment of a home may be taught them.

The Indian Bureau has, because of the insufficient appropriations, been unable to provide schools for but a small proportion of the children of the larger tribes. For example, the treaty with the Navajoes would, if carried out, call for the establishment of two hundred schools, whereas but one school, having accommodations for about eighty children, has been furnished.

Instead of teachers soldiers have been sent, and their presence will doubtless continue to be a necessity as long as teachers remain away. One-fourth of the money that has been spent in support of the military on or near the Indian reservations for the purpose of keeping the Indians in subjection would, if applied for the purpose indicated in the treaties, have probably resulted in their civilization, to the extent at least that the presence of troops for the purpose of preserving the peace between the Indians and settlers would at this time be unnecessary.

It is cheaper to educate an Indian than it is to control and care for him in his uncivilized state. Indian children who have received a few years instruction in school may be left to take care of themselves; but let this period of their lives be spent in the idle dissipations of the camp, where the rations issued by the Government are depended upon for subsistence, and there will be little reason to hope that they will ever become self-supporting. The Government, having neglected to make provision for such education as would prepare them for self support and citizenship, will be in duty bound to protect and care for its wards during the remainder of their lives. Nearly all the tribes now realize the advantages of education and are asking for schools, but it will be impossible to meet their demands unless the appropriations for that purpose are increased.

If the Government would be rid of the "Indian question" educational facilities must be provided for the present generation of Indian children.

This will necessitate larger appropriations than have heretofore been made. The means required to establish schools for all children between the age of six and sixteen years should be supplied. The result would be a general uplifting of the race. They would then become self-supporting and self-respecting citizens. Educate a portion of them, and the remainder will act as a clog upon the efforts of the others, and they will continue to be a blight upon the States and Territories in which they live, and will call for vastly larger sums for their protection and maintenance than would be required to prepare them through education for reliance upon their own exertions.

Statistics concerning the number of Indians, number of children, school accommodations, and number of children without school privileges may be found under Exhibit No. 3.

TEXT BOOKS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

No course of study has ever been adopted for the Indian schools. Each agent or superintendent is allowed to select such text books and pursue such course of study as to him seems best. The results attained vary as widely as do the methods pursued. At the various schools is found nearly every variety of text book published. Readers edited by fourteen authors, and arithmetics by thirteen authors, are in use, and a like diversity exists in the supply of text books upon other subjects.

Few Indian agents will pretend to be competent to decide intelligently upon the merits of the books included in the list sent them, and, as might be expected, many schools are supplied with books illy adapted to the needs of an Indian school. In many cases large quantities of books are ordered for which no use is found.

This lack of system renders any effort by the Indian Bureau to direct or control the school-room work futile. I therefore recommend that a series of text books and a course of study for all Indian schools controlled by the Government be adopted.

LANGUAGE.

The Indian who does not understand English can hardly be expected to fully comprehend the motives and intentions of the Government respecting him. The ordinary incentives to industry and thrift are not appreciated by him. His inability to speak another language than his own renders his companionship with civilized man impossible.

Teach the present generation of Indian children to speak the English language, at the same time giving them such industrial training as will cultivate habits of industry and thrift, making provision for the allotment of land to them as they reach the proper age, and the Government will have discharged its duty, and they may be left to meet the duties and responsibilities that devolve upon others.

Until their barbarous dialects have given way to civilized language, to put them upon lands in severalty and require them to assume the duties of citizenship, will place them in new relations with new responsibilities, the nature of which will be beyond their comprehension. The importance of teaching them the language of the country has not been recently discovered. The Indian Peace Commission, appointed under act of Congress July 20, 1867, was, among other things, directed "to suggest or inaugurate some plan for the civilization of the Indians."

In their report made the following year they give as one of the causes that has resulted in the present condition of the Indian the following:

The difference in language which, in a great measure, barred intercourse and a proper understanding each of the other's motives and intentions.

In the same report the Commission say :

By educating the children of these tribes in the English language these differences would have disappeared and civilization would have followed at once. Nothing then would have been left but the antipathy of race, and that, too, is always softened in the beams of a higher civilization.

Naturally the Indian has many noble qualities. He is the very embodiment of courage. Indeed at times he seems insensible to fear. If he is cruel and revengeful, it is because he is outlawed and his companion is the wild beast. Let civilized man be his companion, and the association warms into life, virtues of the rarest worth. Civilization has driven him back from the home he loved; it has often tortured and killed him, but it never could make him a slave. As we have so little respect for those we did enslave, to be consistent, this element of Indian character should challenge some admiration. * * *

Through sameness of language is produced sameness of sentiment and thought. Customs and habits are assimilated in the same way, and thus in process of time the differences producing trouble would have been gradually obliterated. Indians of different tribes associate with each other on terms of equality. They have not the Bible, but their religion, which we call superstition, teaches them that the Great Spirit made us all. In the difference of language to-day lies two-thirds of our trouble. * * * Schools should be established which children should be required to attend; their barbarous dialects should be blotted out and the English language substituted. * * *

The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudices of tribe among the Indians; to blot out the boundary line which divides them into distinct nations and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this—nothing else will.

In 1881, the Board of Indian Commissioners, in their report to the President, say upon this subject :

The policy adopted of teaching only English in the Government schools is eminently wise. To live in friendly relations with his neighbors and to transact the ordinary business of life, to become a useful American citizen, the Indians must know the common language of the country. Many keen-witted Indians see this. Said an old chief in Oregon, "My father left me fourteen hundred ponies; if he had sold the ponies and sent me to school to learn white man's talk I should be better off." We have visited reservations where schools have been in operation sixty years, and yet we were obliged to address the people through an interpreter. "We cannot afford," it has been said, "to raise any more Indians in this country." And yet, accepting the old fiction that Indians were foreigners, we have already raised two generations of Indians by unwise theories of education, and have kept them in isolation, shut up from intercourse with civilized communities about them by the strongest and highest possible wall of partition.

A better system is now in use, and we trust the time is not far distant when English books and the English language will be exclusively taught in Indian schools.

Hon. H. Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for 1883, refers to the matter in the following terms :

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in reference to many questions of policy as applied to the Indian tribes, one question may now be considered as settled beyond controversy, and that is that the Indian must be taught to work for his own support, and to speak the English language, or he must give place to people who do. It is a grave mistake to suppose that in matters of detail and of minor importance, the same rule will apply to all Indians, because some are as different from others as the people of different nationalities; but on the subject of labor and language the rule is and must be uniform and universal; and it is encouraging to know that the Indians of 1883 are in advance of the Indians of 1882 in this respect.

The advantage to the Indians of a knowledge of our language can not be overestimated. It will dissipate the prejudice growing out of their ignorance regarding our social organization. It will enable them to understand something of the spirit of the laws and institutions under which they are to live. Understanding English they can deal directly with their white neighbors and the representatives of the Government, and not through the medium of an interpreter. They will no longer be the prey of unprincipled white men. In fact the Indian who speaks the English language is a savage no longer. If he wears the blanket instead of a coat and lives in a tent instead of a house, it is not from choice.

In my visits to various schools I have tried to impress the teachers with the importance of giving the study of language constant attention.

I found at some schools that while the pupils could apparently understand what I had to say, yet when I tried to hold a conversation with them, to my surprise, although they had been in school for several years, they could not speak so as to be understood. These pupils had been permitted to speak in their own dialect except when reciting in the classroom.

SALARIES.

By reference to the list of employés it will be seen that many changes have occurred during the past year. This is due largely to the fact that the salaries paid are not sufficient to induce persons who possess the necessary qualifications to undergo the hardships and inconveniences connected with the service.

Employés soon learn that from early morning until the retiring bell there is an endless round of duties. To insure success every employé must be a person of character and intelligence. The cook, the laundress, and the seamstress, are all teachers in their different spheres. They should not only possess special qualifications for their peculiar work, but they should be persons whose language, habits, and character, are worthy of imitation.

To teach Indian children successfully requires the highest talent. No one who has not had special instruction and experience in primary methods should undertake to teach an Indian school. The work is more difficult than in a school composed of white children, for the reason that the pupils do not understand our language.

Only persons who possess that peculiar talent known as "ability to teach" can hope to be able to interest these children in the school room exercises. Teachers who fail in this act as a drag on the work of the school, and should not be retained.

I believe it to be the better policy to pay such salaries as will secure and retain the services of efficient teachers, even though the additional outlay might render it necessary to close some of the schools in order to keep their cost within the amount appropriated for their maintenance.

Names of employés, position, term of service, and salaries paid, will be found in Exhibit No. 4.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

An effort has been made during the year to erect new school buildings at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche, Mescalero, and Pyramid Lake agencies. Plans and specifications were sent to the agents at these places, who advertised for proposals, but no bids were received that could be accepted, owing to the fact that the law prohibits the expenditure of more than \$10,000 in the erection and furnishing of any boarding-school. As the larger number of agencies are so far from business centers it is impossible to secure favorable proposals for this class of work from contractors. In my judgment, these buildings, in most cases, could be erected under the direction of the Indian agents within the limit fixed by Congress, by making provision for a carpenter at each school where new buildings are needed. The work could be carried on under his direction, utilizing the labor of the Indian pupils and employing such additional help as might be found necessary. The Indian boys would thus be enabled to acquire some knowledge of the use of tools, and the building operations conducted by the school carpenter would, besides the instruction imparted, be an excellent object lesson for them. A large portion of the material required for building and repairing may be obtained, in many cases, on the reservations.

Extensive additions and improvements have been made to the school buildings on the Crow, Pima, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe, Devil's Lake, Sisseton, Yankton, and the San Carlos reservations. Important improvements and repairs have also been made at the schools at Chilocco, Fort Yuma, Fort Stevenson, Genoa, Grand Junction, and Salem. Seven new day-school buildings, with comfortable houses for teachers, have been erected at Cheyenne River, and two at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies.

A detailed statement of the expenditures for buildings and repairs will be found under Exhibit No. 2, Table 5.

HOSPITALS.

A large number of boarding-schools are still without adequate facilities for the care of the sick. All such schools should be provided with a separate building, in which they may have proper medical attendance. This is especially desirable and important in case of sickness of a contagious disease. In several schools during the year, the work has been seriously impeded by the spread of such diseases. In one case the children were sent to their homes, and through exposure and lack of care twenty-four died, being about 20 per cent. of the whole. In other cases it became necessary to suspend all school work, and use the whole force of employes in the care of the sick.

Separate hospital facilities would render isolation of the sick possible and prevent the spread of diseases that are liable to appear at some time during the year in every school. Such hospitals would also sub-

serve a useful purpose in the care of Indians not in school who may need medical treatment. The necessity of such an arrangement was urged in my last annual report, when I then quoted from a letter written by one of the agents, as follows :

There are no facilities whatever for the care of the sick. The physician may do all he can, but the Indian who becomes seriously sick has but little chance of recovery. He is of necessity left in his tepee, lying on the ground and exposed to all the discomforts, squalor, and wretchedness of his surroundings. In the name of humanity there should be some friendly cover or shelter where he could be taken to receive the care and attention due a human being, where medicine could be administered regularly as prescribed, and where a nurse could give him humane care; in other words, a hospital where he could be given a reasonable chance for his life.

I again respectfully urge that the attention of Congress be called to the matter and that an appropriation for this purpose be asked.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

As no Indian school makes special provision for the training of teachers, very few graduates have been found competent to enter the Government schools in that capacity.

The establishment of a normal school department at some of the larger schools would be a step toward supplying the Indian schools with native teachers; or teachers' classes might be established at the schools located at Carlisle, Lawrence, Genoa, Albuquerque, and Salem, with but little additional expense.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of preparing native teachers. The time ought to come in the near future when some of the tribes may be thrown upon their own resources, leaving them to provide for the education of their children under the system established in the States or Territories in which they live. That time may be hastened by educating those showing natural aptitude for the profession of teaching. If their schools could be supplied with thoroughly trained teachers of their own race, their presence occupying these honorable and responsible positions would encourage the Indians generally to greater efforts.

SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

The schools under control of bonded superintendents located at Carlisle, Pa., Albuquerque, N. Mex., Lawrence, Kans., Genoa, Nebr., Salem, Oreg., Chilocco, Ind. Ter., Fort Yuma, Ariz., and Fort Stevenson, Dak., are doing excellent work. The facilities at each have been greatly improved during the year. Since the objects sought in the establishment of these schools have been better understood by the Indians, the opposition on the part of parents to sending their children has in a measure disappeared. As no provision has been made at many of the reservation schools for instruction in the mechanical trades, the Indians appreciate the advantages offered at these schools in that respect, and

in many cases seem to be willing to make what to them is a great sacrifice in sending their children from home in order that they may have better facilities for industrial training than are provided at the reservation schools. In the early stage of these schools, to secure the number of pupils required, it was thought best to receive children without regard to age, but the time has arrived when only the larger class of boys and girls should be received, and greater prominence should be given to manual training.

Carlisle school.—This school has continued to attract wide attention and affords the best illustration of the transformation that always follows when Indian children are placed in a position favorable to their civilization.

No one examining the work of the pupils in the class rooms, on the farm, and in the shops can fail to be impressed with the belief that the great majority of its pupils would, if the same incentives to exertion were open to them that are usually held out to white pupils of the same age, make self-reliant and self-respecting citizens.

When the buildings in progress of erection, and other contemplated improvements, are completed the equipment will be all that is necessary for its six hundred pupils.

The appropriation provided for the education of four hundred and fifty pupils, but during the year 642 were enrolled, and the average attendance was 549.

The superintendent was enabled to care for those in excess of the number for which provision was made by arranging for their employment by farmers in different parts of the State; many of these attended the various district schools during the winter term.

In this way they are brought in direct contact with civilized homes. Intimate association with the families in which they are placed, and daily intercourse with the pupils in the public schools, afford them an opportunity to gain practical knowledge that can be imparted in no other way. The labor of the pupils is sought by the farmers during the summer season especially, and fair wages are paid them. Many pupils during their course save a considerable sum of money.

The superintendents of the schools located in the vicinity of farming communities should encourage their pupils to seek employment among them for a portion of their term. This practice, so successfully carried out at the Carlisle school, would undoubtedly work equally well at several other schools.

Chilocco.—This school, organized in 1880, in its early history was embarrassed by encroachments of citizens of Kansas upon the school farm, and by visits of Indians, who induced many of the pupils to run away. During the past year it has done excellent work, and the location is now considered desirable for the establishment of a large school for advanced pupils. Twenty-one different tribes were represented in its pupils. Carpenter, blacksmith, shoe, and tailor shops have been in suc-

cessful operation during the year. Several new buildings have been erected. An additional building to be used as a dormitory for the girls is urgently needed. A building for hospital purposes should be erected, and additional buildings for shops should be provided.

Fort Stevenson school.—This school, on the Missouri river, 75 miles north of Bismarck, Dak., is attended by the children from Fort Berthold agency. The buildings will accommodate twice as many as have heretofore attended. It has also the equipment required to teach the mechanical trades. A large number of children on the Blackfeet reservation are not provided with school accommodations. Measures should be taken to secure the attendance of as many as can be accommodated at the Fort Stevenson school. If the Indians can not be induced to allow their children to go, compulsory measures should be adopted. If rations were judiciously withheld from Indians having children who should be in school until they consent to their attendance, the usefulness of the school would be largely increased.

Fort Yuma school.—This school was organized and placed under control of a bonded superintendent May 1, 1886. The prejudices against education heretofore exhibited by the Yumas seem in a large measure to have disappeared under the skillful management of the present superintendent. The buildings formerly used as a military post have been repaired, and are now well adapted for school purposes. Two hundred pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

As this number is not likely to be secured from the Yumas, the privileges of the school should be extended to the Mohaves at the Colorado River agency, whose school is overcrowded, and to the Papagoes, who have only one day school.

Genoa school.—The Genoa school was organized in January, 1884, and, like nearly all schools distant from the homes of the Indians, met with serious drawbacks for a time. In its early history considerable difficulty was experienced in securing pupils and in retaining those who first came. This opposition has ceased and a much larger number than can be accommodated could now be easily secured at the Omaha and Winnebago and the Sioux reservation.

Its location is such as to make it a desirable point for a large school for the graduates of the schools located on the southern portion of the Sioux reservation. Situated on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, at the village of Genoa, and surrounded by a fine agricultural region occupied by thrifty farmers, the pupils have an opportunity to observe the methods of settlers occupying a country similar in soil and climate to their own.

On the Sioux reservation there are still several thousand Indian children without school privileges. This school should be enlarged so that a portion at least of those finishing the course at the reservation schools may have an opportunity for further instruction surrounded by a civilized community. To effect this purpose additional land, a separate building for the girls, and more shop-room will be required.

The funds necessary for these purposes should, in my judgment, be provided for by special appropriation.

Haskell Institute.—The facilities for instruction in farming and stock raising at this school have been greatly increased by the purchase during the year of additional land adjoining the farm donated by the people of Lawrence. The farm now contains about 500 acres of excellent land. The erection of additional buildings, for which appropriation was made last year, has been delayed, in consequence of the requirement of law that no public money shall be expended in the erection of any building until the consent of the legislature of the State has been given to the purchase of the land or site upon which such building is proposed to be erected. This requirement has been complied with, and it is expected that the capacity of the school will soon be increased so that 500 pupils may be comfortably accommodated.

A large building has been erected by the school carpenter with the assistance of the pupils, which affords increased facilities for instruction in the various trades.

The school, under the efficient management of Superintendent Robinson, has grown in popularity with the several tribes in the Indian Territory, and no difficulty is now experienced in securing pupils. Its location within a mile of the city of Lawrence, whose people manifest great interest in its success, and where the pupils attend the several churches, affords the pupils opportunities for improvement that are impossible of attainment at a school on a reservation.

Salem school.—This school was organized at Forest Grove, Oreg., in February, 1880, and was removed to its present site near Salem in 1884. Until within the last year the school has suffered from want of suitable buildings, and is still in urgent need of hospital accommodations. The site selected consists of 171 acres of land, which was sparsely timbered. More than one-third of this has been cleared by the pupils and is now under cultivation. Eighty-five acres have been purchased and paid for out of money earned by the pupils in picking hops. There are more than 1,500 Indian children of school age in Oregon and Washington Territory, exclusive of those belonging to the Colville agency. The scope of the instruction in the various reservation schools is limited to the rudiments of an English education, and no facilities are furnished for instruction in mechanical trades. The course of instruction at the Salem school should be adapted to the needs of such graduates of the several reservation schools as wish to prepare themselves for the business of teaching, or who desire to learn a trade, and only such should be admitted.

NEW SCHOOLS.

Albuquerque school.—The school at Albuquerque was organized as a Government school in the early part of the year. It is favorably located with reference to the Pueblos, Navajoes, Pimas, and Apaches, all of which tribes are represented in the school. The largest number in at-

tendance was 170, as many as could be comfortably accommodated. When additional buildings contemplated are completed the school will accommodate 250 pupils. The attendance should be limited to the graduates of the surrounding day and boarding schools, and the character of the instruction should be adapted to their special needs. The location is such that instruction can be given in the various processes of irrigation. A knowledge of such methods is important to the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. The superintendent has shown energy and tact in the organization of the school.

Grand Junction school.—The school established for the Utes at Grand Junction was opened in December. Owing to the opposition of the Indians to sending their children away to school it has been only a partial success. The school is pleasantly located in the valley of Grand river, two miles from Grand Junction. The farm of 160 acres, donated by the people of Grand Junction, is well adapted for farming and fruit growing, and the arrangements for irrigation are excellent. Instruction in this branch of farming, so necessary to these Indians, can be successfully taught. The people of Grand Junction have manifested a lively interest in the success of the school, and it is hoped the influences surrounding it will materially aid in the civilization of the Utes.

The whole number enrolled during the year was 35. Of this number 5 were from the Southern Ute agency, 11 from Uintah, 8 from Walker River reservation, Nevada, and 11 from Pyramid Lake. The school closed with 24 pupils, the others having run away and returned to their homes. The school was established especially for the Utes, but it having been found impossible to induce them to send their children, it was deemed advisable to open the school to other tribes.

Keam's Cañon school, Arizona.—A boarding school has been established at Keam's Cañon, Arizona, for the Moquis. The improvements, consisting of several stone buildings, a quantity of land under cultivation, and water rights, were leased of the occupant, Mr. Keam, at an annual rental of \$1,200.

I visited the Moquis and examined the premises during the past winter. So far as I could ascertain it is the only location in the vicinity where water in sufficient quantity to supply a school and for irrigating purposes can be obtained. The buildings will accommodate about 75 pupils.

A delegation of Navajoes called on me when there, and asked to be allowed to send 100 children. They decline to send them to the agency school at Fort Defiance, nearly 100 miles distant. The law prohibiting the expenditure of money in repairs or extension of buildings not owned by the Government will prevent the enlargement of the school.

From present indications it seems probable that an attendance of two hundred pupils can be secured. In view of the great importance

of educating the children of these people so long neglected, I recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate funds for the purchase of the improvements and rights acquired by Mr. Keam. The school might then be opened to the Navajoes, and the intermingling of the two tribes would result beneficially to both.

San Carlos.—The school on the San Carlos reservation, which was abandoned several years since, was reopened in January last. The average attendance during the remainder of the fiscal year was 46.

One hundred and six children of the captive Chiracahuas and 45 others from the San Carlos reservation are at the Carlisle school. There still remains on the San Carlos reservation nearly 1,000 children, for which no school accommodations have been furnished. During several years past large sums of money have been expended in the effort to control and subdue the Apaches. They are to some extent still restless and the presence of military force is necessary to preserve peace and protect settlers. I believe that the most economical and, at the same time, the only effective method of solving the Apache question is to provide schools for all children, adopting compulsory measures, if need be, to secure their attendance. So long as they are permitted to remain in their present condition their presence will be a serious hindrance to the development of Arizona.

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

All such schools, except the boarding schools at Fort Yuma, Fort Hall, the Pawnee school on the Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe agency, and at Chilocco, have been under control of Indian agents, who select the text-books, arrange the course of instruction, nominate and pay the teachers, and in fact, under direction of the Indian Bureau, have sole charge of their supervision. On each of the following reservations there are two boarding schools, Sac and Fox, Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe, Osage and Kaw, Kiowa Comanche and Wichita, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé and Standing Rock, in Dakota, and Warm Springs in Oregon.

At the Nisqually and S'Kokomish in Washington Territory, Potawatomie and Great Nemaha in Kansas, and at the White Earth reservation in Minnesota, there are three boarding schools each.

At several of these agencies there are also a number of day schools. These schools are located at different points on the reservation, in one instance the school being 85 miles from the agency. When we consider that most of the Indian agents have under their control several thousand Indians; that they are expected to induce them at the earliest time possible to take land in severalty, build houses, and adopt civilized customs; that they must besides attend to the distribution of rations, annuity goods, and agricultural implements; the management of agency shops, and farms, Indian police and courts of Indian offenses, together with the preparation of accounts, it can hardly be expected that the

supervision of schools by them will be more than nominal. In the selection of Indian agents men of good business qualifications are sought. Even if they could devote the time required for the proper supervision of the schools to that work, but few of them would be found to have had the experience or to possess the special qualifications requisite to the successful performance of such duty. The work connected with the schools is essentially different from all other duties imposed upon Indian agents. To successfully conduct a large industrial boarding school requires the most careful oversight by a person specially qualified for this peculiar service, and all subordinate employés should be responsible to him, and not to another person. Hence I am led to believe that much better results would be secured by taking the larger reservation boarding schools from agency control and placing them under direction of bonded superintendents, who should be responsible directly to the Indian Bureau. Experience has shown that the schools so conducted have shown much better results than have been attained at the schools supervised by Indian agents. Objection has been urged to this plan on the ground that there would be a conflict of authority between the Indian agents and superintendents. As the educational work has no connection with the other duties of an Indian agent, I see no reason to apprehend any trouble from that source. Such a change would place the management of the schools in the hands of persons selected on account of their special fitness for this peculiar service. Their intimate acquaintance with their subordinates, their familiarity with the conditions and requirements of the schools, and their freedom from the cares and responsibilities that devolve upon Indian agents, would enable them to inaugurate reforms that cannot, in my opinion, be effected under the present system.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The average attendance at the various boarding schools conducted by societies, under contract with the Government, was 2,513, being 758 in excess of the average the preceding year. The average attendance at the day schools conducted by societies was 598, being 260 in excess of the average the preceding year.

For the support and education of those attending contract boarding schools the Government paid the sum of \$308,299.98, or an average of \$118.66 per capita.

For the education of those attending day schools, \$9,847.27 was paid, or an average of \$16.46 per capita.

The cost per capita of the Government boarding schools was \$145.44, exclusive of the money invested in buildings and improvements. The cost per capita of the Government day schools was \$30.30.

The various organizations controlling the contract schools have as a rule secured the services of teachers and employés who are enthusi-

astic in their efforts to civilize the Indians. Beneficent results may reasonably be expected when equal attention is paid to the moral and intellectual training of the pupils. Neither has their work been confined to the young; the teachers and missionaries in many cases visiting and instructing the older Indians in their homes.

In a number of instances the school buildings erected by the different religious societies far surpass in size and architectural beauty those provided by the Government.

In a number of instances pupils were educated largely in excess of the number contracted for, through contributions by friends of the schools. The denominations taking the most active interest in the work are the Presbyterian, Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational Churches.

The price paid for the education of children at the various schools making contract through the Indian Bureau is the same as last year, to wit, \$108 per capita, except in Arizona, New Mexico, and California, where, on account of the greater expense that must necessarily be incurred, \$150 was allowed. Congress also provided for the education of 200 pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., and 120 pupils at Hampton, Va., at \$167 per capita, and at St. Ignatius Mission School, on the Flathead reservation, Montana, 150 pupils were provided for at \$150 per capita. Congress also provided for the education of 300 children at "schools in States," at \$167 for each pupil. It has been found necessary, in arranging for the expenditure of the latter appropriation, to place some pupils at schools, having a contract for a certain number of pupils at \$108. Thus a contract was made with the managers of the Santee Industrial Training School for the education of 90 pupils at \$108 per annum and 40 pupils at \$167 per annum. In the appropriation for the current fiscal year the compensation to be paid in expending the item of \$50,100 for support and education of pupils at schools in States was not fixed by Congress, and instead of paying \$167 for each pupil educated, \$125 is paid to contract schools receiving pupils, payment to be made from this fund.

It would seem to be only fair that all contract schools doing the same class of work, unless some special reason exists for making exceptions, should receive the same compensation, and the amount to be paid should be determined by the same authority.

Statistics concerning schools managed by individuals or societies, for the support of which the Government contributes, may be found under Exhibit No. 1, Tables 4 and 5.

EASTERN SCHOOLS.

There were at the end of the fiscal year in the eastern schools 945 children; of this number 529 were at Carlisle, Pa.; 218 at Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia; 131 at Hampton, Va.; and 67 at Martinsburgh,

Pa.; most of those at Martinsburgh being from Wisconsin, while nearly all the others are from agencies west of the Mississippi.

The school farm and buildings at Carlisle are owned by the Government.

The schools at Philadelphia, Hampton, and Martinsburgh are private institutions, at which pupils have been placed, the Government paying a stated sum per capita for their support and education.

The advisability of taking Indian children so far from their homes to educate them has been questioned. The Indians generally part with their children with reluctance. A number of tribes have refused to permit any of their children to be taken to these distant schools.

In view of the importance of securing information upon the subject by which the policy regarding the location of additional schools might be determined, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in February last issued a circular, requesting information from the various agents as to the number of children returned from these schools; the pursuits in which they were engaged, and the number who continued to wear civilized dress. Each agent was also asked to give his opinion as to the relative value of the work done at these schools as compared with the results of education on the reservations.

As records of the departure and return of pupils were kept at but few of the agencies, the reports were necessarily incomplete. Eleven agents reported the return of 388 pupils; of these 89 have since died, 74 were engaged in civilized pursuits, 31 were employed at the several agencies, 17 were attending school, 12 were not engaged in any occupation, 74 had apparently retrograded and had adopted Indian costume, leaving 43 who were unaccounted for or had gone to other agencies.

Extracts from the reports of the several agents in response to the request for their views as to the advisability of sending children to schools distant from their homes are herewith submitted:

Agent Williams, Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, says:

I consider it preferable to educate the Indian youth in the reservation schools among their people, that the latter may note the gradual evolution of their offspring from barbarism. Bright or especially promising children desiring higher education than afforded here could be sent abroad, as now. The branches taught in reservation schools are considered sufficient to prepare an Indian for a farmer or an ordinary mechanic. It is a well known fact that but comparatively little difficulty is experienced in getting the young men who have been educated on the reservation to select and settle a tract of land and go to work.

Agent Anderson, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agency, says:

The children sent to eastern schools learn English rather faster than those in the reservation schools, owing to the fact that they are more surrounded with English-speaking people, but do not return to the reservation better equipped for working at agricultural pursuits, having conceived the idea that they are better than their people, and it takes quite a while to eradicate this.

As a rule, I believe Indian children should be educated on or near the reservation, where they do not become imbued with the idea of a great superiority, and are ready equipped for life on leaving the school.

The question of health in this connection should be considered. Many children sent to the eastern schools have either died there or shortly after returning, while many others have had their health permanently injured by exposure to dampness and warmer climates while the constitution is being formed.

Agent McChesney, Cheyenne River, says :

In my opinion it is far better to educate the children of this agency on the reserve than to send them to eastern schools. Many of the children taken from this agency to Hampton and Philadelphia have returned broken down in health and have died within a short time after their return. The children were physically sound when they left the agency. I do not think it is right to take these children at a time when they are undergoing rapid and important physical changes to an entirely different climate. It would be far better to establish somewhere on the Great Sioux reserve, or in close proximity thereto, a large industrial school, wherein the Indian children of all the Sioux agencies could be taught the industries that would be useful to them hereafter, and taught them, too, under conditions most favorable to their physical development and welfare.

Agent Cramsie, Devil's Lake, says :

Educate them on the reservation and give them lands in severalty with the means to cultivate their farms, and their education still goes on without a break under the eye of the agent and their former teachers at the school, assisted and instructed by the additional farmers.

All Indian schools should be agricultural training schools on the reservation, with a large farm, well stocked and supplied with the necessary tools, implements, and machinery, such as will be necessary for the pupils to use in the cultivation of their individual farms when they have graduated and leave school and settle on farms of their own. * * *

Educating Indians at eastern schools and returning them to the reservations unprovided for is an injury to the children and an injustice to the people of the States and Territories to which they are returned by compelling them in the near future to support your graduate either in the poorhouse or in the penitentiary.

Agent Gifford, of Fort Berthold, says :

I am of the opinion that it is better to educate Indian children who are to take land in severalty on the reservations, as the system of farming taught in the lower latitudes will not be practiced in this latitude except, perhaps, in a general way. Some of the branches of farming taught and practiced in Virginia would fail in practice in Dakota, while for those children who are to follow the industrial pursuits I am of the opinion that the advantages offered at the eastern schools are far superior to those of the reservation schools.

Agent Jennings, of Green Bay, says :

In my opinion it is much better to educate them on the reservation, because the eastern schools secure the bright, apt ones, while the dull ones are left to plod along at home without the incentives which bright ones in advance would give; again, they see life on a much higher scale while out in the world, and upon returning to the reservation, unless they can get positions with good salaries and little work to do, become discouraged and sink back into the old mode of life.

Agent Hall, of Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, says :

I have no opportunity of making an accurate comparison of the graduates of the eastern schools with those who are educated here, as the children who attend schools on the reserve have not attended school so long without intermission, but by comparison of their respective opportunities, the children educated here are better adapted for making a living and taking care of themselves in such avocations as they perforce are to follow.

I am not disposed to state that it is better to educate the children entirely on the reservation, as any bright child who displays a desire to learn should be given a better opportunity than such as can be obtained here, unless the facilities for education are increased, but so far as the agency is concerned few of the better class of children have been sent to schools in the East. Those sent were mostly half-breeds—Mexican captives or slaves—and this has probably occasioned greater mortality among the children thus sent, which has created a prejudice among the Indians against sending their children to distant schools.

Agent Cowart, of Mescalero, says:

I am of the opinion that the practical value of an education obtained at the reservation schools is much greater, facilities being equal, than that received at eastern schools, where the conditions of life and general surroundings are different from what they will ever be here. This is especially true as regards agriculture. * * *

Agent David, Osage, says:

Viewing carefully the subject, I am of the opinion that it is better to educate the children on the reservation, holding in view in all their training the thought of allotment.

Agent Grover, Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, says:

It is my opinion that a youth, unless he wishes to learn a trade, will derive as much benefit in the same time from the reservation boarding-school as from any of the industrial schools abroad. For some years, perhaps, after their return young men are liable to relapse and be disorderly, but after that I think their education reasserts itself and vindicates its worth.

Agent Williams, of Pueblo agency, says:

I am of the opinion that the Indians should be educated in the Territory. Boarding-schools, I think, are the most efficient. When the children are sent East, all association between parent and children is cut off, and the affections are more or less estranged. The influence of the child upon the parent is lost, while if educated at home the daily contact with the child, or at least an occasional contact, is beneficial to the other Indians. The boy sent to the eastern school returns to the pueblo with good clothes and his ideas far above the ordinary Indian and the humdrum life of the pueblo, and without work at his trade soon loses his self-respect and goes back to the blanket. The girl comes back with gay attire and feeling herself better than others, wears out her good clothes, and is frequently the victim of bad men. I am clearly of the opinion that if educated at the pueblos the influence would be for all time good, and the constant association with the teachers and taught would be beneficial upon all. This is all lost when the pupil remains from home four or five years. On his or her return he or she is a stranger and not a member of the family.

Agent Summers, Quapaw, says:

In regard to the sixth question, I am of the opinion, from all I can learn, that children who have been sent East to school return to the agency with an idea that they are better than their fellows, and that farming is too degrading an occupation for them. They aspire to become teachers or superintendents of the agency schools, whereas brought up in our schools they are imbued with the idea that farming will be their life's work, and I think they get more training in that department than in the eastern schools. This gradually but surely brings them up to the point where they each want a home of their own, or, in other words, "land in severalty."

Agent Hill, of Santee, says:

If children were to be educated wholly either on the reservation schools or at eastern schools I should recommend the reservation in preference; but it cannot be said that the eastern schools have not been a great benefit to Indian children. Children

educated on reservation boarding-schools may not make quite as rapid progress in giving up the Indian habits and customs as those educated where they are wholly removed from Indian association, but the progress is more substantial and less liable to retrograde. I do not know why the amount paid for transporting pupils to eastern schools could not and should not be saved for educating that many more pupils on or near the reservation where they can be educated more in keeping with the sphere of life the majority will have to lead when they start life for themselves on land in severalty. I believe the tendency of the eastern school is to educate on too elevated a sphere for the practical life the majority of the pupils will have to lead when returned. * * *

Agent Neal, of Sac and Fox, says:

Reservation schools, if education were compulsory, would be better, for by educating the young at home the old would be, in a great measure, civilized. But as it is now the schools have to be kept up by persuasion, of which it takes large quantities. The Indians generally are exceedingly fond of their children and are continually wanting to take them out to their camps for a few days, and as it would not be policy to refuse them outright I have permitted them to do so entirely too often for the good of the children. It is also very nearly impossible to keep boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age in the reservation schools, for they are very easily persuaded by their non-progressive friends to return to camp life where they have nothing to do but eat, gamble, or sleep, or break the monotony of existence by an occasional hunt.

Agent Byrnes, of Uintah, says:

In my judgment, it is far better to educate children on the reservation, where they will take land in severalty, than to send them to eastern schools. A savage tamed in his own home, taught at his own home school, trained at his own home to do honest work is an example to his tribe which will induce others to follow.

Agent Sheehan, of White Earth, says:

I cannot see any difference in their capacity in school learning and adaptation to any kind of work between the students of the reservation and those of Lincoln Institute; the latter speak the English language more readily. It is my opinion, for many and various reasons, that the Indian children residing on the White Earth agency should be educated on the agency or at least within the limits of the State of Minnesota. The health of the children is much better if educated at the agency or in the State, on account of being acclimated to this cold climate. Here they will have to live where they will soon have to take land in severalty, and learn such agricultural pursuits as are carried on in the West. I am fully convinced that the removal to the eastern schools is a detriment to their healthy development. The pupils educated at the White Earth agency at the St. John's Industrial College, near Saint Cloud, Minn., and at the Industrial School near Fairbault, show a superior training, being industrious, polite, willing to work, and obedient. They show splendid book learning and are generally healthy. Many of these Indians, educated in these schools, are now occupying the pulpit as deacons in several of the churches of this agency. They are honorably engaged in civilization, teaching and training the uncivilized young men and children of their own tribe.

Agent Kinney, Yankton, says:

I am free to say that it is far better to educate Indian children at a reservation industrial boarding-school than to send them to the eastern schools. The only exception that I will make is where boys are to be educated for the ministry or some one of the learned professions. In a sanitary point of view, no Indian child, in my opinion, should be taken from this climate and altitude and placed in school, in a climate and altitude where the change is so great as that which they encounter at schools located at or near the sea-shore.

The one great and important industry which should be taught to all Indian boys is agriculture, and this can be more efficiently taught on the reservation, where they are expected to live and work out the problem of life, than at any eastern school. The climate, the soil, and the manner of farming as well as the machinery for farming, are entirely different on the reservations, especially in a prairie country as this is, from what they are at any of the eastern schools. Many white men who have followed farming in the Eastern States all their lives, on removing to a western prairie country find themselves surrounded by an entirely new state of things, and it takes them years to learn the art of farming successfully. If this be true, with how much more force does it appear when applied to an Indian boy, who has been taught the art of farming as carried on at an eastern school. Agriculture should be intelligently taught at all reservation schools, and the boys should be made to understand that they must depend upon this industry for the support of themselves and their families by taking and cultivating land on the reservation where they were born. Only in this way can they retain their identity with the soil of their fathers, an identity which they lose when educated in the East.

Agent McLaughlin says :

The large majority of the Indian children should be educated on the reservation, but I would recommend sending a few every year to the eastern training-schools, selecting the brighter pupils, who should be volunteers, as it affords an opportunity to see for themselves many things impossible to be seen on the reservation, such as the uniform home comforts of civilized life, the prosperity by perseverance and economy of the white race, together with the industry and happiness of all classes, and I would prepare such pupils to be teachers upon their return, while a few of those showing suitable talents might safely pursue the study of medicine, but as for farmers and mechanics, those branches can best be learned on the reservation, as different sections of the country require different modes of cultivation, while our agency apprentices invariably excel the returned pupils, be they carpenters, blacksmiths, or other tradesmen.

The children in the eastern schools being entirely removed from the outside retarding influences of their parents and relatives, such as can not be avoided in the reservation schools, their advancement, as a matter of course, is therefore much more rapid, but upon their return the difference between the child and parent is so great that it is impossible to bring the parent up to the standard of the newly returned pupil, and the chances are largely in favor of the child returning to the level of the parent in a very short time. This has always received my closest attention, to bolster and encourage the returned pupils, upon whom so much money has been expended, who if allowed to fall back to the original level would not only be money and labor lost, but those opposed to Indian education and advancement would use it as additional evidence, while a certain class who believe that nothing can be made of the Indian race would be ever ready to say, "Didn't I tell you so?" For these reasons the returning pupils have always caused me more anxiety and watchfulness than ten times the number from the reservation schools, whose advancement, though not so rapid, is beneficial and lasting, as the parents are benefited in proportion as the children advance, coming as they do in frequent contact with each other by the parents visiting the schools and the pupils visiting the parents at their homes from time to time.

The facts stated, together with the expressions of opinion by a class of men whose opportunity for observation enables them to intelligently consider the subject, seem to suggest that the rudiments, at least, should be taught Indian children at or near their homes, and that the course of instruction at the eastern schools be adapted to the wants of pupils who have shown in the reservation schools special aptitude. The

eastern schools may render valuable service by receiving those who have shown at the reservation schools the intellectual capacity necessary to become successful teachers, or who have ability and desire to prepare themselves for the learned professions, or who show a disposition to learn some of the mechanical trades. But whatever the scope and character of the instruction may be in the eastern schools, no pupil should be received in them who will not at the end of their school term, be grown men and women, old enough to engage on their own account in the battle of life and struggle for self-support.

I therefore recommend that hereafter none but graduates of the reservation schools be permitted to attend them, and that such pupils be selected by the Indian Bureau upon certification of good character and scholarship by the superintendent of the reservation schools. Heretofore this plan would not have been feasible, but now a sufficient number could easily be secured from those who annually finish the course pursued in the reservation schools. If it were understood that this further privilege would be conferred upon those having the best record in scholarship and deportment, it would undoubtedly enable the teachers in the reservation schools to arouse a greater interest among their pupils, and instead of meeting difficulty in securing pupils for the eastern schools, it is believed that more would desire to go than could be accommodated, thus making it possible to select the most talented and deserving.

In my opinion the high rate of mortality and the large number of relapses to the customs of barbarism are due not so much to diseases contracted, or to any want of proper instruction, but to the fact that a large proportion of the pupils returned are under eighteen years of age and lack the ability to earn a livelihood. They do what the majority of children would do under like circumstances—live with their parents, adopting the dress and habits of their people, not, I believe, because of any inherent love for the tepee or blanket, but because they can find no other shelter than the tepee and no other clothing than the blanket. It is not surprising that the Indian youth feels keenly the cruelty of the Government in taking him from his surroundings, with which he was probably content, and after giving him a taste of the comforts of civilization, then relegates him back to life in an Indian camp.

That a large proportion of the children die soon after their return might be expected. The change from the comfortable quarters and ample fare of the school to the conditions of camp life are so great that it would be surprising if the health of a large number was not undermined.

MISSION AGENCY.

I visited this agency in the month of February, but owing to the impassable condition of the roads I was unable to visit all of the schools. No boarding-schools have been established, but the day schools, twelve in number, have done much for the improvement of the Indians. They

do not, however, furnish what the Indian child most needs, instruction in industrial pursuits.

At the contract school under direction of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, at San Diego, I found 73 children in attendance. They appeared to be interested in their studies and in the various industries taught in the school. There are still several hundred Indian children in southern California for which no educational provision has been made. Many of them are children of parents who have been ejected from their homes and who are destitute.

The Coahuilas or "Desert Indians," numbering about 700, scattered along the Southern Pacific Railroad for 100 miles or more, are without school privileges. Steps should be immediately taken to rescue them from a life of wandering beggary. An industrial boarding-school should be established on the Protrero reservation, near Banning, on the line of the Southern Pacific, for them and the advanced pupils from the several day schools.

The wrongs perpetrated upon these Indians have become a subject of historical interest. Many of them have been unjustly deprived of comfortable homes, where, if they had been allowed to remain, they would have been able to provide for the education of their children. It is due them that the Government should redress these wrongs as far as possible by making some provision for training their children in the ways of self-support. I know of no better way that this can be accomplished than by the establishment of such a school as has been suggested, and I earnestly recommend that an appropriation for this purpose be requested.

THE NAVAJOES.

This tribe, numbering about 17,000, occupy a reservation lying partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, comprising a territory greater in extent than the combined area of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. They are nomadic in their habits, relying for subsistence mainly upon their herds of sheep and goats. But one school has been established on the reservation, although under the provisions of the treaty made with them in 1868 they were entitled to a school for every thirty children. While peaceable and self-supporting, they still cling to their customs and superstitions. To delay the effort to educate their children will only render the work more difficult and expensive.

The boarding-school is located at the agency, near the southeast corner of the reservation. Having no facilities for instructing the boys in any useful trade, the Indians reluctantly permit their children to attend, claiming that they learn nothing that would be useful to them in after life. For several years they have resisted all efforts to induce them to send their children to schools away from their homes. When visiting the school in January, I explained the advantages that would be afforded them in the way of industrial training at the Albuquerque school, and nine of the larger boys volunteered to go there.

Not only at this, but at all reservation boarding-schools, carpentry at least, should be taught some of the larger boys. At least two other boarding-schools should be established on their reservation—one near the center at Cañon Du Chelly and the other in the northern part in the valley of the San Juan river.

THE PAPAGOES.

A small reservation was set aside for the Papagoes near Tucson, which is occupied by a small portion of the tribe. They number altogether about 7,000, and are scattered over that large extent of country lying between the Southern Pacific Railroad and Mexico, extending from the Colorado river east about 200 miles. They wear civilized dress, cut their hair, and are reputed to be inoffensive, honest, and industrious. They obtain their support by cultivating small patches wherever irrigation is possible, and by raising small herds of stock. Within a few years many of them have been dispossessed of their lands by lawless whites.

I visited the day school on the reservation, supported in part by the Government and in part by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The building occupied for a school-house was rented from one of the Indians, and would not comfortably accommodate more than twenty pupils. The teacher was obliged to turn away many children who wished to attend. I know of no tribe where educational privileges would be likely to produce better results, and I earnestly hope that Congress may be induced to provide the means required to establish one or more industrial boarding schools for their benefit.

To enable the Indian Bureau to provide for the education of even a limited number of their children the general appropriation for schools must either be increased or a special appropriation made.

Their right to the country inhabited by them, although neither set aside by treaty nor Executive order, should be respected as fully as the right of Indians who, by their savage warfare upon surrounding settlers, forced the Government into treaty stipulations by which large tracts of land were set apart for them, the ownership of which is not now disputed. Until recently the Papagoes' right of occupancy has been respected, but they will be gradually driven from their possessions unless provision is made for such an education as will enable them to take advantage of the laws under which they may secure protection.

I trust these deserving Indians, who have never been a source of trouble or expense to the Government, may receive such consideration from Congress as their meritorious conduct deserves.

THE SIOUX.

These people, once so formidable and troublesome, are now well disposed. A large proportion of them have taken up lands and manifest a disposition to abandon their roving habits and establish homes.

They are generally anxious for the education of their children, and if school accommodations were furnished, it is safe to say that twice the number would attend school at once. On the Rosebud reservation there are about 1,700 children, but no boarding school has been established for them, and day schools have been provided for only about one-fourth of their number. As the extension of railroads in northern Nebraska and the friendly disposition of the Indians will probably render the retention of some of the military posts in that section of country unnecessary, I respectfully recommend that the buildings and military reservation known as Fort Niobrara be secured, if possible, for an industrial boarding school for these Indians. The reservation is well suited for an industrial farm; the buildings, with slight changes, would be well adapted for school purposes, and its location is especially desirable.

An industrial boarding school should also be established near the Missouri river, adjacent to the Sioux reservation. The people of Pierre have manifested much interest in the subject, and have donated to the Government a tract of land containing 180 acres, near East Pierre, for this purpose. A large number of Indians have settled in that vicinity, and some provision should be made for the education of their children. The necessity for a school has been long recognized, but the Indian Bureau is powerless in the matter, owing to the limited fund provided for school buildings. A special appropriation for this purpose is earnestly recommended.

THE INDIANS OF NEVADA.

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of providing in some way for the education of the children of these Indians. There are more than 1,500 Indian children in the State, less than one-fourth of whom reside on the reservations at Pyramid lake and Walker river.

The others follow their parents from place to place, and are growing up in ignorance and vice. They will not attend the public schools, which are open to them.

The people of Nevada are anxious to have steps taken that will result in the assimilation of this element in its population. The importance of the subject is set forth in a letter of Hon. C. S. Young, State superintendent of public instruction for Nevada, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Carson City, Nev., April 20, 1885.

Hon. JOHN D. C. ATKINS,

U. S. Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. :

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of a recent date for a statement of the kind of a school required for the Indian youth of Nevada, and the reasons therefor, I have the honor to submit the following :

(1) The present educational facilities of the Indians are too limited. Connected with the Nevada agency, at the schools of the Pyramid Lake reservation, in March last, there were 42 pupils ; at the Walker Lake reservation, 41 pupils ; (estimated)

a total of 123 Indian pupils. From a personal inspection of the industrial and educational departments of the school at Pyramid lake, I am led to believe that these existing Indian schools are efficient. But by reason of insufficient appropriation, a location that is inaccessible to the Indians residing elsewhere, and accommodations inadequate to the demands of our large Indian population, our Indian youth, except the favored few living on the reservations, are without any educational advantages whatever. From the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1884, there are in this State, of the Pah-Ute people, 3,580; of the Pai-Ute people, 600; of the Shoshone people (domesticated and wandering), 4,136. The number of Washoes (estimated) is 500. This makes a total Indian population in this State of 8,816. On the Indian reservations, Pyramid lake, Walker lake, and Duck valley, there permanently remain about 1,200 Indians; hence away from the reservations there are about 7,616 Indians.

(2) Of the youth between 6 and 16 years of age living in this State it is estimated that there are 1,500. If but 123 of these now attend school, there are without school training 1,377. It is partly in the interest of the whole 1,500, but chiefly in the interest of these 1,377, that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the name of the people, has been petitioned for the establishment in Nevada of an Indian day and industrial school.

(3) All of the Indians of this State are wholly or in part domesticated, fully 8,086 of the same wearing citizens' dress.

(4) The Indians of this State have average Indian intelligence, and are susceptible of receiving an education, as evidenced in the schools at Pyramid lake and Duck valley.

(5) Very many of the Indians of this State live in and around the towns, relying upon the white population for food and clothes. Naturally, however, they are industrious. Some of them that on the reservation or elsewhere have been taught to labor with their hands, are among our very best laborers, in some cases and by some of our ranchers being preferred to white laborers. At some seasons of the year their services each demand \$2 per day. If the Indian youth of this State should receive the right kind of mental and manual training, I believe as servants they would become of greater value to our civilization than at present are the Mongolians or any other similar class of foreign laborers.

(6) At least 1,275 (and probably a much larger number) can speak English, and yet from the official report of your office for 1884 it is estimated that there are but .007 per cent. of these Indians who can read.

(7) Although at different times the effort has been made to induce our Indians to leave Nevada to attend in other States industrial schools, all such efforts have failed, and to my knowledge never has an Indian child of this State been benefited by the large sums of money annually appropriated by the National Government for such training as the youth of other Indian races receive at Carlisle, Hampton, Genoa, Lawrence, Forest Grove, Santa Fé, Albuquerque, and other similar schools.

(8) Our Indians are all peaceable, and in all of their history, either by wars or expeditions for plunder, they have cost the Government comparatively nothing. Because of these amicable relations between these Indians and the whites it seems grossest injustice that either financially or educationally other troublesome and warring Indian races should be provided for at the expense of these peaceable and domesticated Indians.

(9) Of the Pah-Utes, Pai-Utes, and Washoes, comprising a population of 4,680, it is estimated that 70 per cent. of their subsistence comes from labor in civilized pursuits. Of the two former (the Pah-Utes and Pai-Utes) but 20 per cent. of their subsistence comes from hunting and fishing. Less than 10 per cent. of the subsistence of all the Indians in Nevada comes from issue of Government rations. Of the Washoes but 25 per cent. (estimated) of the subsistence comes from hunting and fishing, and nothing from issue of Government rations.

(10) For the Washoes, a tribe of Indians located chiefly in Carson valley, the National Government does not provide either a reservation or a school; does not expend one dollar per annum in care of them for their civilization. There is apparent no reason why these friendly Indians should be entirely neglected by the nation in the distribution of favors. They could be taught the principles underlying our civilization; but as it is, without lands, without farming implements or the means to secure them, without any kind of an education, without any encouragement whatever, these Washoes are public beneficiaries, parasites on the granaries of the farmers and the pantries of the townspeople.

(11) The Pah-Utes especially are virtuous, regarding as sacred the family relations. Of the 468 of this people now on the Pyramid Lake reservation, in evidence of this, there is not a half-breed child.

(12) On all railway cars in this State the Indians ride free, and within the State lines there are many available educational points where might be located a school that would be accessible by railway to all Nevada Indians.

(13) There are for sale at reasonable rates excellent farms on the Carson, Humboldt, and Truckee rivers, with inexpensive water-power to run the machinery necessary in a well-conducted industrial school.

(14) In comparison with the population of some of the other States where Indian youths, either directly or indirectly, from various sources, receive educational aid, the following from the report of your office for 1884 is submitted:

In Nevada the Indian population (exclusive of the 500 Washoes) is 8,316; in Washington Territory, 7,838; in Oregon, 4,955; in Idaho Territory, 4,276; in Nebraska, 3,602; in Wyoming Territory, 3,157; in Utah Territory, 2,697; in Colorado, 991; in Kansas, 976. In addition to the Governmental aid to education, in many of the other States and Territories, through missionaries for this purpose, there are distributed annually many thousands of dollars, but to Nevada Indians for educational purposes no money ever comes from any source except through your Department to the schools already established—one on each of these reservations.

(15) The National Government expends in Nevada nothing for river and harbor improvements, nothing for a thousand and one internal improvements made in the other States; and, in view of this fact, this request now made of the Department of the Interior for a small sum of money with which to lay the foundation for an Indian school seems just and reasonable.

Without further enumerating the reasons for an Indian school in Nevada, and without recapitulating the reasons already given, would say that the amount asked for is \$10,000 with which to erect a boarding day and industrial school, to be open for admission to all the Indian youths of Nevada, and a further sum of \$175 per annum for each child in attendance, said sum to be used in defraying the expenses of such school.

The resolution and memorial which last March passed unanimously in our legislature, and which urged our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable efforts to secure the establishment in Nevada of such a school as is here referred to, is but an expression of the universal sentiment of the people of this State.

In the interest of good government, in the interest of a race deserving consideration, and in the interest of humanity, as a representative of the people, and especially of their educational interests, I earnestly ask your early and favorable consideration of the petition unanimously urged by the people for the establishment in Nevada of an indian day and industrial school similar to those now in successful operation in many of the other States and Territories.

C. S. YOUNG,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

INDIANS OF ALASKA.

Congress has for several years past appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the support and education of "Indian pupils" in Alaska. The sum of \$25,000 has also been appropriated "for the education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska without reference to race." The former appropriation has been expended under the Indian Bureau, while the latter is subject to control of the Bureau of Education.

In arranging for the expenditure of the appropriation the Indian Bureau entered into contract with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for the support and education of 75 pupils at Sitka, and with Mrs. S. H. Young for the education of 25 pupils at Fort Wrangel. A contract was also made with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the establishment of day schools at Sitka and Juneau. The average attendance at the Sitka Boarding School was 74 and at Fort Wrangel 25. The other schools were not opened, leaving a part of the appropriation, amounting to over \$3,000, unexpended.

No representative of the Indian Bureau has ever visited Alaska, and its knowledge of the condition of the schools is limited to the reports made by the parties in charge. In my opinion better results would be secured by consolidating the appropriations, or at least providing for their expenditure under the direction of one bureau. It would then be possible to arrange for local supervision, without which it can hardly be expected that the best results attainable will be secured.

I see no reason for making special provision for the education of Indian children, as such, in Alaska. Let a system be established that will include all children without regard to race. Separate schools can be established where necessary. The distance and limited means of communication render the work of organization difficult, and the maintenance of independent systems not only involves unnecessary expense but seems under the circumstances unwise.

Wm. A. Kelly, superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Sitka, conducted under contract with the Indian Bureau, in a recent report says:

Quiet, steady progress has characterized our school work this year. The number of pupils seeking admission has increased until more than a hundred names are upon the roll. You know the contract calls for seventy-five only. We have not exerted ourselves to gather children from the different tribes, but rather await their coming. We have children from eight different tribes.

Slowly some of the Indians are beginning to feel that it is a privilege to be permitted to place their children in school for gratuitous care and instruction. Still there are many benighted parents who think they ought to be paid for giving their children a chance to be taught the white man's way of living and learning.

Their crude ideas are so vague that they think they are doing us a great favor and placing us under lasting obligations by giving us a child to support and educate.

A compulsory school law is the only salvation for thousands of helpless heathen children in Alaska, who, in their primitive state, are as the beasts of the forest. Con-

gress can easily open the way for their ransom and amelioration. * * * The natives of Alaska are not Indians in the habitual sense of the word. While they live in tribes, and have chiefs, Indian customs and laws, yet they receive no Government rations, have no reservations and can not be considered wards of the Government. They are and always have been self-sustaining. However, they greatly need the fostering care of the Government, the maintenance of schools, free and industrial. Industrial school and kindred industries are not only essential and important auxiliaries to their speedy civilization, but the most potent factors in lifting them from the depths of degradation, transforming their manner of life, and giving them the power to earn a livelihood, to live by the fruits of their industry, and soon enjoy the blessings of American citizenship. * * *

We find the Indian pupils earnest and sedulous in their desire to learn to speak and write English, and they are persistently eager to learn trades and helpful industries.

Hon. A. P. Swineford, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior (1885), says:

The native Alaskans, as a rule, are industrious and provident, living in permanent and substantial homes, and all are self-sustaining. These people, it should be understood, are not Indians. Their appearance, habits, language, complexion, and even their anatomy, mark them as a race wholly different and distinct from the Indian tribes inhabiting other portions of the United States. They are far superior intellectually, if not in physical development, to the Indian of the plains; are industrious, more or less skillful workers in woods and metals, and that they are shrewd, sharp traders, all who have had dealings with them will, I think, be willing to testify. They yield readily to civilizing influences, and can, with much less care than has been bestowed upon native tribes elsewhere, be educated up to the standard of good and intelligent citizenship. Just in proportion to their educational progress they should have the rights and privileges conferred and the duties and penalties of full citizenship imposed upon them. (See Appendix, Paper F.)

As long ago as March 14, 1872, the Hon. F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in an official communication to the Secretary of the Interior concerning these people, says:

For myself, I have never believed that the natives of Alaska were Indians within the meaning of the Constitution any more than are Esquimaux or Kanakas, and I am disposed to avoid entirely the use of the word "Indian" as applied to them. The balance of probabilities seems to me to incline toward an Asiatic origin, at least so far as the inhabitants of the coast and the islands are concerned. The inference from their geographical position, strong as it may be, is hardly so strong as the inference from their singular mimetic gifts and the high degree of mechanical dexterity which they are capable of attaining. These are qualities characteristic of the Oriental, and they are precisely the qualities in which the North American Indian is most deficient. But without attempting to establish their connection with the Chinese or Japanese, or to trace their descent from the lost tribes, it is sufficient for the purpose of this report if it be shown that the Department is not concluded by any irresistible sequence to treat the natives of Alaska as Indians, within the intention of the law organizing the Indian office.

There are probably upwards of seven thousand children of school age in Alaska, more than nine-tenths of whom are children of the native population.

Provision for their education ought not to be longer delayed. As there is no territorial legislature nothing can be done except through Congressional action. I trust the subject will receive the consideration its importance demands.

INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

Indians in New York occupy seven reservations, as follows: Alleghany and Cattaraugus, Oneida and Madison, Onondaga, Saint Regis, Shinnecock and Poospatuck, and Tonawanda and Tuscarora.

There are 1,711 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. Thirty-one teachers were employed during last year. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 1,061, and the average daily attendance was 493.

The schools were maintained at an expense to the State of New York of \$9,122.33. Applications were made on behalf of several tribes for permission to send children to Carlisle school and Lincoln institution. As no special appropriation was made for this purpose, it was not deemed advisable to use any portion of the general appropriation for the education of Indian children, who are already provided by the State with day schools. I believe, however, that if a number of the brightest pupils of each tribe were sent to an industrial boarding-school, it would not only be of great benefit to the pupils, but would promote the advancement of the tribes as well.

I therefore suggest that Congress be requested to provide for the education of 100 Indian children, to be selected from the several tribes living in the State of New York.

Hon. A. S. Draper, State superintendent of public instruction, in his last annual report, says:

The qualities which civilization has admired in the primitive Indian are not found in such of his descendants as are committed to our care. Supple sinews and athletic vigor they know nothing of. Our reservations very generally embrace lands as fertile as any in the State, and yet these people lack the energy to gain a respectable subsistence. As would be the case among any other people under like conditions, they are very commonly devoid of moral sensibilities. There is no law upon the reservations and they are subject to no authority. Eking out a miserable existence, they live only in the past, continually rehearsing the traditions of their tribes, and longing for a return to original conditions. The only ambition which is discernible among them is one to perpetuate their national or tribal identity, and they reason that schools and churches are destroying even this. There are, of course, some exceptions. Some embrace civilization and show signs of thrift, moral character, and general progressiveness. But observation and information received satisfy me that they are a very inconsiderable part of the whole number.

Under such circumstances, the problem of Indian education is a hard one. It is difficult to secure teachers of character who are adapted to this work and willing to live among such surroundings. It is said, and probably with truth, that bad teachers have been employed at times. Such children as can be brought into the schools come without regularity or punctuality. The terms of school and hours of daily sessions have frequently been irregular. In short, these schools have encountered all the obstacles which would be expected to come of the character and circumstances of the people among whom they are located, and which would naturally beset schools carried on somewhat outside of the organized school system.

The most positive directions have been given to superintendents upon the reservations to employ none but teachers of capacity and character, and to dismiss any who were lacking in either, as well as to observe regular terms and full and regular

hours of daily sessions and to leave nothing undone to promote the efficiency and good discipline of the schools.

But the most that can be done will not avail much. The whole arrangement is, in my judgment, wrong. If not wrong originally it has lived longer than it ought. The system of reservations should be abandoned. The lands should be divided among the Indians and conveyed to them, to be inalienable for a period of twenty or twenty-five years.

They should be made citizens and given the privileges and charged with the obligations and responsibilities which go with citizenship.

THE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, known as the civilized tribes, located in the eastern part of the Indian Territory, own about 20,000,000 acres of land to which they have title in fee-simple from the United States. Each nation has an organized system of government, modeled upon that of the States, with legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

The Indian population, including mixed bloods, adopted citizens, and freedmen, is about 64,000, distributed as follows:

Cherokees	23,000
Choctaws.....	18,000
Chickasaws.....	6,000
Creeks.....	14,000
Seminole.....	3,000

There is, in addition to the above, in the Territory occupied by them, about 34,000 other persons, consisting of farmers, laborers, traders, claimants to citizenship, and others.

Each nation has established a common-school system, in which the books used, as well as the instruction, are required to be in the English language exclusively.

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

The Cherokee Nation maintains two boarding schools and one orphan asylum, the combined capacity of which is 550 pupils. There are also 100 day schools, capable of accommodating 5,000 pupils. The whole number of children attending the common schools was 4,200, and the average attendance was 2,600. The schools cost about \$80,000 per annum.

CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

The Choctaw Nation maintains four boarding schools, with accommodations for 300 pupils, at a cost of \$21,000 for the last year. Twenty-six pupils were also sent at public expense to schools in States, at a cost of \$7,125. Sixty Indian schools and 23 schools for freed men were also supported, at which the average attendance was 1,812. The value of school improvements is estimated to be \$200,000.

CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

The Chickasaws have four boarding schools, with accommodations for 310 pupils. Fourteen day schools are also maintained, and a number of pupils are sent at public expense to colleges in States.

CREEK SCHOOLS.

The Creeks maintain 5 boarding schools, having accommodations for 410 pupils, costing \$25,200. Twenty-one Indian and seven colored day schools are also supported, at a cost of \$11,600. Twenty-one pupils are sent to schools in States, at an expense to the nation of \$6,500.

SEMINOLE SCHOOLS.

The Seminole Nation supports two boarding schools accommodating 75 pupils, and costing \$6,300; and four day schools are also maintained.

In each nation a number of schools under control of religious denominations are established, and are reported to be in a flourishing condition. For special report on education among the civilized tribes, see Exhibit No. 6, page 122.

A COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

The statistical tables accompanying this report show a rapid increase during the past five years in the number of schools and in the attendance. The system has been extended until some of the children of nearly every tribe are in school. It has now reached proportions that require careful supervision if results commensurate with the cost are to be attained. The pupils must be taught not only the rudiments of an English education, but they must also be taught the necessity and dignity of manual labor. The girls should learn to do the various kinds of household work and the boys should receive such industrial training as will enable them to earn their living on the farm or in the shop. The work is more complicated and difficult than that which is done in the ordinary school for white children, for the reason that the Indian pupils must get all the knowledge that will be of use to them in the school, while the most important part of the training of the children of civilized parents is received at their homes. During the past year eight hundred and ten persons were employed in the Government schools. In the various schools partially supported by the Government under contract with various missionary organizations and subject to the supervision of the Indian Bureau nearly as many more were employed.

These schools are located in twenty-five different States and Territories. To direct and control their operations has become the most important and difficult work of the Indian Bureau. The results already achieved have shown the wisdom of the effort to civilize the Indians by providing for the education of their children. The system should, at the earliest possible moment, be extended so as to embrace all the children of school age. This will involve increased expenditures. I believe it would be wise to expend a few thousand dollars in an effort to determine how these large sums may be used to the greatest advantage. How shall the schools be conducted so that the best results may be secured? What branches shall be taught in them? What place

in the system shall industrial training be given? Is it better to educate these children on the reservations among their own people or should they be taken from their homes, to be educated in the centers of civilization? Shall compulsory education be enforced? Is the present method of directing the work of the schools the best that can be devised? These are important questions; the answers will materially affect the schools now established as well as those that may hereafter be organized. I believe that \$10,000 expended in securing an examination of the whole subject by a competent commission would be money wisely invested. Indian education is yet in its infancy. An elaborate system is in process of formation. The enactment of laws enlarging the responsibilities of the Indians and looking to their citizenship, makes it important that a well considered and thoroughly organized system be devised for carrying on a work that will necessarily involve the employment of a large number of persons, and the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and will in its operation, determine in a large measure, the future of the Indian race.

CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS.

Many people have come to regard all money expended in the support of schools for the Indians as a gratuity, when in fact they have never received a tithe of the amount justly due them under treaty stipulations. We have taken from them their rivers, plains, valleys, and mountains, from which they easily obtained supplies suited to their simple wants. Their right of ownership was not voluntarily relinquished. They have resisted by every means at their command the changes which have placed them in a position where they can no longer obtain their living after the manner pursued by them and their forefathers. Having made it impossible for them to obtain a living by pursuits in which they by long training had become wonderfully expert, we are bound by every sentiment of humanity and justice to teach them how to obtain a livelihood under the new conditions by which we have surrounded them.

Their claims upon the American people were clearly set forth in the annual report for the year 1872 of Hon. F. A. Walker, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as follows:

The people of the United States can never without dishonor refuse to respect these two considerations:

(1) That this continent was originally owned and occupied by the Indians, who have on this account a claim somewhat larger than the privilege of 160 acres of land, and "find himself" in tools and stock, which is granted as a matter of course to any newly arrived foreigner who declares his intention to become a citizen; that something in the nature of an endowment, either capitalized or in the form of annual expenditures for a series of years for the benefit of the Indians, though at the discretion of the Government as to specified objects, should be provided for every tribe or band which is deprived of its roaming privilege and confined to a diminished reservation; such an endowment being not in the nature of a gratuity, but in common honesty the right of the Indian on account of his original interest in the soil.

(2) That inasmuch as the progress of our industrial enterprise has cut these people off from modes of livelihood entirely sufficient for their wants, and for which they were qualified, in a degree which has been the wonder of more civilized races, by inherited aptitudes and by long pursuit, and has left them utterly without resource, they have a claim on this account again to temporary support and to such assistance as may be necessary to place them in a position to obtain a livelihood by means which shall be compatible with civilization.

Had the settlement of the United States not been extended beyond the frontier of 1867, all the Indians of the continent would to the end of time have found upon the plains an inexhaustible supply of food and clothing. Were the westward course of population to be stayed at the barriers of to-day, notwithstanding the tremendous inroads made upon their hunting grounds since 1867, the Indian would still have hope of life. But another such five years will see the Indians of Dakota and Montana as poor as the Indians of Nevada and southern California—that is, reduced to an habitual condition of suffering for want of food. The freedom of expansion which is working these results is to us of incalculable value.

To the Indian it is of incalculable cost. Every year's advance of our frontier takes in a territory as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe. We are richer by hundreds of millions. The Indian is poorer by a large part of the little he has. This growth is bringing imperial greatness to the nation. To the Indian it brings wretchedness, destitution, beggary. Surely there is obligation found in considerations like these, requiring us in some way, and in the best way, to make good to these original owners of the soil the loss by which we so greatly gain. Can any principle of national morality be clearer than that, when the expansion and development of a civilized race involve the rapid destruction of the only means of subsistence possessed by the members of a less fortunate race, the higher is bound as of simple right to provide for the lower some substitute for the means which it has destroyed?

The substitute is of course best realized, not by systematic gratuities of food and clothing continued beyond a present emergency, but by directing these people to new pursuits which shall be consistent with the progress of civilization upon the continent; helping them over the first rough places on "the white man's road," and meanwhile supplying such subsistence as is absolutely necessary during the period of initiation and experiment.

Unused to manual labor and physically disqualified for it by the habits of the chase, unprovided with tools and implements, without forethought and without self-control, singularly susceptible to evil influences, with strong animal appetites and no intellectual tastes or aspirations to hold those appetites in check, it would be to assume more than would be taken for granted of any white race under the same conditions to expect that the wild Indian will become industrious and frugal except through a severe course of industrial instruction and exercise under restraint.

The enactment of the law providing for land in severalty and citizenship marks a crisis in Indian affairs. The Indian when clothed with citizenship will be no longer the ward of the nation. When this right has been conferred he becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts in the State or Territory within which he resides. He must rely upon his own resources to secure protection. He can no longer look to the Indian agent for assistance, nor will he be subject to his control. The Government will no longer be bound to do more for him than it assumes to do for every other citizen.

Those who are familiar with the present condition of the adult Indians will, I believe, recognize the fact that the larger number have not reached that stage in the road to civilization which will enable them to intelligently perform the duties and meet responsibilities that follow

citizenship. In their ignorance of our language, methods, and customs, left to their own resources, they are likely to become the prey of unscrupulous men. Experience has shown that there can be little hope that the uneducated adult Indian will ever be able to comprehend or intelligently perform the duties incident to citizenship. Shall we allow another generation to follow in their footsteps?

More than twenty thousand of their children now of school age are without school privileges. They are growing up without knowledge of our language and consequently with an imperfect conception of our institutions, learning the vices rather than the virtues of our civilization. Our self interest, as well as the higher sentiments of justice and humanity, demand that the subject be considered in the light of its great importance.

I have the honor to be yours very respectfully,

JOHN B. RILEY,

Superintendent of Indian Schools.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

EXHIBITS
ACCOMPANYING THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

EXHIBIT No. 1.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

1. Government boarding schools under control of bonded superintendents.
2. Government boarding schools under control of Indian agents.
3. Government day schools under control of Indian agents.
4. Contract boarding schools.
5. Contract day schools.
6. Mission schools supported by religious societies.

EXHIBIT No. 2.—CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

1. Appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.
2. Appropriations under treaty; interest and other funds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.
3. Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.
4. Statement of special appropriation for school buildings.
5. Statement showing amount expended for school buildings.
6. Summary showing condition of general appropriations for erection and repairs of school buildings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.

EXHIBIT No. 3.—STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIANS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHICH NO SCHOOL FACILITIES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.

EXHIBIT No. 4.—SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

1. Boarding schools controlled by superintendents.
2. Boarding schools controlled by Indian agents.
3. Day schools controlled by Indian agents.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—BONDED SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. Names and post-office addresses.
2. Written reports.

EXHIBIT No. 6.—INDIAN AGENTS.

1. Names and post-office addresses.
2. Written reports.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Table No. 1.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE BOARDING-SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF BONDED SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name of school.	Location.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Months in session.	Number of employees.	Cost.
Albuquerque.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	175	168	138	6	18	\$12,075.00
Carlisle.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	600	617	547	12	46	80,949.28
Chilocco.....	Chilocco, Ind. T.....	200	219	166	12	28	26,687.96
Fort Hall.....	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	100	69	53	10	7	*9,275.00
Fort Stevenson.....	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....	175	86	67	10	17	17,487.47
Fort Yuma.....	Yuma City, Ariz.....	150	95	63	10	17	*11,250.00
Genoa.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	150	204	171	12	21	29,147.06
Grand Junction.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	65	35	15	8	8	*6,500.00
Haskell Institute ..	Lawrence, Kans.....	350	339	273	12	37	57,327.74
Pawnee.....	Pawnee Agency, Ind. T.....	75	113	75	10	12	*11,250.00
Salem.....	Salem, Oreg.....	200	205	185	12	18	35,747.71
Total.....	.....	2,240	2,150	1,753	.....	229	297,697.22

* Estimated.

Table No. 2.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT-BOARDING SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF INDIAN AGENTS.

Location.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Months in session.	Number of employees.	Cost.
ARIZONA.						
Colorado River agency:						
Agency.....	50	69	58	10	6	\$6,669.51
San Carlos agency:						
Agency.....	50	50	46	6	6	4,907.05
Pima agency:						
Agency.....	125	163	118	10	9	9,042.14
DAKOTA.						
Cheyenne River agency:						
Boys.....	70	63	58	10	7	7,977.49
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agency:						
Crow Creek agency.....	80	71	54	10	9	6,957.63
Lower Brulé agency.....	40	35	28	10	6	5,084.64
Devil's Lake agency:						
Boys' Industrial.....	80	33	28	10	6	5,191.40
Pine Ridge agency:						
Agency.....	225	168	142	10	14	11,632.21
Sisseton agency:						
Sisseton Industrial.....	150	141	91	10	15	*15,925.00
Standing Rock agency:						
Agency Industrial.....	100	133	117	12	9	11,153.53
Agricultural.....	60	83	66	12	7	7,452.70
Yankton agency:						
Agency.....	75	100	80	10	12	10,001.15
IDAHO.						
Lemhi agency:						
Agency.....	20	92	25	10	3	3,854.98
Nez Percé agency:						
Lapwai.....	70	125	61	10	8	9,644.03

* Estimated.

Table No. 2.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Months in session.	Number of employees.	Cost.
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency:						
Arapaho	100	96	74	10	13	\$9,448.74
Cheyenne	100	118	97	10	14	11,761.94
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agency:						
Kiowa and Comanche	125	125	84	10	12	10,901.76
Wichita	100	111	81	10	13	10,221.71
Osage and Kaw agency:						
Kaw	70	66	51	10	11	*8,568.00
Osage	150	148	103	10	17	*16,480.00
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agency:						
Ponca	85	95	78	10	10	8,460.64
Otoe	50	65	53	10	6	4,861.41
Quapaw agency:						
Quapaw	50	60	41	10	7	4,043.03
Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandotte	100	95	81	10	9	5,671.36
Sac and Fox agency:						
Absentee, Shawnee	80	96	68	10	9	6,399.31
Sac and Fox	50	57	34	10	7	4,339.28
KANSAS.						
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency:						
Kickapoo	30	42	25	10	5	3,868.31
Pottawatomie	30	47	30	10	6	4,355.75
Sac and Fox, and Iowa	50	51	30	10	6	3,868.47
MINNESOTA.						
White Earth agency:						
Agency	90	107	62	10	9	6,870.37
Leech Lake	60	55	39	10	6	2,737.42
Red Lake	50	77	49	10	7	3,929.54
MONTANA.						
Blackfeet agency:						
Agency	20	35	21	10	5	*4,200.00
Crow agency:						
Agency	60	53	47	10	7	6,881.91
Fort Peck agency:						
Poplar Creek	150	202	133	10	11	13,994.89
NEBRASKA.						
Omaha and Winnebago agency:						
Omaha	60	98	62	10	8	6,496.80
Winnebago	80	65	30	10	8	5,608.50
Santee and Flandreau agency:						
Agency	75	90	78	10	10	*11,700.00
NEVADA.						
Nevada agency:						
Pyramid Lake	75	92	57	10	7	8,012.16
NEW MEXICO.						
Mescalero agency:						
Agency	35	50	34	10	5	5,056.12
Navajo agency:						
Agency	50	49	43	10	7	7,831.33
OREGON.						
Grande Ronde agency:						
Agency	70	62	55	10	4	5,714.74
Klamath agency:						
Agency	90	95	85	10	6	9,519.54
Yainax	60	83	70	10	5	8,091.77

* Estimated.

Table No. 2.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Months in session.	Number of employees.	Cost.
OREGON—continued.						
Siletz agency:						
Agency.....	80	73	67	10	7	\$6,576.64
Umatilla agency:						
Agency.....	75	83	59	10	8	9,380.69
Warm Springs agency:						
Agency.....	60	69	56	10	5	5,803.58
Sin-e-ma-sho.....	30	38	29	10	5	5,274.79
UTAH.						
Uintah and Ouray agency:						
Agency.....	35	33	15	10	3	*3,375.00
WASHINGTON.						
Neah Bay agency:						
Agency.....	50	59	46	10	8	5,587.96
Nisqually and Skokomish agency:						
Chelallis.....	50	49	42	10	10	4,535.98
Puyallup.....	80	87	82	10	13	8,698.28
Skokomish.....	40	50	42	10	11	4,865.59
Quinalt agency:						
Agency.....	30	23	21	10	3	2,754.81
Yakima agency:						
Agency.....	140	124	99	10	9	6,811.93
WISCONSIN.						
Green Bay agency:						
Menomonee.....	100	110	81	10	11	8,417.02
WYOMING.						
Shoshone agency:						
Wind River.....	80	122	81	10	12	14,665.40
Total.....	4,240	4,731	3,487	.....	472	422,135.93

*Estimated.

Table No. 3.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF INDIAN AGENTS.

Location.	Distance from agency, miles.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Months in session.	Number of employees.	Cost.
ARIZONA.							
Pima agency: Papago.....	75 S. E.	30	50	25	10	1	\$900.00
CALIFORNIA.							
Hoopa Valley agency: Hoopa Valley		50	53	28	7	2	1,285.86
Mission agency:							
Agua Caliente No. 1.....	56 S. E.	59	28	21	10	1	720.00
Agua Caliente No. 2.....	85 S. E.	30	14	7	9	1	578.00
Coahuila	75 S. E.	40	33	22	10	1	720.00
La Jolla.....	85 S. E.	40	55	34	10	1	720.00
Mesa Grande	115 S.	30	21	13	10	1	720.00
Protrero		30	17	12	10	1	720.00
Pauma	35 E.	35	23	11	10	1	720.00
Rincon	75 S. E.	40	32	20	9	1	616.36
San Bernardino	7 N.		22	9	7	1	422.60
San Jacinto	60 S. E.	40	35	17	10	1	720.00
Santa Ysabel.....	120 S. E.	30	24	17	10	1	720.00
Temecula	50 S.	40	24	17	9	1	630.00
Round Valley agency:							
Headquarters		30	44	31	10	2	840.00
Lower quarters	1½ E.	15	30	26	10	2	840.00
COLORADO.							
Southern Ute agency: Agency		25	20	10	10	1	925.16
DAKOTA.							
Cheyenne River agency:							
No. 1 (Hump's camp)	60 W.	32	37	10	6	1	266.45
No. 2 (Cook's camp)	24 W.	32	28	14	10	1	520.64
No. 3 (Charger's camp)	35 N.	20	14	13	10	1	610.56
No. 4 (Swift Bird's camp)	50 N.	32	15	12	10	1	607.44
No. 5 (On-the-Tree's camp)	40 W.	32	20	17	10	1	595.49
No. 6 (St. Stephen's camp)	60 N.	33	18	12	10	1	603.71
No. 8 (Plum Creek)	60 W.	32	27	19	3	1	100.30
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agency:							
White River	20 S.	30	35	19	6	1	550.00
Devil's Lake agency:							
Turtle Mountain	90 N. W.	40	19	12	10	1	720.00
Turtle Mountain, boys'	80 N. W.	30	33	19	6	1	360.00
Pine Ridge agency:							
No. 1 agency		40	55	31	10	1	664.41
No. 2 (White Bird's camp)	4 N.	40	61	41	10	1	675.37
No. 3	10 N.	40	60	36	10	1	672.22
No. 4	15 N. E.	40	58	44	10	1	686.63
No. (Red Dog's camp)		40	68	37	10	1	683.89
No. 6	20 N. W.	40	64	50	10	1	673.52
No. 7 (Medicine Root creek)	40 N. E.	40	40	34	10	1	547.84
No. 8	45 N. E.	40	57	32	9	1	556.44
Rosebud agency:							
Agency			33	21	10	1	900.00
Black Pipe creek	30 W.	30	40	33	10	2	900.00
Corn Creek	35 W.	30	25	20	10	1	600.00
Little Oak creek	12 W.	30	28	24	10	2	825.00
Little White river	35 N.	30	34	29	10	1	600.00
Oak Creek	35 N. E.	30	11	10	10	2	138.60
Pass Creek	50 N. W.	30	31	24	10	1	600.00
Red Leaf's camp	25 W.	30	34	24	10	1	600.00
Ring Thunder camp		30	37	28	10	2	900.00
Scabby Creek	8 N.	30	23	15	10	2	695.72
White Thunder creek	30 N. E.	40	36	29	10	2	900.00
Pine Creek		30	25	18	4	2	305.00
Big Oak creek		30	23	17	4	2	335.00
Cut Meat creek	12 W.	30	33	27	7	2	557.74
Standing Rock agency:							
No. 1	18 N.	30	36	24	10	1	640.18
No. 2	3 N.	30	39	32	10	1	645.57
No. 3	3 S.	30	36	13	10	1	622.81
Cannon Ball	25 N.	60	81	60	10	2	1,675.91
Grand River	40 S. W.	60	78	60	10	2	1,676.18

Table No. 3.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.

Location.	Distance from agency, miles.	Capacity.	Whole number attending.	Average daily attendance.	Months in session.	Number of employees.	Cost.
INDIAN TERRITORY.							
Quapaw Agency:							
Miami.....	25 N.W.	30	18	13	10	1	\$480.00
Modoc.....	2 N.	40	20	15	10	1	480.00
Peoria.....	9 N.W.	30	12	7	10	1	599.94
MICHIGAN.							
Mackinac agency:							
Baraga.....		40	47	27	10	1	400.00
Hannahville.....		40	19	9	10	1	400.00
L'Anse.....		40	45	18	10	1	400.00
Longwood.....	150 N.W.	20	16	9	10	1	500.00
Middle Village.....		40	23	15	10	1	400.00
Munissing.....		40	22	9	10	1	400.00
Sugar Island.....		30	22	8	10	1	400.00
Iroquois Point.....		40	27	13	9	1	300.00
MINNESOTA.							
White Earth agency:							
Rice River.....	18 N.	60	35	10	10	2	491.11
MONTANA.							
Fort Belknap agency:							
Agency.....		60	50	32	10	2	1,603.85
NEBRASKA.							
Santee and Flandreau agency:							
Flandreau.....		50	38	23	10	1	600.00
Ponca.....		50	16	7	10	1	600.00
NEVADA.							
Nevada agency:							
Walker River.....	75 S.	30	59	38	10	2	1,499.80
Western Shoshone agency:							
Agency.....		30	40	34	3	1	416.00
NEW MEXICO.							
Mescalero agency:							
Three Rivers.....	45 N.	12	12	5	6	1	390.00
Pueblo agency:							
San Felipe.....	75 S.W.	50	46	21	7	1	715.12
Acoma.....	180 S.W.	30	11	9	7	1	778.16
WASHINGTON.							
Neah Bay agency:							
Quillehute.....	35 S.	50	55	44	10	2	913.37
Jamestown.....		30	27	16	10	1	766.13
Quinalt agency:							
Queets Village.....	15 N.	40	19	19	10	1	415.19
WISCONSIN.							
Green Bay agency:							
Cornelius.....			21	8	10	1	300.00
Hobart.....	45 S.E.	60	120	45	10	1	400.00
Oneida No. 1.....	45 S.E.	45	45	18	10	1	400.00
Oneida No. 2.....		30	30	13	10	1	249.40
Oneida No. 3.....		40	22	8	10	1	300.00
Oneida East.....		40	24	13	10	1	300.00
Stockbridge.....		30	28	8	10	1	300.00
La Pointe agency:							
Fond du Lac.....	70 N.E.	35	30	26	10	1	600.00
Grand Portage.....	120 N.E.	25	20	9	10	1	576.02
Lac du Flambeau.....	75 S.E.	25	41	13	10	1	800.00
Lac Courtes Oreilles.....	75 S.W.	25	41	9	10	1	600.00
Pah-quay-ah-wong.....	70 S.W.	40	38	13	10	1	564.17
Vermillion.....	150 N.W.	40	67	30	10	2	1,050.00
Total.....		3,114	3,123	1,894	.....	109	57,398.86

Table No. 4.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF CONTRACT BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

State or Territory.	Location.	Name of school.	Contractor.	Whole number attending.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Cost to the Government.
Alaska	Sitka	Industrial Training School	Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church	83	75	9	\$9,375.00
	Fort Wrangel	Thinket Academy	Mrs. S. H. Young	25	25	12	4,159.23
California	Middletown	Middletown Training	W. E. Read	18	14	16	1,199.86
	San Diego	San Diego Industrial	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	68	46	10	6,670.96
Colorado	Denver	Good Shepherd Industrial	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	50	48	12	5,130.00
	Devil's Lake agency	*Boys and Girls Industrial	do	88	72	12	7,900.06
Dakota	Yankton	Dakota Indian Industrial	do	53	41	12	4,401.00
	Sisseton agency	Good Will Mission	Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church	73	47	9	3,801.36
	Fort Berthold agency	Fort Berthold	American Mission Association	27	12	12	1,296.00
	Springfield	†Hope	Cathedral Chapter of South Dakota	32	23	7	1,430.56
	Peora Bottom	Oabe Industrial	American Missionary Association	42	25	12	2,700.00
	Che enne River agency	†Saint Johns, girls	Protestant Episcopal Church	40	39	12	1,322.33
	Turtle Mountain	Saint Mary's Boarding	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	120	76	12	8,235.00
	Greenwood	†Saint Paul's	Protestant Episcopal Church	37	24	9	1,758.12
Dist. Columbia	Washington	Howard University	William H. Patton, president	1	1	12	118.15
	do	Wayland Seminary	Rev. G. N. P. King, president	1	1	12	167.00
Idaho	Cœur d'Alene agency	Cœur d'Alene, boys	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	51	43	12	4,736.59
	do	Cœur d'Alene, girls	do	44	41	12	4,416.60
Indian Territory	Darlington	†Mennonite Mission	Mennonite Missions	55	12	46	1,829.78
	Cantonment	do	do	78	12	67	2,684.10
Indiana	Wabash	†White's Manual Labor	O. H. Bales, superintendent	78	60	12	10,020.00
Iowa	Houghton	do	Benjamin Miles, superintendent	68	47	12	7,796.34
Kansas	Halstead	Mennonite Mission	S. S. Haury, superintendent	22	14	9	1,753.50
	Osage Mission	Saint Ann's Academy	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	22	20	9	2,505.00
Minnesota	Graceville	Our Lady of the Lake	do	16	13	12	1,358.80
	White Earth agency	Saint Benedict's Orphan	do	25	25	12	2,700.00
	Saint Joseph	Saint Benedict's Academy	do	100	79	12	10,271.84
	Collegeville	Saint John's Industrial	do	102	82	12	9,344.46
	Clontarf	Saint Paul's Industrial	do	112	99	12	10,669.55
	Avoca	Saint Francis Xavier	do	50	49	12	5,350.39
Montana	Crow reservation	Montana Industrial	American Unitarian Association	29	19	3	517.05
	Flathead agency	Saint Ignatius' Mission	Special appropriation	186	170	12	22,500.00
	Tongue River	Saint Labre's Mission	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	45	35	12	3,843.92
	Saint Peter's Mission	Saint Peter's Industrial	do	75	50	12	5,400.00
Nebraska	Omaha reservation	Omaha Mission	Board Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church	51	39	10	3,510.00
	Santee agency	Santee Normal Training	American Missionary Association	138	94	12	12,539.01
	Bernalillo	Bernalillo, girls	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	30	30	9	4,471.87
New Mexico	Albuquerque	Albuquerque	Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church	41	25	12	3,761.40
	Santa Fé	Saint Catharine's Industrial	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	69	45	9	5,078.91
	do	University of New Mexico	Rev. H. O. Ladd, president	43	18	9	1,784.39

* Including value of supplies furnished by the Government amounting to \$5,400.06.

† The Government furnishes subsistence, &c.; teachers paid by society.

Table No. 4.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF CONTRACT BOARDING-SCHOOLS—Continued.

State or Territory.	Location.	Name of school.	Contractor.	Whole number attending.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Cost to the Government.
North Carolina..	Cherokee	Eastern Cherokee Training	H. W. Spray	41	40	12	\$6,638.25
Pennsylvania ..	Martinsburgh	Juniata Institute	Phillip Bridenbaugh	67	62	12	8,092.22
	Philadelphia	Lincoln Institute	Special appropriation	218	200	12	33,364.10
	do	University of Pennsylvania ..	William Pepper, University of Pennsylvania ..	1	1	9	125.25
	do	Women's Medical College ..	Connecticut Indian Association	1	1	9	125.25
Virginia	Hampton	Hampton Normal School	Special appropriation	160	116	12	19,382.79
Washington	Colville agency	Colville, boys	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions	33	25	12	2,701.95
	do	Colville, girls	do	54	43	12	4,616.59
	Tulalip agency	Tulalip	do	120	95	12	10,249.85
Wisconsin	Bayfield	Bayfield Boarding	do	69	51	12	1,670.00
	Milwaukee	Good Shepherd Industrial	do	75	62	9	9,086.47
	Keshena	Saint Joseph's Industrial	do	156	127	12	13,739.35
Total				3,283	2,513	.....	308,299.98

Table No. 5.—ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS OF CONTRACT DAY SCHOOLS.

State or Territory.	Location.	Name of school.	Contractor.	Whole number attending.	Average attendance.	Months in session.	Cost to the Government.
Dakota..... Florida..... New Mexico	Saint John (Ralette county).	Saint John's.....	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.....	115	60	12	\$1,800.00
	Saint Augustine.....	Saint Augustine.....	do.....	49	34	3	381.42
	Acomita.....	Acomita.....	do.....	50	27	9	603.75
	Isleta Pueblo.....	Isleta.....	do.....	59	32	6	440.58
	do.....	do.....	Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.....	56	13	3	97.50
	Jemez Pueblo.....	Jemez.....	do.....	55	14	3	38.42
	do.....	do.....	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.....	60	20	6	272.14
	Laguna Pueblo.....	Laguna.....	do.....	39	34	6	506.19
	do.....	do.....	Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.....	66	20	3	31.85
	San Juan Pueblo.....	San Juan.....	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.....	40	27	12	716.92
	Santo Domingo.....	Santo Domingo.....	do.....	46	38	9	674.31
	Taos.....	Taos.....	do.....	43	23	9	405.15
	Zuni.....	Zuni.....	do.....	80	42	12	1,031.56
	do.....	do.....	Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.....	80	25	3	86.56
	Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	Barnabas C. Hobbs.....	56	32	10	1,960.00
	Bird Town.....	Bird Town.....	do.....	34	21	10	
	Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	do.....	51	24	8	
	Macedonia.....	Macedonia.....	do.....	59	32	10	
North Carolina..	Robbinsville.....	Robbinsville.....	do.....	28	17	10	640.27
	Lac Courtes Oreilles.....	Lac Courtes Oreilles.....	Bureau Catholic Indian Missions.....	41	42	6	
	Bad River.....	Saint Mary's.....	do.....	54	21	3	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	54	21	3	
Wisconsin	do.....	do.....	do.....	54	21	3	160.65
Total.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,161	598	...	9,847.27

Table No. 6.—ABSTRACT OF STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MISSION SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Name and location.	Distance from agency, miles.	Society.	Whole number attending.	Average attendance.	Months in session.
DAKOTA.					
Cheyenne River agency:					
Oahe.....	Piora bottom ...	American Missionary Association.	45	32	10
Fort Sully.....	10 S.....	do	7	3	6
Fort Pierre.....	35 SE.....	do	20	3	9
Dakota Mission No. 1..	18 W.....	do	24	5	9
Dakota Mission No. 2..	19 W.....	do	18	7	9
Dakota Mission No. 3..	20 S.....	do	31	5	9
Dakota Mission No. 4..	60 W.....	do	29	7	6
Dakota Mission No. 5..	63 W.....	do	40	26	9
Dakota Mission No. 6..	65 W.....	do	38	9	12
Dakota Mission No. 7..	.....	do	20	6	9
Standing Rock agency:					
Dakota Mission.....	Monroe.....	do	14	5	3
Grand River.....	30 SW.....	do	60	21	12
Yankton agency:					
Presbyterian.....	Greenwood.....	Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions.	44	23	10
WISCONSIN.					
Green Bay agency:					
St. Joseph's.....	Oconto.....	Catholic	30	28	10
La Pointe agency:					
Red Cliff.....	Red Cliff.....	do	30	18	10
Round Lake.....	Round Lake.....	Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions.	31	14	10
WYOMING.					
Shoshone agency:					
St. Stephen's Mission..	Wind River Junction.	Catholic	3	3	9
Total.....	.....	.....	484	215	152

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Table No. 1.—SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Purpose of appropriation.	Amount.
Support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes.....	\$650,000
Construction and repair of school buildings	55,000
Purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine	10,000
Support and education of Indian children in Alaska	20,000
Support of Indian school at Chilocco, Indian Territory	30,625
Purchase of material, erection of shops and out-buildings, and repairs at Chilocco school	2,000
Pay of superintendent at Chilocco school	1,500
Support of Indian school at Carlisle, Pa	80,000
Pay of Capt. R. H. Pratt as superintendent at Carlisle school	1,000
Support of Indian school at Salem, Oreg	35,000
Pay of superintendent at Salem school	1,500
Completion of buildings, repairs, and fencing at Salem school ...	5,000
Support of Indian school at Genoa, Nebr	29,750
Construction of new buildings and repairs at Genoa school	10,000
Support and education of 120 Indian pupils at Hampton, Va.....	20,040
Support of Indian school at Lawrence, Kans	61,250
Pay of superintendent at Lawrence school	2,000
Purchase of material, erection of shops and out-buildings, and repairs at Lawrence school	4,750
Completion of buildings and purchase of additional grounds for Lawrence school	58,000
Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.....	33,400
Support of 150 Indian pupils at Saint Ignatius Mission school, Montana	22,500
Care, support, and education of 300 Indian pupils at schools in States and Territories.....	50,100
Collecting and transporting children to and from Indian schools, and for expenses in placing children in white families	28,000
Total	1,211,415

Table No. 2.—TREATY, INTEREST, AND OTHER FUNDS SET ASIDE FOR SCHOOLS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

Name of tribe.	Name of agency.	Amount.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanches.....	Kiowa.....	\$1,200
Cheyenne and Arapahoes	do	600
Chippewas of Mississippi.....	White Earth.....	4,000
Crows	Crow	720
Miamies of Kansas	Quapaw	480
Quapaws.....	do	1,000
Peorias, etc.....	do	600
Molels.....	Grande Ronde.....	3,000
Shoshones and North Arapahoes	Shoshone.....	1,500
Osages	Osage	
Pawnees.....	Pawnee	9,000
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Sac and Fox, Indian Territory.....	5,000
Sioux.....	Crow Creek and Santee.....	6,500
Utes.....	Different Ute agencies, etc., at Grand Junction.....	8,000
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	Pottawatomie	1,630
Iowas.....	do	3,375
Pottawatomies.....	do	4,870
Kickapoos	do	4,310
Stockbridges	Green Bay	400
Bannacks	Fort Hall.....	400
Boise Fort.....	La Pointe	1,050
Kansas Indians.....	Osage	4,425
Nez Perces.....	Nez Perces	1,640
Total		63,700

Set apart for schools from various appropriations made under treaty and as a gratuity (estimated), \$100,000.

SUMMARY (Tables 1 and 2).

School appropriations made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.....	\$1,211,415
Treaty, interest, and other funds set aside for schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887.....	63,700
Set apart for schools from various appropriations made under treaty and as a gratuity (estimated)	100,000
Total	1,375,115

Table No. 3.—SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

Purpose of appropriation.	Amount.
Support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes	\$650, 000
Construction and repair of school buildings	55, 000
Purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine	10, 000
Support and education of Indian children in Alaska	20, 000
Support of Indian school at Chilocco, Ind. Territory	30, 625
Purchase of material, erection of shops and outbuildings, and repairs at Chilocco school	2, 000
Pay of superintendent at Chilocco school	1, 500
Support of Indian school at Carlisle, Pa	80, 000
Pay of Capt. R. H. Pratt as superintendent at Carlisle school	1, 000
Purchase of additional land for Carlisle school	18, 000
Support of Indian school at Salem, Oreg	35, 000
Pay of superintendent at Salem school	1, 500
Support of Indian school at Genoa, Nebr	29, 750
Construction of shops and hospital at Genoa school	6, 000
Support and education of 120 Indian pupils at Hampton, Va	20, 040
Support of Indian school at Lawrence, Kans	78, 750
Pay of superintendent at Lawrence school	2, 000
Purchase of material, erection of shops and outbuildings, and repairs at Lawrence school	4, 750
Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa	33, 400
Support of 150 Indian pupils at Saint Ignatius Mission School, Montana	22, 500
Care, support, and education of 300 Indian pupils at schools in States and Territories	50, 100
Collecting and transporting children to and from Indian schools, and for expenses in placing children in white families	28, 000
Total	1, 179, 915
Unexpended balance of appropriation for 1887 (estimated)	30, 000
Available from various appropriations made under treaty and as a gratuity, estimated (see table No. 2)	163, 700
Total	1, 373, 615

Table No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ERECTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Purpose of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount on hand.
Erection of school buildings at Santa Fé, N. Mex. (1885) ..	\$25, 000. 00	.....	\$25, 000. 00
Erection of schools and outbuildings, Chilocco, Ind. Ter.	2, 000. 00	\$1, 859. 68	140. 32
Repairs and new buildings at Genoa, Nebr	10, 000. 00	2, 171. 71	7, 828. 29
Erection of shops, etc., Haskell Institute	4, 750. 00	4, 204. 20	545. 80
Completion of buildings and purchases of lands, Haskell Institute	58, 000. 00	21, 500. 00	36, 500. 00

Table No. 5.—STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT EXPENDED AT DIFFERENT AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE ERECTION AND REPAIR OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Agency and school.	Amount.	Agency and school.	Amount.
Albuquerque	\$260. 00	Nevada	\$99. 75
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3, 314. 45	Nisqually and S'Kokomish	702. 50
Cheyenne River	11, 258. 49	Omaha	183. 69
Crow	3, 309. 00	Osage and Kaw	154. 00
Crow Creek	414. 35	Pine Ridge	30. 00
Devil's Lake	1, 016. 45	Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, etc	273. 30
Fort Hall	210. 50	Pottawatomie, etc	221. 87
Fort Peck	259. 37	Pima	420. 00
Fort Stevenson	4, 865. 40	Quapaw	800. 00
Fort Yuma	2, 208. 00	San Carlos	1, 173. 90
Green Bay	659. 63	Santee	648. 38
Grand Junction	1, 875. 42	Shoshone	553. 00
Grande Ronde	75. 00	Sisseton	3, 005. 93
Klamath	385. 00	Southern Ute	350. 00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	614. 50	Standing Rock	2, 439. 05
La Pointe	733. 37	Tongue River	310. 65
Mackinac	326. 82	Tulalip	496. 50
Mescalero	175. 78	Warm Springs	190. 00
Mission	600. 46	Yankton	1, 124. 59
Neah Bay	47. 00		
Nez Percés	558. 00	Total	46, 344. 10

Table No. 6.—SUMMARY SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GENERAL APPROPRIATION FOR ERECTION AND REPAIR OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

	Amount.
Amount on hand from appropriations of preceding year	\$19,804.06
Amount appropriated.	55,000.00
Amount available July 1, 1886	74,804.06
Cost of new school buildings.....	34,235.10
Cost of repairs.....	12,109.00
Balance remaining unexpended July 1, 1887.....	28,459.96

EXHIBIT No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIANS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHICH NO SCHOOL FACILITIES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED.

Agency.	Estimated number of In- dians.	Estimated number of chil- dren between 6 and 16 years of age.	Capacity of Gov- ernment schools.		Capacity of mis- sion schools on reservations.		Number of children be- tween 6 and 16 years of age for which there are no school accommodations.
			Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	
ARIZONA.							
Colorado River.....	2,732	550	200	.....	.....	.....	350
Pima.....	12,300	2,250	125	.....	.....	30	2,095
San Carlos.....	4,870	1,000	50	.....	.....	.....	950
CALIFORNIA.							
Hoopa Valley.....	550	250	.....	50	.....	.....	200
Mission.....	3,000	750	.....	300	75	.....	375
Round Valley.....	547	120	.....	80	.....	.....	40
Tulé River.....	700	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.							
Southern Ute.....	1,728	350	.....	25	.....	.....	180
DAKOTA.							
Cheyenne River.....	2,965	1,122	70	125	90	25	812
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	2,274	550	100	40	.....	.....	410
Devil's Lake.....	2,337	575	80	40	130	.....	325
Fort Berthold.....	1,322	213	175	.....	.....	.....	38
Pine Ridge.....	4,873	1,090	225	335	.....	.....	530
Rosebud.....	8,000	1,700	400	150	.....	.....	1,150
Sisseton.....	1,500	320	150	.....	80	.....	90
Standing Rock.....	4,700	950	160	210	.....	.....	580
Yankton.....	1,776	494	75	.....	20	.....	399
IDAHO.							
Fort Hall.....	1,432	252	100	.....	.....	.....	152
Lemhi.....	557	114	20	.....	.....	.....	94
Nez Percé.....	1,460	380	60	.....	.....	.....	320
INDIAN TERRITORY.							
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,534	875	350	50	.....	.....	475
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita..	4,182	980	225	15	.....	.....	740
Osage and Kaw.....	1,905	520	250	35	.....	.....	235
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.....	1,968	527	240	20	.....	.....	267
Quapaw.....	1,049	250	150	100	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox.....	2,260	550	130	.....	.....	.....	420
IOWA.							
Sac and Fox.....	380	80	40	.....	.....	.....	40
KANSAS.							
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	1,007	210	110	.....	.....	.....	100
MICHIGAN.							
Mackinac.....	7,300	1,460	.....	350	.....	.....	1,110
MINNESOTA.							
White Earth.....	6,028	1,104	200	100	285	75	444
MONTANA.							
Blackfeet.....	2,026	570	20	80	.....	.....	470
Crow.....	3,226	750	60	.....	.....	.....	690
Flathead.....	2,280	600	.....	.....	200	100	300
Fort Belknap.....	1,650	312	.....	60	.....	.....	252
Fort Peck.....	2,917	705	150	30	110	.....	415
Tongue River.....	795	159	.....	.....	50	20	.....

EXHIBIT No. 3.—STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIANS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Agency.	Estimated number of In- dians.	Estimated number of chil- dren between 6 and 16 years of age.	Capacity of Gov- ernment schools.		Capacity of mis- sion schools on reservations.		Number of children be- tween 6 and 16 years of age for which there are no school accommodations.
			Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	
NEBRASKA.							
Omaha and Winnebago	2,382	533	140	15	60	10	308
Santee and Flandreau	1,312	325	75	100	150	.....	.....
NEVADA.							
Nevada	4,558	950	75	35	.....	.....	840
Western Shoshone	3,680	750	.....	70	.....	.....	680
NEW MEXICO.							
Mescalero	450	100	35	15	.....	.....	156
Navajo	19,277	6,500	80	.....	.....	.....	6,420
Pueblo	7,762	2,149	200	30	300	280	1,339
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Eastern Cherokee	3,000	600	80	200	.....	.....	320
OREGON.							
Grande Ronde	510	100	70	30	.....	.....	.....
Klamath	975	200	150	.....	.....	.....	50
Siletz	612	150	80	.....	.....	.....	70
Umatilla	894	196	75	20	.....	.....	101
Warm Springs	1,000	200	60	30	.....	.....	110
• UTAH.							
Uintah and Ouray	2,308	560	100	.....	.....	.....	460
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.							
Colville	3,150	625	.....	.....	320	.....	305
Neah Bay	781	140	50	40	.....	.....	50
Nisqually and Skokomish	1,712	340	165	30	.....	.....	145
Quinalt	423	90	30	40	.....	.....	20
Tulalip	1,223	240	110	.....	.....	.....	130
Yakama	3,290	660	140	.....	.....	.....	520
WISCONSIN.							
Green Bay	3,000	600	100	350	150	.....	.....
La Pointe	3,796	935	.....	200	.....	.....	735
WYOMING.							
Shoshone	1,800	400	80	.....	.....	.....	320
Total	170,325	40,165	5,810	3,400	1,970	520	28,121

EXHIBIT No. 4.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERINTENDENTS.

Table No. 1.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF SUPERINTENDENTS.**ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.
P. F. Burke	Superintendent		June 30, 1887	\$1, 500
Henry A. Koster	Clerk	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 200
James H. Wroth	Physician	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Alice L. Koster	Teacher	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Carolina Burke	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Hernando J. Messenger	Principal teacher	Mar. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Anna M. Messenger	Teacher	Mar. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Meriam Eastman	Matron	Oct. 7, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	720
Sarah A. Driesbach	do	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Adeline Savage	Assistant matron	Feb. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Peter Savage	Industrial teacher	Nov. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	840
Zenas H. Bliss	Carpenter	Apr. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	840
David S. Patterson	Farmer	Feb. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Charles Schroeder	Baker	Feb. 10, 1887	Apr. 1, 1887	480
Herman Seigel	do	Apr. 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Elizabeth F. Pease	Seamstress	Nov. 24, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Emma F. Coburn	Assistant seamstress	Feb. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Samuel H. Forest	Cook	Oct. 7, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Adeline Savage	Laundress	Nov. 13, 1886	Feb. 9, 1887	480
Rebecca Menaul	do	Feb. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	480

CARLISLE, PA.

R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	July 1, 1886		\$1, 000
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 200
O. G. Given	Physician	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 200
S. G. Gould	Clerk	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 200
Annie S. Ely	Assistant clerk	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
James H. Richards	Clerk	Sept. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	900
C. H. Hepburn	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
W. S. Campbell	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
James H. Richards	Agent for pupils	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
C. M. Semple	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Emma A. Cutter	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
V. T. Booth	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
E. L. Fisher	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
M. E. B. Phillips	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Lydia E. Dittes	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
Bessie Patterson	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	600
Lizzie A. Shears	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	540
Alice M. Seabrook	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	540
Kate Irvine	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	540
Flora F. Love	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Mable Crame	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Kate Irvine	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Mary E. Campbell	Assistant matron	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Anna R. Stafford	In charge dining-room	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
A. M. Worthington	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
M. Wilson	Nurse	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
M. Burgess	Printer	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
M. F. Hammond	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	700
O. T. Harris	Wagon-maker	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	700
A. Woods Walker	Tinner	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
H. H. Cook	Shoemaker	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
T. S. Reigher	Tailor	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
George W. Kemp	Harness-maker	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Joseph Wisecoby	Baker	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	180
Edwin Schananden	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	180
David Miller	Farmer	July 1, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	900
B. T. Comman	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
B. T. Comman	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
A. L. Haller	Assistant farmer	July 1, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	180
Oliver Harlan	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
E. Miller	Dairy people	July 1, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	180
M. E. Common	do	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	180

Table No. 1.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**CARLISLE, PA.**—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.
Phil. Norman.....	Musician, and painter.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$500
S. A. Jordan.....	Boilers, etc.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
H. E. Richardson.....	Property (in charge of).....	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	300
George Foulk.....	Teamster.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Jane R. Dawson.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
E. Corbett.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
C. Parker.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	240
M. T. Strausburg.....	do.....	May 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	240
Mary C. Smiley.....	Hospital cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150
Fanny Noble.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Annie R. Jordan.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800
Ella L. Patterson.....	In charge of small boy.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
Ella L. Datterson.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720

CHILOCCO, IND. TER.

William R. Branham.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1, 500
R. T. Simpson.....	Clerk.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 200
M. C. Riddell.....	do.....	June 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	1, 200
George R. Westfall.....	Physician.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
E. A. Gray.....	Disciplinarian.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Burt Deer.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	700
Gabl. Warner.....	do.....	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	700
Frank Mason.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	700
Thomas Pratt.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	700
Mar E. Singleton.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	700
Mary Gray.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Henry Boolio.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600
Henry Box.....	do.....	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	600
George Washington.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	600
Luke Stanton.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
Bertha V. Aspell.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Sarah Tacia.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600
Mamie Sheddian.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
A. L. Branham.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
J. W. Bruce.....	Mechanic.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
G. C. Hitchcock.....	Shoemaker.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Posso Warner.....	Blacksmith and wheelwright.....	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	600
William Pearce.....	do.....	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	600
Theodore Pearce.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	600
William Barnes.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
A. Toupan.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
James Whisenhunt.....	Gardener.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Thurber Thomas.....	Herder.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	180
Sarah Facie.....	Tailoress.....	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	500
Isabella McDade.....	do.....	July 16, 1886	July 31, 1886	500
Mary Eagle.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	500
Jenny Eagle.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	500
Anna Bruce.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Mary Phelps.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500
Whisenhunt.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Hugh Phelps.....	Baker.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
H. B. Califf.....	Laundryman.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Eliza White.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
S. E. Mickell.....	Nurse.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
S. E. Pollock.....	Farmer.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Johnson Lane.....	Herder.....	July 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	180
John Myers.....	Cadet sergeant.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
Reuben Oskey.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	60
Henry Boolio.....	do.....	May 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	60
Eddie Gregysen.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
George Smith.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
Homer Segar.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
John Block.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
Levi Frank.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
Arthur Kestah.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Bunt Deer.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	60
Posso Warner.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Ernest Lushbaugh.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Henry Boolio.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	60
Carl Eares.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60

Table No. 1.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉES IN SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**FORT HALL, IDAHO.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.
Burrill P. Baker	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	\$1, 200
Joseph D. Everest	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 200
George B. Porter	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	600
John T. Capps	do	Oct. 18, 1886	Nov. 5, 1886	600
P. H. S. Everest	do	Nov. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
L. M. Capps	Industrial teacher	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Annie E. Jones	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	540
Julia E. Everest	do	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Blanche B. Jones	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 14, 1886	360
Mary J. Lyons	do	Oct. 14, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	360
Maggie E. Russell	do	Dec. 18, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
May Wicht	Cook	July 1, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	360
Mary E. Jensen	do	Jan. 19, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Minnie Yandell	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120

FORT STEVENSON, DAKOTA.

George W. Scott	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1, 200
J. V. Quick	Clerk and physician	July 5, 1886	Sept. 20, 1886	1, 000
B. Furman Duckett	do	Dec. 4, 1886	June 30, 1887	1, 000
John M. McLaughlin	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Maggie Talbot	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Rosemary Spier	do	July 1, 1886	Jan. 5, 1887	600
Rosemary Scott	do	Jan. 6, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Emma J. Jenkins	Matron	Aug. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Charles T. Gudgeon	Shoe and harness maker	July 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	720
Henry Karmasch	do	Apr. 5, 1887	June 30, 1887	240
Joseph Winans	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840
Horace Bissell	Tinner	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Lydia Staley	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 8, 1886	400
Mary Staley	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	350
Mary Staley	do	Aug. 22, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	350
Lizzie Bartelo	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	350
Mary Bissell	Cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Mary McLaughlin	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 24, 1886	400
Mary Wilkinson	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
Pretty Crow	Watchman	Jan. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	120
Cedar Wood Feather	do	Jan. 27, 1887	June 30, 1887	120

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA.

Mary O'Neill	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1, 000
J. W. Youngblood	Clerk and industrial teacher	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1, 200
Julia Lamb	Principal teacher	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Felicita Byrne	Teacher	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Josephine Bochet	Matron	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Mary Hapat	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	360
Catharine Early	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Mary Castillo	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Rose Nemdeh	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	300
Suz Diag	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	300
Mary Sayenti	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	180
Modesta Lwyer	Cook	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420
Culcunio	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Chalico	Laborer	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Camino	Watchman	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	180

Table No. 1.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYEES IN SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**GENOA, NEBRASKA.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.
Horace R. Chase	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500
Judson Be. camon	Clerk	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000
Ed. C. McMillan	Physician	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Bessie M. Johnston	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Helen Chandler	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Carharine C. Chase	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Ossie M. Abbott	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Isaac Bettelyoun	Assistant teacher	Sept. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Josephine C. May	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Sarah J. Conger	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Adelia Danville	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Gertrude Parton	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Alice S. Roy	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Louisa Sissons	Assistant seamstress	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
J. Carroll Rouse	Disciplinarian	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Annie Williamson	Cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Amelia Bernard	Assistant cook	Sept. 15, 1886	Jan. 15, 1887	180
Ida J. McConnell	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400
Bertie Irish	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 16, 1887	400
Elizabeth Young	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Lizzie Harvey	Assistant laundress	Sept. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Mrs. Hunter	Storekeeper	Sept. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Dayton Irish	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	640
John W. Williamson	Farmer	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

W. J. Davis	Superintendent	Aug. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,500
J. J. Robertson	Physician and clerk	Oct. 4, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200
Thos. Griffith	Principal teacher	Oct. 20, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Minnie Henderson	Teacher	Oct. 15, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600
Minnie Henderson	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Frank E. Whitson	Industrial teacher	Nov. 25, 1886	June 30, 1886	720
Elizabeth Williams	Matron	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Allie Hughes	Cook	Dec. 7, 1886	Apr. 3, 1887	540
Mrs. F. E. Whitson	do	May 1, 1887	May 25, 1887	540
Albert Hablich	do	May 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Matilda J. Shott	Laundress	Dec. 3, 1886	Dec. 17, 1886	480
Anna Hughes	do	Dec. 25, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	480
Lena Koechle	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480

HASKELL INSTITUTE, KANSAS.

Arthur Grabowskii	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$2,000
Charles Robinson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	2,000
L. F. Limbert	Clerk and book-keeper	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	1,200
Paul J. Hogan	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,200
M. C. Riddell	Physician	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000
Wm. A. Jenks	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	Nov. 9, 1886	1,000
James P. Gorman	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000
Lizzie J. Grabowskii	Teacher	Sept. 22, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Ellen Mayo	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Anna C. Hamilton	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Priscilla R. Wood	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Abbie Coltrane	do	July 1, 1886	May 15, 1887	600
Gertie McGee	do	May 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Della H. Davis	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 11, 1886	600
Mary Riley	do	Sept. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Rachel A. Stanton	do	July 1, 1886	Oct. 10, 1886	600
Della Bottsford	do	Oct. 11, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Mrs. J. C. Davies	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Samuel Reynolds	do	Jan. 18, 1887	Feb. 20, 1887	600
H. B. Peairs	do	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Peter Tracy	Industrial teacher	Sept. 26, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Mary E. Clapp	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
L. S. Fowler	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	540
S. D. Hamilton	do	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Frank Hunter	Head waiter	July 1, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	200
Albert Kent	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Sept. 20, 1886	200
Julia V. Wood	do	Oct. 20, 1886	Feb. 20, 1887	200

Table No. 1.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**HASKELL INSTITUTE, KANSAS**—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.
M. L. Eldridge	Head waiter	May 1, 1887	June 15, 1887	\$300
Laura Lutkins	Hospital nurse	July 1, 1886	July 24, 1886	540
M. L. Eldridge	do	June 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Nana B. Riddle	do	Aug. 2, 1886	June 15, 1887	540
C. C. Carson	Assistant nurse, etc.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 1, 1886	240
Betsie Anderson	Cook, hospital	Sept. 11, 1886	Jan. 22, 1887	240
Albert Kent	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 10, 1886	360
Mary Jackson	do	Sept. 11, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	360
Martha Campbell	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Edward Harry	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120
Henry Hopkins	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	120
Fieldy Sweezy	do	Mar. 11, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	120
Albert Fontenelle	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120
Lizzie Smith	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Sallie M. Hogan	do	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Mary North	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 15, 1886	240
Ollie M. Lewis	do	Nov. 25, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	240
Annie E. Warner	Tailoress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	540
Clara McBride	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Eva Anderson	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Susan Hawkins	Assistant laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	240
Julia Saunders	do	Sept. 20, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	240
Susan Hawkins	do	Jan. 17, 1887	Mar. 8, 1887	240
Emily Bayhille	do	Mar. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	240
Phillip Putt	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
John Buch	Wagon-maker	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Thos. O. Connell	Blacksmith	July 1, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	600
Chas. Moore	do	Jan. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
G. W. Savage	Engineer and machinist	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Thos. Doyle	Asst. eng. and machinist	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Wm. Templeton	Baker	July 1, 1886	Dec. 7, 1886	540
Henry Shumaker	do	Dec. 8, 1886	Jan. 30, 1887	540
George Renwick	do	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Lorenzo Scott	Night watchman	July 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1886	540
Andrew Lewis	do	Jan. 5, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
John R. Wood	Storekeeper	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
John S. Pratt	Farmer	July 1, 1886	Sept. 8, 1886	600
David H. Lewis	do	Sept. 9, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600
V. S. Reese	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
R. K. Kedward	Gardener	July 6, 1886	May 15, 1887	600
Mose Van Horn	Shoemaker	July 1, 1886	Apr. 19, 1887	200
J. M. Cannon	do	Apr. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	600

PAWNEE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chas. A. Shaw	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900
H. T. Gordon	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,200
Florence McKenzie	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Annie N. Gordon	do	Sept. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Cora Eyre	do	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	360
Ralph J. Weeks	do	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Jno. B. Cage	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	540
H. B. Akin	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Linnie Shaw	Matron	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	480
Carrie L. Davis	do	Sept. 9, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	480
Annie F. Akin	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
M. A. Bailey	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	360
Lelia L. Lucas	do	Sept. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Annie Howell	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120
Emily Bayhille	do	Nov. 14, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	120
Mary Gillingham	do	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	120
W. C. Wright	Baker	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	400
Elly Dobra	do	Sept. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Annie E. Wright	Cook	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	400
Annie W. Hammock	do	Sept. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Euphemia Sherman	Laundress	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	120
Annie Speroots	do	July 1, 1886	June 20, 1887	120
Jane True	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	120
Sarah Still Hawk	do	May 31, 1887	June 20, 1887	126
Frank Bayhille	Herder	July 1, 1886	July 10, 1886	240
Joseph Carrion	do	July 11, 1886	Nov. 6, 1886	240
George Howell	do	Nov. 7, 1886	Dec. 13, 1886	240

Table No. 1.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉES IN SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**SALEM, OREGON.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.
John Lee.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1, 500
L. T. Williams.....	Clerk.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 23, 1886	1, 200
H. H. Booth.....	do.....	Dec. 8, 1886	June 30, 1886	1, 200
Joseph A. Sellwood.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1886	1, 200
L. M. Hensel.....	Physician.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	1, 000
Geo. W. Hutchison.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	1, 000
E. B. Hensel.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Janie McE. Graham.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Willie Lerna.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Wm. F. Weatherford.....	Assistant teacher.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	600
Clara L. Gilman.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Letitia M. Lee.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	700
Eliza L. Murphy.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Minnie J. Walker.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Mary T. McGrade.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	45
Elizabeth Hudson.....	Laundress.....	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Philip Jones.....	Laundress helper.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150
Fiducia T. Howell.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	540
Jennie McE. Graham.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1877	Feb. 13, 1887	540
Lizzie S. Goodin.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Wm. L. Bright.....	Farmer.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
W. G. Savage.....	Gardener.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	720
Frank J. Beaty.....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
John Gray.....	Carpenter, etc.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Saml. A. Walker.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Wm. L. Hudson.....	Blacksmith, etc.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Luther Myers.....	Tinsmith, etc.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
W. H. Utter.....	Tailor.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Henry Stere.....	Head printer.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120
Walter Brownell.....	Baker.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120
Charley Frank.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120
Saml. Shelton.....	Butcher.....	Apr. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	150
Paschal Bruce.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
Alex. Duncan.....	Issue clerk.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	180
James Maxwell.....	Hospital steward.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60
Katie L. Brewer.....	Assistant cook.....	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
David E. Brewer.....	Disciplinarian.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
John Asher.....	Cadet sergeant.....	May 1, 1887	Dec. 31, 1886	96
Frank Carron.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	96
Charles Pe Ell.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72
Charles Lewis.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	72
Charles Lewis.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	48
George Pinte.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	48
Frank Carson.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	24
John Adams.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	24
George Pinte.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	12
Peugra Logan.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	12
Eliza Stristah.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	72
Flora Pearce.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	48
Susette Temp.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	24
Sarah Pierce.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	12

BOARDING-SCHOOLS UNDER INDIAN AGENTS.

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYEES IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS UNDER INDIAN AGENTS.**Colorado River Agency, Arizona.—Colorado.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
Maudie A. Dickerson	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900
Mary E. Conner	do	Nov. 8, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	900
Ella Burton	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	900
Fannie M. Webb	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 12, 1886	720
Ella Burton	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	720
Frances Smith	Matron	July 1, 1886	Apr. 11, 1887	720
Lillie Burton	do	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Esther Tracey	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	May 13, 1887	600
Lillie Burton	do	Sept. 13, 1887	Apr. 11, 1887	600
Rena Merritt	do	Apr. 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Eva Stephenson	Cook	July 1, 1886	May 13, 1887	600
Ocha Lettuma	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	180
Hepah	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180

Pima Agency, Arizona.—Pima.

M. M. Travis	Superintendent	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	\$1,200
Alice L. Simpson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	1,000
Alice L. Simpson	Principal teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 13, 1887	800
Charles B. Sabin	Teacher	Nov. 30, 1886	Mar. 7, 1887	480
John Mitchell, jr	do	Feb. 19, 1887	Mar. 7, 1887	800
Charles B. Sabin	do	Mar. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	800
Nellie Ayer	do	July 1, 1886	Feb. 13, 1887	720
Lelia Crump	do	Feb. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Sarah A. Wheeler	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	600
Mary L. Howard	do	Nov. 7, 1886	June 30, 1886	600
Mary Pomeroy	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1886	Nov. 5, 1886	480
Nellie Hughes	do	Nov. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
William E. Bell	Cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Nellie Thomas	Laundress	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

San Carlos Agency, Arizona.—San Carlos.

J. B. Watkins	Superintendent	Nov. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000
Mariah S. Fredricks	Teacher	Oct. 7, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	720
Maria I. Putnum	do	Feb. 1, 1887	May 8, 1887	720
Hope V. Ghiselin	do	May 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Betty S. Watkins	Matron	Nov. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Ah Chin	Cook	Nov. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Ah Lee	Laundryman	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	500

Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.—Cheyenne River.

Tilman D. Johnson	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
Fannie M. Johnson	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Louise Cavalier	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Charlotte Brown	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Rebecca Kane	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Mary Brown	Cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Mary Knight	Laundress	Aug. 22, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.—Crow Creek.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
W. W. Wells.....	Principal teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$720
J. F. Sawtell.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Mollie V. Gaither.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
R. B. Peter.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Jos. Sutton.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Jennie Wells.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 13, 1886	480
Sallie Sawtell.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Millie Findley.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Maggie Hall.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Hannah Lonergan.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Della Whitney.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 29, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886	300
Julia Jacobs.....	do.....	Nov. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Crow Creek Agency, Dakota.—Lower Brulé.

Nellie A. King.....	Superintendent.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600
John T. LaRue.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 16, 1886	500
Alex. Rencountre.....	do.....	Sept. 17, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	500
E. W. Conger.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500
E. Tilley.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Helena B. Johnson.....	Assistant seamstress and teacher.	July 1, 1886	Sept. 9, 1886	360
Mary F. Osborn.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Carrie L. LaRue.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 9, 1886	480
Helena B. Johnson.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Carrie Johnson.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Anna Johnson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 7, 1886	300
May Pederson.....	do.....	June 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.—Devil's Lake Industrial.

Lawrence Hewett.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800
J. E. Brown.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720
E. C. Witzleben.....	do.....	Nov. 17, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
John Apke.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Cora I. Greene.....	Matron and seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420
Mararetha Blackbird.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420
Giles Langel.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420

Pine Ridge Agency Dakota.—Pine Ridge.

A. M. Graves.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$1,000
W. T. Manning.....	do.....	Oct. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000
C. L. Maika.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Clara McAdam.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Fannie B. Shannon.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	450
Wardell Keith.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
M. E. Graves.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600
Carrie Imboden.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Fannie Williams.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
F. W. King.....	Harness maker.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Rose N. Williams.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	May 1, 1887	400
Minnie Sickle.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
E. L. Calkins.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	450
A. W. Ryan.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	450
Margaret Rogers.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉES IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Sisseton Agency, Dakota—Sisseton.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
T. C. Gordon.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000
Arrie A. Grant.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Carrie D. Victor.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1887	600
Edith Walker.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Sadie Latta.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 17, 1886	600
James W. Lynd.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
T. P. Greene.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 23, 1887	600
Horace P. Bowdie.....	do.....	Apr. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
G. W. McClelland.....	Assistant industrial teacher..	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Mrs. Kate Gordon.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
T. M. Phillipi.....	Harness and shoemaker.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	800
Norman Robertson.....	do.....	Apr. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	800
G. Vanderheydon.....	Tailor.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Henry Quinn.....	Blacksmith.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	500
David Tunnoaumaga.....	do.....	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Frank C. Ingraham.....	Printer.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Edith Walker.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Feb. 8, 1887	360
Sarah Perkins.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Emma V. Slosson.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420
Sammy J. Brown.....	Baker.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Clara C. Matthews.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360
Carrie Rodgers.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—Standing Rock Industrial.

Gertrude McDermott.....	Superintendent and principal.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
Martha Shevlin.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Bridget McGettigan.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Jos. Helmig.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Adele Eugster.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Anselina Auer.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Rose Widour.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	360
Francis Nugent.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	360
Rosalie Doppler.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
Josephine Decker.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—Standing Rock Agricultural.

Martin Kenel.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
Rhabana Stoup.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Meinrad Widmer.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Nicholas Eng.....	Mechanical teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Matilda Catlam.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Scholastica Kumdig.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Theresa Markle.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360

Yankton Agency, Dakota.—Yankton.

Perry Selden.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000
Ellen Ware.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Maud M. Campbell.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Emma A. Bates.....	do.....	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
J. W. Mellott.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Lida M. Selden.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Mary L. Vandal.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	240
Mary L. Vandal.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Ella Simpson.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	420
Mamie Kinney.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Rachel A. Mellott.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Minnie Bonen.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Virginia Matoyeduta.....	Assistant laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 22, 1887	60
Victoria Arconge.....	do.....	Jan. 23, 1887	June 30, 1887	60
Jennie Dime.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	80

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Lemhi Agency, Idaho.—Lemhi.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
E. A. Doud.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	\$720
A. C. Porter.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Bertha F. Doud.....	Matron and seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 15, 1886	500
Emma Porter.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Lizzie S. Goodwin.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	500
Belle Rees.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—Lapwai.

Edwin McConville.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800
W. E. Hill.....	Teacher.....	Apr. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	800
Sophia Whitman.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600
Mabel A. Norris.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
W. S. Dyer.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	720
Eben Mounce.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Thomas Brouche.....	Assistant industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Julia E. Mallory.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	440
Sarah E. Norris.....	do.....	Oct. 15, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	440
Emma Powell.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	440
Charlotte Vining.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	360
Alice Magee.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 20, 1886	360
Anna Bolinger.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	360
Sarah Longfellow.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Nellie B. Walker.....	do.....	May 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
— Bong.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300
Sarah Longfellow.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 23, 1887	300
Pyrom Powell.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Samuel J. Tilden.....	Herder.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	60

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory.—Arapahoe.

J. W. Krehbiel.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$1,000
H. F. Keller.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 1, 1887	1,000
C. H. Steibolt.....	do.....	Jan. 8, 1887	Jan. 30, 1887	1,000
H. O. Kruse.....	Teacher.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Hattie L. Lammond.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	600
Augusta Skibolt.....	do.....	Jan. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
A. Seiler.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Peter Stauffer.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	600
H. F. Keller.....	do.....	Jan. 8, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	600
E. M. Crotzer.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Mary E. Krehbiel.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480
Nellie Keller.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 7, 1887	480
Hattie Lammond.....	do.....	Jan. 8, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480
Emma E. Hamlin.....	do.....	Apr. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Jennie Meagher.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	July 8, 1886	360
C. L. Detweiler.....	do.....	July 17, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	360
Kate O. Kruse.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360
Jennie T. Meagher.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Kate A. Kruse.....	Assistant matron.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Sept. 12, 1886	360
Kate Latschain.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	360
C. L. Detweiler.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360
Nannie Fanger.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Katie Kruse.....	Teacher.....	Sept. 13, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	600
Fannie Pennington.....	do.....	Nov. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Hattie L. Lammond.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
A. S. Latschan.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	420
Amelia Frazer.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	420
Ida Mudeater.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	420
H. F. Keller.....	Laundryman.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360
Susan Newcombe.....	Laundress.....	Jan. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Alvina Meners.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1887	May 31, 1887	360
Yellow Bear Minnie.....	do.....	June 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Peter Stauffer.....	Baker.....	July 17, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	420
E. M. Crotzer.....	Night watchman.....	Feb. 1, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	360
George Coon.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	Mar. 19, 1887	360
Hewey Guerrier.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1887	June 25, 1887	360
Casper Edwards.....	Shoemaker.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 7, 1886	180

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉES IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory.—Arapahoe—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
David Elmer.....	Shoemaker	Sept. 8, 1886	Nov. 4, 1886	\$180
Elkana Beard	do	Nov. 5, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	180
Debet.....	do	Jan. 5, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	180
Yellow Bear	do	Apr. 25, 1887	May 31, 1887	180
Robert Sandhill.....	Tailor.....	July 1, 1886	July 10, 1886	180
Chester A. Arthur.....	do	July 22, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	180
M. Balenti	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Dick Thompson	Helper.....	Aug. 1, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	72
Joe Weesner	do	Jan. 20, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	72
Captain Pratt.....	do	May 1, 1887	June 15, 1887	72
David Elmer.....	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	72
Joe Weesner	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	72
Willis Hall	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	72

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory.—Cheyenne.

R. P. Collins	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Anna C. Hoag.....	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
O. A. Kennedy	do	July 8, 1886	July 31, 1886	600
F. W. Potter	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
O. A. Kennedy	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
O. A. Kennedy	Industrial teacher	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
D. A. Churchill	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Minnie M. Taylor	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Fannie M. Dumont	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	360
Josephine Churchill	do	Oct. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Sarah E. Hanna.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
E. K. Dumont	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	420
D. A. Churchill	do	Oct. 16, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	420
Peter Stauffer.....	do	Jan. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	420
Ida Mudeater.....	Laundress	July 8, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	360
Chester A. Arthur.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 4, 1886	360
Nellie McCurdy.....	do	Nov. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Wash Robinson	Night watchman	Mar. 1, 1887	June 25, 1887	360
Henry Starr	Helper.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	72
Minnie Fletcher	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72
Frances Smith.....	do	Jan. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	72
Philip Cook.....	do	July 1, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	72
Kate Brown.....	do	Nov. 15, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	72
Betty Jones.....	do	Jan. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	72

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—Kiowa.

L. M. Hornbeck	Superintendent and teacher...	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$700
Thomas W. Potter	Teacher	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	600
Letitia Hornbeck.....	do	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Hattie Lamond	do	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Annie Lime	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Carrie R. Davis.....	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Annie M. Clark.....	do	July 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	600
J. R. Cowles.....	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
W. O. Lemoyne.....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
John D. Armstrong.....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Jennie Y. Meagher	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480
Mary E. Soper.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Mary Zotum.....	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150
Mary C. Murphy	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Annie Murphy	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	Nov. 3, 1886	150
Cora Corruth	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	150
Addie Gee	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
Joseph Bullis.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	360
C. A. Newcomb	do	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360
Harry Viedt.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Susan Newcomb.....	Laundress	Aug. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	150
Amelia Howell.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
F. J. Edwards.....	Baker.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Omas Tar-thet.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	120
Ko-yah-ay-to.....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120
Doanmore	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—Wichita.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
C. W. Phifer.....	Superintendent and teacher ..	July 1, 1886	July 17, 1886	\$900
J. W. Haddon.....	do	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Portea Audrix.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Jennie H. Collins.....	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Eleneta Thompson	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
J. M. Murray.....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
R. J. Tucker.....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	600
G. R. Bottom.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Belle Fletcher.....	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Sadie Langhat.....	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1887	150
C. Y. Tucker.....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	150
Sadie Langhat.....	do	Mar. 4, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
S. A. Stevens.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	360
Julia Thompson.....	do	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Jessie Manning.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Susan Meeks.....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	360
Amah Alenah.....	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Celia Pickard.....	Assistant seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150
Theo. Faust.....	Cook	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Michael Banks.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
F. E. Edwards.....	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
George Reynolds.....	Helper.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120
Sam Colby.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120

Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Kaw.

T. C. Keenan.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
Lizzie Johnson.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	480
Emma Raume.....	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Jan. 16, 1887	480
Dora M. Jack.....	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
L. Beckelhymer.....	Industrial teacher	Aug. 26, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Serena Keenan.....	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Emma Beckelhymer.....	Assistant matron.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Jan. 5, 1887	306
Mrs. M. Pathrop.....	Seamstress	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 16, 1887	300
Emma Beckelhymer.....	do	Mar. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Josephine Stolting.....	Cook	Aug. 26, 1886	Mar. 17, 1887	300
Christine Evans.....	do	Mar. 22, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
J. Bellmard.....	Laborer.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	180
Henry Pappan.....	do	Jan. 3, 1887	May 10, 1887	180
Job Mann.....	do	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	180
Joseph Bromly.....	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	180
Dow Dart.....	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 19, 1887	180
Charles Lessart.....	do	Mar. 21, 1887	May 20, 1887	180
Stephen Pappan.....	do	May 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	180
Mary Lawe.....	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Osage Boarding.

Charles Fagan.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
A. B. Handucks.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Kate E. Miller.....	do	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Dora M. Jack.....	do	July 1, 1886	Jan. 16, 1887	480
Emma L. Reaume.....	do	Jan. 17, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480
Belle Shaul.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480
Nettie Fagan.....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Edward Martin.....	do	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 11, 1887	480
John F. Major.....	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480
F. C. Stark.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	480
William Murphy.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Jane Brodie.....	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Nannie S. Whitnes.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Nannie Major.....	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	300
Belle Shaul.....	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Sarah A. Howard.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Etta C. Painter.....	do	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Hettie D. Cox.....	Cook	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	400
Jennie McElhannon.....	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Osage Boarding—Continued.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
Sophia Whitmer.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$300
Anna Gray.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Allie Gray.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Lou J. Stark.....	Nurse.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
John L. Miller.....	Baker.....	Aug. 23, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	300
Lucien Stephen.....	do.....	Nov. 17, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	300
Thomas Rodd.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Thomas Rodd.....	Laborer.....	July 12, 1886	Mar. 2, 1887	180
John McKenney.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1887	Mar. 10, 1887	180
Jessie Townsend.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1887	Apr. 17, 1887	180
William Allen.....	do.....	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	180

Ponca, Pawnee and Otee Agency, Indian Territory.—Otee.

A. P. Hutchinson.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$840
Carrie C. Schultz.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 30, 1887	600
Emma De Night.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Nannie B. Young.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	May 16, 1887	400
Hattie Hutchinson.....	do.....	May 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Nannie A. Dalzell.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300
Lulu Anderson.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Della Giddings.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Rachel McCreary.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	200
Bertie Jackson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 19, 1887	200
Alice Art.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	200

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otee Agency, Indian Territory.—Ponca.

Hugh T. Gordon.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$900
A. H. Williams.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	900
Anna Gordon.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	600
Mary F. Williams.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Annie R. Osborne.....	do.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 3, 1886	600
Ella Rankin.....	do.....	Nov. 4, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Annie R. Osborne.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
A. O. P. Nicholson.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 12, 1887	540
Hattie Nicholson.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 12, 1887	480
Nettie M. English.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400
Delia Briscoe.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Delia Briscoe.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400
Raw Rin, M. C.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Buffalo Woman.....	Assistant cook.....	Sept. 12, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	120
Nelly Hairy Bear.....	do.....	Nov. 18, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	120
Sarah New Moon.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120
Mary Fast Walker.....	Laundress.....	Sept. 21, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Mary Fast Walker.....	do.....	Oct. 10, 1886	June 30, 1887	210
Anna Big Mane.....	Assistant laundress.....	Aug. 21, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120
Anna Big Mane.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	210
Ann White Feather.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	210

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.

Harwood Hall.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	\$900
Kate Mason.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Poca V. Adams.....	do.....	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
R. C. Griggs.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	480
Fred Long.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Sallie H. Hall.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Stella Cruce.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300
Stella Griggs.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Meriam Lawrence.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Belle Naramore.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Cora E. Zane.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Lydia Byer.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—Quapaw.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
E. K. Dawes	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
Annie E. Boone	Teacher	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
George Flint	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	480
T. H. Baker	do	Jan. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Mary E. Dawes	Matron	July 14, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Gertrude Church	Seamstress	Aug. 15, 1886	Apr. 17, 1887	240
Jennie Clark	do	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	240
Fannie McNamara	Cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
Louisa Drake	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.—Absentee Shawnee.

L. H. Brubaker	Superintendent	Sept. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$1,000
Thomas H. Murray	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000
Thomas W. Alvard	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Flora Gray	do	Oct. 19, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
John Whitehead	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Benjamin Bertrand	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
M. F. Brubaker	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	360
Sarah J. Murray	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Emma J. Cooley	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 30, 1887	300
Mary Whitehead	Cook	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Barbary Bertrand	do	Apr. 1, 1887	Jan. 30, 1887	360
Mary Spybock	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Wilda Canalas	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300
Jennie Cigar	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Philomel Fuller	do	Apr. 1, 1887	Jan. 30, 1887	300
Stephen Pensoman	Laborer	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.—Sac and Fox.

T. L. Shinn	Superintendent	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$650
Jennie Shinn	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Louise Shinn	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Clara Spining	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Alice C. Lowe	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1887	300
Mary Moore	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Rosa Mah-ko-sah-fal	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
William C. Parnell	Laborer	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Moses Denny	do	Oct. 11, 1886	Nov. 20, 1886	300
Jackson Cain	do	Nov. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—Pottawatomie.

Frank Lyman	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Apr. 17, 1887	\$720
Frank A. McGuire	do	Apr. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Millie A. McCreary	Matron and assistant teacher	Apr. 18, 1887	Jan. 15, 1887	480
S. H. Grover	do	Jan. 16, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Robert Graves	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	480
John Keagan	do	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Maggie Lindsay	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Emma Mattox	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	300
Dolly W. Knowles	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Elizabeth McAlexander	Cook	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300
Alice Ford	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Lucy Franklin	Laundress	Sept. 6, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240
Ida Partelow	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	240
Clara A. Moon	do	Jan. 21, 1887	Apr. 16, 1887	240
Ida Ford	do	Apr. 17, 1887	May 14, 1887	240
Florence Young	do	May 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	.....

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—Kickapoo.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
Frank M. Coover	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	\$720
L. M. Ramsey	do	Jan. 21, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	720
D. Van Valkenburg	do	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Anne Linn	Matron and assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 16, 1887	480
Millie McCreary	do	Jan. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
John Mitchell	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Alice A. Reed	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Josetta Dow	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—Iowas and Sac and Fox.

Vincent Chambers	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	\$720
L. M. Ramsey	do	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Nancy J. Bagley	Matron and assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	480
Maggie Margrave	do	Mar. 23, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480
Mollie Ramis	do	May 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Henry H. Ayer	Industrial teacher	Sept. 23, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887	480
W. B. Harmon	do	Jan. 25, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	480
George A. Partelow	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Emma Mattox	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Clara A. Ayer	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 24, 1887	300
Emma Mattox	do	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Annie Sargent	Cook	July 1, 1886	Aug. 13, 1886	300
Maggie Kilrain	do	Sept. 13, 1886	Oct. 19, 1886	300
Harry S. Ayer	do	Oct. 21, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	300
Ida Partelow	do	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Mary Bagley	Laundress	Sept. 18, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	240
Georgiana Ramsey	do	Mar. 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	240

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—White Earth.

S. M. Hume	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
Julia M. Warren	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Maggie McArthur	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Nellie E. Granthum	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
C. Bellongie	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840
Francis Robideau	Cook	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
C. Charette	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Robert A. Morrison	Janitor	July 1, 1886	July 15, 1886	300
O. Robideau	do	July 16, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	300
Benjamin Caswell	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	300

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—Red Lake.

Jerry Sheehan	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	\$600
H. Heth, jr	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 9, 1886	480
Mary E. English	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
L. L. Laird	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
E. Graves	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Isabelle Martin	Cook	July 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1887	120
Madeline Jourdan	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120
Madeline Jourdan	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1887	120
Eliza Jourdan	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	120

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—Leech Lake.

W. A. Hayden	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600
Jennie E. Brice	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Carrie A. Hayden	Matron	Aug. 14, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Ruth Mah Koonce	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	120
Ruth Mah Koonce	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
M. Chounard	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Blackfeet Agency, Montana.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
O. B. Bartlett.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$840
Eugene Mead.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	840
M. S. Mead.....	Teacher.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
M. E. Bartlett.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1887	480
Amanda Price.....	do.....	Jan. 22, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Anna Jones.....	Cook.....	Apr. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	360

Crow Agency, Montana.—Crow.

H. M. Beadle.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
D. O. Williamson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800
M. A. Beadle.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	540
Susie Sunbeam.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 25, 1886	180
Anna Robinson.....	do.....	Nov. 15, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	180
Julia Connor.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Agnes M. Beadle.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	360
B. Johnson.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
H. R. Mitchell.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

Fort Peck Agency, Montana.—Poplar Creek.

Frank A. Jeffers.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	\$900
S. H. Pope.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 27, 1887	900
William A. Doyle.....	do.....	Jan. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	900
Otto P. Cassel.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 15, 1886	720
Edith Manley.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1886	Feb. 16, 1887	720
Grace Dustin.....	do.....	Feb. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Grace Dustin.....	do.....	Nov. 29, 1886	Feb. 16, 1887	800
Minnie E. Doyle.....	do.....	Feb. 17, 1887	June 30, 1887	800
Edith Manley.....	do.....	Mar. 22, 1887	June 10, 1887	600
Sally E. Randall.....	do.....	June 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
George Cooley.....	Industrial teacher.....	Oct. 18, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	600
James McDonald.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Joseph R. Stephenson.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	June 14, 1887	600
George Cooley.....	do.....	June 15, 1887	June 15, 1887	600
Emeline A. Jeffers.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	540
Ida D. Stephenson.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 11, 1886	540
Mrs. Mary Russell.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1886	Feb. 28, 1887	540
Mrs. William A. Doyle.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
Marie R. Connor.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 5, 1886	420
Mary E. Miniken.....	Assistant seamstress.....	Dec. 13, 1886	Mar. 13, 1887	.....
George Cooley.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	420
Mrs. Rose Cooley.....	do.....	Oct. 18, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	420
Joseph Franada.....	do.....	Jan. 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	420
George Cooley.....	Baker.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Jan. 14, 1887	400
James A. Boyd.....	do.....	Jan. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Ida D. Stephenson.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	420
Ida D. Stephenson.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	420

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.—Omaha.

James H. Chapin.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
Hattie Nicklin.....	Teacher.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 20, 1887	500
Emma Preston.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1887	Feb. 28, 1887	500
Hattie B. Nicklin.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Emma Fontenelle.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	320
M. J. Fitzpatrick.....	Industrial teacher.....	Dec. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Jane P. Chapin.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Lois A. Moore.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 22, 1886	300
Jane Johnson.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Lucy V. Heath.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 29, 1886	300
Lucy J. Owens.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Nellie Heath.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 24, 1886	300
Lottie G. Rasch.....	do.....	Nov. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.—Winnebago.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
Kelley W. Frazer.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 7, 1886	\$720
John A. Cary.....	do.....	Oct. 18, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	720
Peter H. Powers.....	do.....	May 7, 1887	June 20, 1887	720
Annie E. Frazer.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	500
Mary E. McHenry.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Annie St. Cyr.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1886	June 30, 1887	320
Nellie Londrosh.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
John Morrison.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 23, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	600
Emanuel Ireland.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1887	Apr. 20, 1887	600
Edwin I. Cooper.....	do.....	Apr. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Luella Hirsch.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 17, 1886	400
Elizabeth Cary.....	do.....	Oct. 18, 1886	Mar. 25, 1887	400
Ellen McFarland.....	do.....	May 7, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Julia E. Johnson.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Mary E. Goodnow.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Susan Harnish.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 18, 1886	300
Mary Montague.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1886	June 30, 1886	300
Nina Ream.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	300
Mary Johnson.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	300
Alice Cary.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1886	Mar. 13, 1887	300
Dora Neibuhr.....	do.....	Mar. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	300

Santee and Flandreau Agency, Nebraska.—Santee.

Thomas R. Davison.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
Lillie W. Dougar.....	Teacher.....	Jan. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Annie Gardner.....	do.....	Oct. 2, 1887	Jan. 19, 1887	480
Annie Gardner.....	do.....	Jan. 20, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
Alex. Young.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 18, 1886	800
Samuel Salley.....	do.....	Oct. 19, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	480
Mary Lindsay.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Nellie Lindsay.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Amelia Jones.....	Assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	96
Lucy Redowl.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	96
Alice Ramsay.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Mary Whipple.....	Assistant cook.....	Aug. 6, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150
Sarah Goodteacher.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886	150
Julia Chapman.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	150
Mary Whipple.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
Ellen Pay Pay.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150
Mary Hoffman.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150
Lulu Hillers.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	150
Margaret Chapman.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	150

Nevada Agency, Nevada.—Pyramid Lake.

Helen M. Gibson.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
Julia H. Doane.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
James G. Ninnim.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	July 13, 1886	600
Albert L. Lievoe.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1886	Dec. 15, 1886	600
Charles A. Bailey.....	do.....	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	600
C. L. Lowry.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	540
M. F. Golden.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 26, 1886	540
Emma E. Hammond.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Amanda Ayer.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	July 21, 1886	480
Amanda Whitthorne.....	do.....	July 22, 1886	June 30, 1887	360
Ann Greene.....	Cook.....	Aug. 11, 1886	Feb. 5, 1887	360
Annie Morris.....	do.....	Feb. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	360
Mollie Terster.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 6, 1887	360
Sarah Natches.....	do.....	Jan. 7, 1887	Feb. 5, 1887	360
Sarah Natches.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	360
Mollie Terster.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	360

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.—Mescalero.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
W. C. Sanders.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
T. C. Swarts.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	720
W. P. Perdue.....	do.....	May 2, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
M. J. Cowart.....	Matron and seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Rhoda J. Mistmen.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 2, 1886	600
D. B. Snider.....	do.....	Aug. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
W. B. Swan.....	Shoe and harness maker.....	July 24, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Frank C. Allen.....	do.....	Apr. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	600

Navajo Agency, New Mexico.—Navajo.

Phil. H. Cragan.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000
Dora Aycock.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	500
Narcissa Cragan.....	do.....	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Fayette C. Nichols.....	Industrial teacher.....	Sept. 28, 1886	Dec. 29, 1886	720
E. J. T. Post.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1887	Feb. 7, 1887	720
James Cookerly.....	do.....	Feb. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Mary Clark.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Sophenia Adams.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Griffin Seward.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Dorothea Dubois.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480

Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.—Grand Ronde.

May Casey.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$600
Rosa Butch.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Paul Findman.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Jan. 12, 1887	500
Patrick J. Carney.....	do.....	Jan. 13, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Mary Thibadeau.....	Matron and assistant seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	350
Mary Cushine.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	350
Mary Cushine.....	Cook and laundress.....	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	350
Mary Thibadeau.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	350
Katherine Battig.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
Mary Hess.....	Assistant laundress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Klamath Agency, Oregon.—Klamath.

Oliver C. McFarland.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 7, 1886	\$800
Harry J. Kilgour.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	800
Sarah E. Emery.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	600
Florence J. Kilgour.....	do.....	Dec. 6, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Alice McFarland.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 7, 1886	400
Florence J. Kilgour.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1886	Dec. 5, 1886	400
Emma T. Loosely.....	do.....	Dec. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
May Matthews.....	Assistant matron.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 18, 1886	320
Lillie Kay.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1886	Feb. 14, 1887	320
Minerva Herriott.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	320
May R. Chambers.....	Seamstress.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Samuel Chambers.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500

Klamath Agency, Oregon.—Yainax.

William Leeko.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
Mary A. Leeko.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Oliver C. McFarland.....	Industrial teacher.....	Aug. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Cassie Quigley.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Alice McFarland.....	Seamstress.....	Aug. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Siletz Agency, Oregon.—Siletz.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
Harlam H. Royal	Principal teacher	Sept. 10, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	\$800
Marion F. Carter	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	800
Mary A. Royal	Teacher	Sept. 10, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	400
O. E. Carter	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
David Enos	Industrial teacher	July 29, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
L. F. Gleason	Matron	July 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1886	500
Alvina J. Mays	do	Nov. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Alvina J. Mays	Cook	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1886	350
Harriet Klamath	do	Nov. 2, 1886	June 30, 1887	350
Ellen Lelsie	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	300
Mary Fiddlejohn	do	Jan. 1, 1887	May 21, 1887	300
Annie Peire	do	May 26, 1887	June 30, 1887	300

Umatilla Agency, Oregon.—Umatilla.

C. A. De Latte	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Oct. 25, 1886	\$900
Elizabeth McCormick	do	Oct. 26, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	900
Sabina Page	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Eliz. Hession	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	600
Mary F. Coffey	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600
May J. Carr	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	600
Mary F. Coffey	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Jno. Albert	do	Oct. 25, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	600
Moses Minthorn	do	Nov. 1, 1886	July 30, 1887	480
Benj. F. Davis	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	July 30, 1887	600
L. L. Conrady	do	July 1, 1886	.....	840
May J. Byrne	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 24, 1886	500
Mollie Smith	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Julia A. Towle	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	400
L. A. Whitcomp	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Mary M. Walters	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	400
Ellen Burke	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Ah Chung	Cook	July 1, 1886	Oct. 30, 1886	400
Rosa Picaro	do	Nov. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400
Rachael Reynolds	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	400
Hum.	do	April 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400

Warm Spring Agency, Oregon.—Agency.

D. J. Holmes	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
Mary T. Wheeler	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
E. A. Downer	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 24, 1886	480
Mary L. Holmes	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Ellen Elder	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Mary L. Holmes	Cook and seamstress	July 1, 1886	Oct. 24, 1886	400
Sallie Pitt	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

Warm Spring Agency, Oregon.—Sinemasho.

W. H. Brunk	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
E. D. Sloan	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800
Emily E. Sloan	Matron	July 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480
Louise Brunk	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Louise Brunk	Seamstress	Oct. 1, 1886	Oct. 31, 1886	480
Emily Sloan	do	Nov. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Lizzie Olney	Cook and seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Uintah Agency, Utah.—Uintah.**

Name.	Position	Commence- ment of service	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
Fannie A. Weeks	Superintendent and principal.	July 1, 1886	Jan. 30, 1887	\$900
Clara Granger	Matron	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Annie R. Morgan	do	Apr. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Annie R. Morgan	Cook	Sept. 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	500
Mary J. Reed	do	Apr. 1, 1886	Apr. 7, 1887	500
Lenora J. Howard	do	Apr. 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Sally	Laundress	May 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	360

Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.—Neah Bay.

E. M. Jones	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
James D. Reid	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Feb. 3, 1887	480
A. E. McInerney	do	Feb. 4, 1887	Mar. 17, 1887	480
Charles Adie	do	Mar. 25, 1887	June 30, 1887	480
E. S. Webster	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Feb. 11, 1887	720
A. J. Cass	do	Feb. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
E. M. Powell	Matron	July 1, 1886	July 30, 1887	480
Kate M. Balch	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	July 30, 1887	360
Teresa Bertrand	Cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 20, 1886	300
Clara Irving	do	Dec. 21, 1886	Jan. 11, 1887	300
M. J. Harras	do	Jan. 12, 1887	Feb. 17, 1887	300
Clarissa McInerney	do	Feb. 18, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Lucy Brown	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	200

Nisqually Agency, Washington Territory.—Chehalis.

Edwin L. Chalcraft	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
Alfred Livesley	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	600
Samuel C. Herriott	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Emily Livesley	Matron	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	400
Susie C. White	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Alice Chalcraft	Assistant teacher and seams- tress.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Nellie S. Pickering	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400
Aggie Schlichting	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Jno. D. Simmons	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	60
Geo. Williams	do	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Chas. Conhepe	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Nancy Smith	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Sally Sickman	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Bob Smith	do	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	60
Tim Jack	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	60

Nisqually Agency, Washington Territory.—Puyallup.

Alex. R. Campbell	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$1,000
Susie E. Brewster	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	500
Louise Cotes	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	500
Hessie E. Cox	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Samuel Keady	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
Charles H. Chase	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Julia A. Babcock	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Celia Allen	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Clara M. Harmon	Cook	July 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Laura Sickman	Assistant cook	July 1, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	150
Minnie Thompson	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
Lucy Lane	Laundress	July 1, 1887	Feb. 23, 1887	300
Hattie Wilton	do	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
Joseph Dick	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
William Martin	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Eneas Sahn	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
Jack Moses	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Johnny Woodruff	do	July 1, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	60
Jack Wash	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	60
Bessie Tim	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Nisqually Agency, Washington Territory.—S'Kokomish.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
George W. Bell	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	\$800
Charles N. Winger	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	800
George W. Mills	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	600
John B. Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Georgina Bell	Assistant teacher and seams- tress.	July 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	400
Jennie M. Barnett	do	Nov. 9, 1886	Jan. 12, 1887	400
Georgina Bell	do	Jan. 13, 1887	Mar. 31, 1887	400
Nettie Winger	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Isabella Mills	Matron	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	400
Nanny J. Rodgers	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Julia A. Wood	Cook and laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	400
Carrie Fuller	do	Nov. 26, 1886	May 7, 1887	400
Ellen Clark	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	400
Ellen Clark	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	May 7, 1887	150
George Nancy	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	150
Harry Price	Apprentice	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Isaac Carl	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Ada Sherwood	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60
Lucy Johns	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	60
Nancy George	do	Oct. 1, 1886	May 7, 1887	60
Anna Williams	do	May 8, 1887	June 30, 1887	60
Eliza Lewis	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	60

Quinalt Agency, Washington Territory.—Quinalt.

R. M. Rylatt	Teacher	July, 1886...	June 30, 1887	\$600
Sarah C. Willoughby	Matron	July, 1886...	June 30, 1887	360
Fanny Kylatt	Cook	July, 1886...	June 30, 1887	300

Yakima Agency, Washington Territory.—Yakima.

Francis J. Reinhard	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Feb. 27, 1887	\$1,000
Daniel Engart	do	Mar. 23, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000
Benjamin G. Peck	Principal teacher	July 1, 1886	July 20, 1886	720
William R. Newland	do	Sept. 20, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720
Mrs. S. C. C. Newland	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	720
Lillie Kalalama	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Lillie Kalalama	Teacher	Sept. 7, 1886	Nov. 14, 1886	600
Ella Wilson	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Maud McDonald	do	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
William R. Newland	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 5, 1886	720
Peter Kalama	do	Sept. 8, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	720
William R. Newland	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	720
Peter Kalama	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Gertrude Shattock	Seamstress	Sept. 11, 1886	Jan. 13, 1887	500
Susie Hendricks	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Alice McDonald	Cook	July 1, 1886	July 20, 1886	500
S. T. Munson	do	Sept. 28, 1886	Dec. 27, 1886	500
Celeste Lacy	do	Dec. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Mary Billy	Laundress	Dec. 28, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Jack Poles	Disciplinarian	July 1, 1886	Oct. 11, 1886	120
George Meacham	do	Oct. 12, 1886	June 30, 1887	120

Table No. 2.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN BOARDING-SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.—Menomonee.**

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
F. Cleary	Principal and teacher	July 1, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	\$750
W. W. McQueen	do	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	750
Nellie J. Brady	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	450
Mitchel Osh-ke-na-niew	do	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
E. C. Venus	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
P. Mulroy	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Helen E. Niven	Matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Catherine Dequindie	Assistant matron	Aug. 17, 1886	Sept. 4, 1886	240
Beatrice Spurr	do	Sept. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
A. Paulsen	Carpenter	Aug. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Nancy Cown	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240
Mary Crowley	do	Oct. 11, 1886	Oct. 16, 1886	240
Sarah Kennedy	do	Oct. 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
Eliza Freidenberg	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240
Minnie Hopp	do	Oct. 4, 1886	Apr. 4, 1887	240
S. R. Owen	do	Apr. 10, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
Victorine La Motte	Laundress	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	240
Fredrika Hopp	do	Oct. 11, 1886	June 30, 1887	240
Philip Heim	Shoemaker	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	225

Shoshone Agency, Wisconsin.—Wind River.

J. Roberts	Superintendent	July 1, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886	\$900
A. M. Johnson	do	Nov. 14, 1886	May 11, 1887	900
H. Gudmundsen	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	900
H. Gudmundsen	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 11, 1887	500
J. Roberts	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
Sarah Roberts	do	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	500
Sherman Coolidge	do	Jan. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500
G. B. Jones	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800
Sumner B. Coal	Assistant industrial teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	180
Mary E. Jones	Matron	July 1, 1886	May 11, 1887	720
Josie Sullivan	do	May 12, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Laura E. Smiley	Assistant matron	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
Charles Silver	Carpenter	July 1, 1886	Nov. 15, 1886	840
John R. Wilson	do	Nov. 16, 1886	June 30, 1887	840
Agnes Russell	Seamstress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
J. P. O'Neil	Cook	July 1, 1886	Sept. 15, 1886	720
Charles Sook	do	Sept. 21, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Adam Redman	Assistant cook	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	180
Belle Palmer	do	Apr. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	180
C. Gudmunsen	Laundress	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
Garfield	Laborer	July 11, 1886	Aug. 31, 1886	180

DAY SCHOOLS UNDER INDIAN AGENTS.

Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DAY SCHOOLS UNDER INDIAN AGENTS.**Pima Agency, Arizona.**

Name and school.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
PAPAGO.				
F. J. Hart	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900

Hoopa Valley Agency, California.

Esther Harpst	Teacher	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	\$720
Esther Harpst	do	Aug. 7, 1886	May 12, 1887	720
Berryman Sack	Teacher and farmer	April 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720

Mission Agency, California.

AGUA CALIENTE.				
Flora Golsh	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
L. C. F. Dunn	do	July 1, 1886	May 31, 1887	720
SAN LUIS.				
Ora M. Salmons	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
PROTRERO.				
Virgie Van Arsdale	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
COAHUILA.				
N. J. Tickner	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
SAN JACINTO.				
Mary D. Noble	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
TEMECULA.				
Blanche Livingston	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1887	720
Mary Henry	do	Oct. 1, 1886	Jan. 31, 1887	720
Matilda Weltz	do	Feb. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
SANTA YSABEL.				
Mary B. Bergman	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Jan. 19, 1887	720
Dell Gedney	do	Feb. 21, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
MESA GRANDE.				
Carrie Hord	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
PAUMA.				
M. M. Sickler	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
RINCON.				
Hattie E. Alexander	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
SAN BERNARDINO.				
Annie Adamson	Teacher	Aug. 30, 1886	Mar. 8, 1887	720

Round Valley Agency, California.

HEADQUARTERS.				
M. G. Wilsey	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Nov. 8, 1886	\$720
Edith Yates	do	Nov. 9, 1886	June 30, 1887	720
Mary Ray	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	July 24, 1886	120
Mary Anderson	do	July 25, 1886	June 30, 1887	120

Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉES IN DAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Round Valley Agency, California—Continued.**

Name and school.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
LOWER QUARTERS.				
W. A. Ray	Teacher	July 1, 1886	May 26, 1887	720
Emma Dunlap	do	May 27, 1887	June 30, 1887	720
Maggie Tillotson	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120

Southern Ute Agency, Colorado.

Mary Orr	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
Walter A. Wilson	Cook	Mar. 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	500

Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.

NO. 1, HUMP'S CAMP.				
Oscar Hodgkiss	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Nov. 29, 1886	\$600
NO. 2, COOK'S CAMP.				
Charles Oakes	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 3, CHARGER'S CAMP.				
Alfred E. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 4, SWIFT BIRD'S CAMP.				
Agnes J. Lockhart	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 21, 1887	600
Corabelle Fellows	do	Jan. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 5, ON THE TREE'S CAMP.				
Felix Benoit	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 6, SAINT STEPHEN'S.				
Annie Brown	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 8, PLUM CREEK.				
Helena A. Williams	Teacher	May 9, 1887	June 30, 1887	600

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.

WHITE RIVER.				
Elaine Goodale	Teacher	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600

Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.				
Elizabeth S. Messner	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$720
BOGS.				
J. N. McInerney	Teacher	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 30, 1887	720

Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.**

Name and school.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
NO. 1.				
Ada M. Clark.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600
NO. 2.				
T. J. Smith.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 3.				
E. X. Palmer.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 4.				
E. M. Keith.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 5.				
Aug. Robinson.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 6.				
Carrie Melvin.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 7.				
A. C. Porter.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	600
E. A. Pyne.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
NO. 8.				
W. T. Manning.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600
H. G. Webb.....	do.....	Dec. 7, 1886	June 30, 1887	600

Rosebud Agency, Dakota.

James F. Boyle.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$900
BLACK PIPE CREEK.				
Mrs. Lucy Arnold.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Sarah C. Harris.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
LITTLE OAK CREEK.				
Mrs. M. E. Dungan.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Alice Schmidt.....	Assistant teacher.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
CUT MEAT CREEK.				
Minnie E. Meade.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Aug. 20, 1886	600
Marietta G. Kane.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Bertha A. Kane.....	Assistant teacher.....	Feb. 24, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
AGENCY.				
Nellie M. Wright.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600
Hattie C. Spencer.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Standing Bear Luther.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
OAK CREEK.				
William Holmes.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	Sept. 23, 1886	600
BIG OAK CREEK.				
Susan D. Smedes.....	Teacher.....	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Lelia F. Dabney.....	Assistant teacher.....	Feb. 15, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
RED CAMP.				
William Cartwright.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
WHITE THUNDER CREEK.				
Ernest J. Warner.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Alema Warner.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Rosebud Agency, Dakota**—Continued.

Name and school.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
SCABBY CREEK.				
George C. Douglas.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Mar. 10, 1886	\$600
Abbie Thayer.....	do.	Mar. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Belle Douglas.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	July 5, 1886	300
Mary A. McNeal	do	Mar. 11, 1887	June 30, 1887	300
PASS CREEK.				
Frank E. Lewis.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
RING THUNDER CAMP.				
David W. Parmelee.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
LITTLE WHITE RIVER.				
Rufus C. Bauer.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
CORN CREEK.				
James H. Welsh.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
PINE CREEK.				
E. C. Hill	Teacher	Feb. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
K. L. Hill	Assistant teacher.....	Feb. 28, 1887	June 30, 1887	300

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.

CANNON BALL.				
Aaron C. Wells	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600
Josephine Wells.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
GRAND RIVER.				
Louis Premeau	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
Jennie Premeau	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480
NO. 1.				
Maria L. Van Solen.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
NO. 2.				
E. P. McFadden	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
NO. 3.				
Rosa Bearface	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.

MODOC.				
Eva Watson	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$480
PEORIA.				
Albert J. Perry.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
MIAMI.				
Arizona Jackson	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	480

Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉES IN DAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Mackinac Agency, Michigan.**

Name and school.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
LONGWOOD.				
Helen F. Snyder.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$500
MIDDLE VILLAGE.				
Mary E. Wagley.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
MUNISSING.				
Thos. Nahbenayash.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
L' ANSE.				
Bella J. Walker.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
BARAGA.				
Mary Sylvester.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
SUGAR ISLAND.				
Thomas F. Williams.....	Teacher	July 1, 1896	Apr. 30, 1887	400
Clinton Roberts	do	May 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
IROQUOIS POINT.				
John L. Heustich.....	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
HANNAHVILLE.				
Peter Marksman.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
PETOSKEY MISSION.				
John R. Robinson.....	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.

RICE RIVER.				
Lottie O. Paulding.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Dec. 31, 1886	\$480
Lottie O. Curtis.....	do	Jan. 1, 1887	Apr. 30, 1887	480
Annie E. Slettbah	Cook	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	120

Fort Belknap Agency, Montana.

FORT BELKNAP.				
H. G. Lincoln.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	\$600
Herman Fields	do	May 1, 1887	June 30, 1887	600
Emma Stanley.....	Assistant teacher and matron.	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	360

Nevada Agency, Nevada.

WALKER RIVER.				
Minard Genty	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$600
Emma E. Hammond	Assistant teacher and matron.	July 27, 1886	Nov. 6, 1886	480
Angeline Ayer.....	do	Nov. 8, 1886	June 30, 1887	480

Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.

Mrs. L. J. Wienss	Teacher	Mar. 14, 1887	June 30, 1887	\$720
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Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.**

Name and school.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
THREE RIVERS.				
Frank C. Allen	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	Apr. 15, 1887	.....

Pueblo Agency, New Mexico.

ACOMA.				
Lizzie Clark	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 12, 1886	\$1,000
Henry C. Carsen	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Feb. 2, 1887	1,000
Page Trotter	do	Feb. 3, 1886	June 30, 1887	1,000
SAN FELIPE.				
Julia Aerts	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Oct. 9, 1886	1,000
O. F. Rodgers	do	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 20, 1886	1,000
John Pennan	do	Jan. 10, 1887	June 30, 1887	1,000

Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.

JAMESTOWN.				
S. D. Longheed	Teacher	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$660
QUILLEHUTE.				
A. W. Smith	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	500
Hattie G. Bright	Assistant teacher	July 1, 1886	Aug. 26, 1886	360
Hattie G. Smith	do	Aug. 27, 1886	June 30, 1887	360

Quinalt Agency, Washington Territory.

QUEETS.				
Hayes Otook	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400

Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

HOBART MISSION.				
E. A. Goodnough	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$400
WEST DAY.				
Jael Howd	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	400
CORNELIUS.				
Mary Zydeman	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	300
Mary Burnes	do	Oct. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
EAST DAY.				
Mary E. Ramson	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
WEST DAY, NO. 3.				
Ophelia Wheelock	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
STOCKBRIDGE.				
Ida Charles	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300
WEST DAY, NO. 2.				
Martin O'Brien	Teacher	Sept. 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	300

Table No. 3.—NAME, POSITION, TERM OF SERVICE, AND SALARY OF EMPLOYÉS IN DAY SCHOOLS, ETC.—Continued.**La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.**

Name and school.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termination of service.	Annual salary.
LAC DU FLAMBEAU.				
Clara Allen.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	\$800
LAC COURTES OREILLES.				
Catherine A. Murdock.....	Teacher	July 1 1886	Sept. 30, 1886	600
S. J. Currie	do	Oct. 5, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
FON DU LAC.				
Philomen Lefevre.....	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
PAH-QUA-UH-WONG.				
Louis Manypenny	Teacher	July 1, 1886	Sept. 30, 1887	600
James Dobie	do	Oct. 23, 1886	June 30, 1887	600
VERMILLION LAKE.				
V. Nelson	Teacher	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	800
Belle Nelson.....	Assistant teacher.....	July 1, 1886	June 30, 1887	250
GRAND PORTAGE.				
L. E. Monferrand	Teacher	July 1, 1886	July 31, 1886	480
Dominic Ducharme.....	do	Aug. 27, 1886	Mar. 31, 1887	480
Do.....	do	April 1, 1887	Jan. 30, 1887	480

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Names and addresses of bonded superintendents in charge of schools independent of agency control.

Name of school.	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.
Albuquerque	New Mexico	P. F. Burke	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle	Pennsylvania	R. H. Pratt	Carlisle, Pa.
Chilocco	Indian Territory ..	Thomas C. Bradford ..	Chilocco, Ind. Territory.
Salem	Oregon	John Lee	Salem, Oreg.
Fort Stevenson	Dakota	George W. Scott	Fort Stevenson, Dakota.
Fort Yuma	California	Mary O'Neil	Yuma City, Ariz.
Genoa	Nebraska	Horace R. Chase	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction	Colorado	Matthew P. Breen	Grand Junction, Colo.
Keam's Cañon	Arizona	James Gallaher	Keam's Cañon, Arizona.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute).	Kansas	Charles Robinson	Lawrence, Kans.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Albuquerque Indian Industrial School, August 31, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the affairs of the Government Indian School at this place for the year ending June 30, 1887.

Prior to my arrival here, on the 2d of October, 1886, on which date I assumed control, the institution had been under the management of Superintendent R. W. D. Bryan, an appointee of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The Government had previously turned over the school farm and buildings that had been erected thereon to the use of this religious society, and had entered into a contract with them to establish and keep up a school with all the educational facilities and a few of the more important industrial features of the larger Indian schools in the East and elsewhere. The new buildings were erected in 1884, and the school had, therefore, been operated by the Presbyterian board for a little more than two years. As the society claimed to own the furniture and all other interior appliances, and as no arrangement had been made by the Government for the purchase of this property, the buildings were found on my arrival destitute of everything. The situation of affairs was far from encouraging.

The first three months were devoted chiefly to the work of estimating for supplies and collecting the children from the different pueblos; the latter task was, by no means, an easy one to one having no acquaintance with the Indian as he is, and only such meager knowledge of his ways and habits as is found in the imperfect accounts furnished in the ordinary histories. The labor incident to the successful organization of such a school as the Government designs can not be overestimated. Obstacles arising from this source as well as from want of experience in the rather complicated routine of Government business presented themselves at the very beginning. What to do, and how, were puzzling questions.

The school, although it had been in operation for several years under so different a régime, in many respects, as to render it necessary to begin its organization at the foundation; so many influences directly at variance with one another had been brought to bear upon the Indian to secure his patronage, that he was found hardened against the usual arguments in favor of education and civilization, and in a state of chronic doubt and disbelief.

Several pueblos were visited by Agent Williams and myself, in which opposition to schools of the most violent and obstinate kind had taken deep root. Their principal men could not be reached by the arts of persuasion, reason, or tact. Much of this state of things I am forced to believe is due to the questionable, not to say reprehensible, devices resorted to to secure children; they were suspicious of everything and everybody, and complained that they could not put faith in the promises we made them. Such was the case especially with the pueblos of Santa Domingo and Jemez, from neither of which, although two of the largest in the Territory, were we able to secure any children. Up to the time of the arrival of Superintendent Riley, about the 1st of January, considerable effort had been made in the northern pueblos, but not with such results as had been anticipated; the best that could be said was that a trial had been made and a score of children were within the walls of the institution as a consequence. From this time onward the school rapidly filled until by February 1 an attendance of upwards of one hundred and thirty was reached. I have to grate-

fully acknowledge that the collecting of so large a number of children in so short a time was due to the presence and able service of Superintendent Riley and Agent Williams, both of whom visited with me all the more important pueblos. I am conscious of and fully appreciate the aid which these gentlemen rendered me at a time when the outlook was anything but hopeful.

ATTENDANCE.

The maximum attendance during the year was reached in the quarter ending June 30, when 170 children were enrolled. In this number five distinct tribes were represented, viz, the Pueblo, Navajo, Mescalero, Apache, Pima, and Papago. Of the Pueblo Indians San Felipe furnished 39; Isleta, 36; Laguna, 18; Santa Anna, 10; Cia, 8; Acoma, 8; Cochiti, 5, and San Dia, 5; making a total of 139 from the pueblos. There were 8 Navajos from Canoncito Cojo, 1 Mescalero Apache, 7 Papagos, and 23 Pimas. The highest average attendance was 162.

PRESENT CAPACITY, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The capacity of the main building in the two most essential features of dormitories and dining room cannot fairly be placed at more than 175. With the two unfinished buildings completed, there will be added larger dormitory facilities, two store rooms and many other rooms, intended to serve for work-shops and a variety of other purposes. Through the liberality of the department extensive improvements in building and repairing are expected to be undertaken early this fall. When the improvements now under contemplation are completed, it is believed that the institution will afford comfortable accommodations for 250 pupils.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

This subject naturally divides itself into two general classes—farming and the trades. In the former occupation may be embraced, besides the ordinary duties pertaining to the care and cultivation of crops and a knowledge of the proper use of agricultural implements, much labor of a general character, the necessity for which every thrifty and intelligent farmer recognizes.

The Indian has a natural aversion to manual labor which is hereditary; he interests himself only in what has been an object of interest to his father. Idleness suits him much better than work. To overcome this natural tendency to laziness is the first and most important step, and this object can be best secured by ascertaining as far as possible to what occupation his mind inclines, and then creating within him a deep interest to learn how to do his work well. A common fault lies in the lack of interest in the teachers themselves; they appear to reason that because the Government appoints them to these positions manual labor is beneath their dignity; that they are merely engaged to look on and perform all their teaching with the tongue, and leave hand-training entirely out of the question.

Of the trades, without doubt the most useful and practical for the Indian are those that teach him how to work in wood, leather, and iron.

THE FARM

The farm may be truthfully said to be in an embryo state. Of the 66 acres comprising it not more than 5 or 6 had been put under cultivation. This small portion had been seeded to alfalfa, but, owing to its partial failure, the annual crop has been a scanty one. Until this year no attempt had been made to raise vegetables and other garden supplies. Though 2 or 3 acres were plowed, leveled, manured, and put in fair tillable condition in the spring, and planted with the more necessary kinds of vegetable seeds, the crop product, from present indications, will be so small as to be hardly worth considering. The farm in great part, like most of the land adjoining it, is cold and strongly alkali in its nature, and in its rough, wild state, can only be brought out of its almost hopeless condition of sterility piece by piece, and by great labor of the plow and thorough enriching. From eight to twelve of the larger boys were regularly detailed to assist the farmer, and while the showing at the end of the year will be far from satisfactory, the failure is properly chargeable to the cause above stated, as commendable energy and judgment were shown by him from the beginning. An effort will be made to fit for irrigation and tillage the coming fall and winter 4 or 5 acres of unbroken land, which, in addition to that worked the past year, will furnish ample opportunity for practical lessons in farming for the boys during the next year. Improvement of the grounds has been another industry whereby much outside labor has been performed, connected with the building of stone and gravel walks and the grading of the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings. Reference has

already been made in former letters to the low situation of the buildings, and the difficulty, because of this, of securing good drainage and keeping the grounds dry and clean during the wet season. To wholly remedy the natural defects of location is impossible, but to so change the nature of the soil approaching it, as to free it from cesspools and water basins, in which to collect filth, whence arises deadly miasms to poison the air and render life unsafe, is entirely possible. The old, worthless, disgraceful outbuildings were torn down and replaced by new and more commodious ones, built at a safe distance from the main building; broad, hard walks, constructed of stone and gravel, now lead to them. Fully 4,000 loads of earth have been hauled to fill the low places, and this was covered for a considerable distance around with gravel drawn from the foot-hills nearly 2 miles away. It is estimated that 1,000 loads of gravel have been drawn during the past season for this purpose. This work was done under the direction of the industrial teacher; it was greatly needed, and while much still remains undone in this direction, yet enough has been accomplished to put the yards and grounds in a clean, dry, and healthy condition.

CARPENTRY.

During the past year instruction has been given in this branch. A carpenter was employed irregularly up to the first of March. Tables for the dining-room and office cases, and many other articles needed for use in the school, were manufactured. A large amount of repairing was also done on the buildings from time to time. On the 1st of April, 26 boys and 4 girls from the Pima agency in Arizona arrived at the school; these boys, with three or four exceptions, are larger in stature and quite well advanced in the knowledge of general work. Their good behavior and the industry displayed by them, both in the school-room and elsewhere, reflect credit upon the training they have received at the agency school, and the evident capacity of their race for advancement in civilization.

The regular school carpenter arrived the school week in April. Several of the Pima boys, with two others who had worked at the trade at Carlisle and one from the Mescalero Agency, were immediately placed under his instruction. Since this time a marked degree of progress has been made in this department and much work accomplished. All have shown remarkable interest in learning the names of the different tools and how to sharpen, care for, and use them, and a few have exhibited exceptional mechanical talent. The extensive building and repairing to be commenced will present an excellent field for practical instruction in all of the important details of house architecture, and, as a result, it is expected, judging from the order, activity, and earnestness that have hitherto prevailed, that by the close of next year some of the boys will have gained sufficient knowledge of carpentry to be called, if not *skilled*, at least progressive workmen. From the carpenter's report I quote the following: "We have constructed since April 10, 1887, in new work, fence to girls' yard, new water-closets, one coal shed, two carriage sheds, a large number of tables, three large cupboards, two refrigerators, several door and window screens, clothes-presses, and numerous other articles for use in the different departments; about 100 rods wire fence, and several large and small gates. We have also finished the second story of carpenter's shop, put battens on the whole, shingled the roof, built one store-room adjoining, and have kept all the buildings, fences, and farming implements in thorough repair. Aside from this work we have painted fence to girls' yard, windmill and tank, water-closets, carpenter's shop, all the tin roofs except unfinished buildings, and the exterior wood and brick work of the school building, and are now preparing and have already finished a large quantity of material for the larger unfinished building."

THE SEWING-ROOM,

with a small force of girls employed—and these only a part of the time—has manufactured since December last 1,471 garments. Of these, 398 were sheets, 339 pillow-cases, 214 towels, 119 dresses, 30 girls' skirts, 207 pieces of girls' underwear, 40 boys' pants, besides a number of other articles needed for use in the dining room, kitchen, laundry, dormitories, etc. In addition to the work above described, the weekly repairing of the boys' clothing was attended to, and this found no inconsiderable portion of the labor of this room. A half dozen of the girls learned how to run the machines, sewing dresses and other garments with much skill and dispatch.

DOMESTIC TRAINING.

Owing to the small number of girls in the institution during a greater part of the year very little attention could be paid to household work, such as cooking, making bread, washing, ironing, etc. For a time all the labor of the laundry, dining-room, and dormitories was done by details of boys. As there were not girls enough to per-

form all the work in any one of these departments, it was not thought prudent to make up details of both sexes, but was deemed best to avoid the danger incident to their commingling. This placed all such labor upon the boys. Later on the making of beds, sweeping and cleaning both the boys' and girls' sleeping apartments, were turned over to be done by them, under the supervision of the matron and assistant matron. A few of the girls have also recently been put in charge of the laundress, to assist her with the washing and ironing. Watchful supervision on her part has made the experiment a success and good results are apparent.

ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES.

A shoe and harness maker and tailoress are to be employed the ensuing year, and as these industries form an essential factor in industrial training, a sufficient number of pupils will be selected as apprentices, and no pains spared to make the instructions in these useful employments thorough and practical. It is hoped that blacksmithing and wagon-making may before long be added to the industries already approved, thus giving all the advantages of the more necessary occupations which, in my opinion, are peculiarly needful in Indian education.

The bakery has had two Indian boys since April 1 learning the business. In the absence of the head baker recently, while on his vacation, one of the boys performed all the work, supplying the school with bread for about a week. While this is not as important as other departments of labor, it gives variety of employment and furnishes to a few the pursuit to which they are best adapted.

SCHOOL WORK.

The school can hardly be said to have made a beginning. The work done has been of the most elementary character. Several causes have operated to obstruct and retard the literary progress of the pupils; among these may be mentioned the inadequate teaching force; two teachers having to instruct, deal with, and care for one hundred and thirty children of all ages and degrees of advancement during at least half of the year. Another prominent cause is found in the lack of sufficient knowledge on the part of some of the teachers to properly instruct classes in the rudiments of an English education. Indian teaching is a peculiar business, and requires certainly as much knowledge, patience, tact, originality, invention, and energy as are required to teach American youth. No teacher should enter a school-room who is not prepared by education for the work, and if all the employés of an Indian school were possessed of a fair English education, average general intelligence, and the ability to speak the English language correctly, many of the hindrances would be removed that now make the progress indifferent. The Indian child is imitative, and therefore what he hears spoken brokenly, he learns to speak brokenly; he is also singularly sensitive, and readily discovers the difference between refinement and vulgarity. Example is no less a factor in his education than in the education of other races. While the facts herein stated have somewhat hindered the successful operation of the school as a whole, still the work in some of the departments has been very efficient and deserves special commendation. Pupils on their arrival have been examined and placed in classes according to their endowments. The method of teaching by objects and pictures had been suggested and attempted in all primary work; the word method was adopted for use in primary classes, and charts, written words on the board, and exercises for blackboard and slate were daily brought into requisition. Natural actions, such as sitting, standing, walking, talking, and the like have been frequently resorted to, to call forth short, familiar expressions, and thus by frequent practice pupils have been encouraged to employ many of the more common and necessary language forms of everyday life. Special effort has been made throughout the year to induce pupils to speak the English language. A daily record has been kept, and every instance of Indian or English speaking noted. It is a noticeable fact that the Indian child will read readily and intelligently from a book or write sentences dictated to him on board or slate, and still be unable to give replies to questions of the simplest and most familiar character in English. This may be due to his natural reticence; it certainly can not be charged to his inability to use language, as he converses freely in his own tongue. No systematic grading by written examinations has yet been attempted, nor would such a step have been practical in view of the general fundamental character of the work required. More than one-half of the scholars had never attended school, or had attended so little in the day school, in the pueblos that the improvement was scarcely perceptible. Such classification as could be made by oral inspection has answered up to the present time. The progress of the coming year will, it is hoped, be such as to render grading, based upon carefully-conducted written examinations, necessary.

DISCIPLINE.

The Indian is taught to be obedient to his superiors. The governor or chief and principal officers of a tribe require unquestioning obedience to their commands. Respect for authority is inculcated from earliest youth, and its effects seldom disappear in manhood. The Indian child is therefore tractable and easily managed; this is the rule, and few exceptions have been noted during the past year. Kindness and firmness, except in rare instances, are the only weapons needed. Mild means have generally been found sufficient. In a few instances offenders were punished by depriving them of meals or imposing upon them extra labor. Corporeal punishment has not been resorted to, except in its mildest form, and in the case of the smaller boys. The Indian is very sensitive to ridicule, and resents an injury, real or fancied, as quickly as any race upon earth. He is suspicious of strangers, but when once his confidence is gained and friendship proven he is steadfast in his attachments.

MORALS AND MANNERS.

These have formed the subjects of numerous practical discourses during the year. To inculcate the principles of right, truth, justice, polite behavior, and considerate treatment of one another has been considered equally as important as religious instruction. The latter has been left to the ministers and teachers at the several churches which their parents desired them to attend; the former formed a part of the instruction at the school. Continual watchfulness over their actions on the playground, in the school, or at their work, has been enjoined upon employés in charge. The use of slang, profanity, or vulgarity is not permitted among employés or by them in the presence of pupils. Every effort has been made to protect the morals of pupils, and keep the school free from the vices and immoralities so often associated with large boarding institutions. I am gratified to be able to say that I sincerely believe there has been no failure in this respect, and that upon the year's record rests no blot or stain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

"During the year there were treated 112 patients (89 males, 23 females). Of this 112 there were 20 cases of measles and 32 of conjunctivitis (inflamed eyelids). The remaining 60 cases were comprised under 23 diseases ordinary and incident to childhood and school life.

"The mortality has been 2, 1 from measles and 1 from bilious remittent, passing into typhoid. This last case, while not dying at the school, having lived to reach his agency, should properly be charged against the diseases as contracted here. This will give an average of mortality of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a small percentage of cases attacked, and average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of when compared with population of school. One word is necessary regarding the epidemic of measles.

"The epidemic originated from a recently-arrived employé, who probably contracted it while traveling. From this case the disease gradually increased, until quarantine became unnecessary and was dispensed with. In view of the fact that nearly 50 of the cases during the year were under the two diseases (measles and conjunctivitis) the urgent necessity of a separate hospital building is now, as clearly shown during the measles epidemic, painfully apparent. At present, there is no room in the main building or any other for a hospital, and in time of need it becomes necessary to dispose of the patients as best able, increasing the labors of nurses and absolutely shutting off any hope of isolation of the sick from the well, owing to the meager number of employés."

In conclusion, my grateful acknowledgments are due the officers in charge of the Indian Bureau for their timely support and encouragement and the uniform courtesy extended me during the year just closed.

Very respectfully,

P. F. BURKE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa., September 7, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The following table gives the population for the year :

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Apache.....	45	4	69	38	156	2	.....	3	.....	109	42	151
Arapaho.....	10	5	13	4	32	5	3	.....	.....	18	6	24
Arickaree.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Caddo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cheyenne.....	14	5	13	11	43	4	5	1	1	22	10	32
Chippewa.....	6	3	2	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Comanche.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Creek.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow.....	7	4	1	.....	12	.....	2	1	.....	7	2	9
Gros Ventre.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Iowa.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kaw.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Keechie.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kiowa.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Lipan.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Menominee.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Miami.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Modoc.....	2	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Navajo.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Nez Percé.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	5
Omaha.....	14	2	.....	.....	16	8	1	.....	.....	6	1	7
Oneida.....	20	20	.....	.....	40	1	3	.....	.....	19	17	36
Onondaga.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Ottawa.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Pawnee.....	13	6	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Peoria.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pi-Ute.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ponca.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pueblo.....	58	41	14	15	128	7	2	.....	1	65	53	118
Quapaw.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Sac and Fox.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seminole.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Seneca.....	3	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Shoshone.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sioux (Rosebud).....	29	14	.....	1	44	11	8	.....	.....	18	7	25
Sioux (Pine Ridge).....	20	6	12	6	44	12	8	.....	.....	20	4	24
Sioux (Sisseton).....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Stockbridge.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuscarora.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wichita.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Winnebago.....	5	6	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	5	5	10
Wyandotte.....	2	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Total.....	289	147	125	81	642	69	37	5	2	340	189	529

The following table shows the industries pursued by the pupils during the year:

Tribes.	Learning trades—boys.										Girls' occupa- tions.			Absent in families and on farms.	
	Carpentering.	Wagon making.	Harness making.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Trimming.	Painting.	Printing.	Baking.	Farming.	Sewing.	Laundry.	Housework.		
														M.	F.
Apache.....	4		5	5	3	1			2	36	30	14	3	36	2
Arapaho.....	1		4	3	4	3		2		7	5	5	5	7	3
Arickaree.....											1	1			
Caddo.....										1				1	
Cheyenne.....	1	2	2	4	5	1		2		12	15	15	4	12	4
Chippewa.....			1			1		1		1	3	3	2	1	2
Comanche.....				2	1					5				5	
Creek.....															
Crow.....	1		1		2					4	2	2	2	4	2
Gros Ventre.....	1							1							
Iowa.....										1	1	1	1	1	1
Kaw.....			1							2				2	
Keechie.....										1				1	
Kiowa.....					1					1	3	3	1	1	1
Lipan.....										1			1	1	1
Menominee.....				1					1	1	1	1		1	
Miami.....			1							1	1	1	1	1	2
Modoc.....						1				1	1	1	1	1	1
Navajo.....		1				1				5				5	
Nez Percé.....						1				2	1	1		2	
Omaha.....			4		4		2			8	1	1	2	8	1
Oneida.....	3	2	3	1	3			2	1	13	15	15	15	13	15
Onondaga.....										1	1	1	1	1	1
Ottawa.....										1	1	4	1	1	1
Pawnee.....	2	1	3	3	1			1		9	6	6	3	9	3
Peoria.....												1	1		1
Pi-Ute.....												1	1		
Ponca.....												1	1		
Pueblo.....	3	2	3	3	3	2		4		46	53	37	28	46	28
Quapaw.....										1	1	1		1	1
Sac and Fox.....											1	1			
Seminole.....											2	2	1		1
Seneca.....					2					3	2	2		3	1
Shoshone.....										2				2	
Sioux (Rosebud).....	1	1	1	4	7	1	2		1	18	15	15	8	18	8
Sioux (Pine Ridge).....	1	4	1		1	4				10	10	10	5	10	5
Sioux (Sisseton).....											2		2		2
Stockbridge.....											1	1	1		1
Tuscarora.....								1							
Wichita.....					1					2				2	
Winnebago.....	2			1	1			1		4	6	6	4	4	4
Wyandotte.....		1								2	5	5	4	2	4
Total.....	20	14	30	27	39	16	4	15	5	202	186	159	98	202	96

By the above it will be seen that we have had during the year 170 boys learning trades, while all the girls have been instructed in sewing, laundry, or house work, and 202 boys and 96 girls have been out from the school in families and on farms, a very considerable proportion of whom were from the Apache and other less advanced tribes. During the history of the school we have had 836 separate outings of this character for the boys and 308 for the girls, but a number of the pupils were out two, three, or four times each.

I still count this the most important feature of our work, bringing, as it does, our students into actual relations with the people of the country. The desire of the students to have these privileges, increases from year to year, and applications for them by good farmers and others have been greater this year than we could supply. The percentage of failures has been about 1 in 13; but failure is nearly as often to be attributed to the patron as to the student, from a want of tact in management.

From this large experience in the Government's work of settling the difficulties surrounding its Indian policy and adjusting and equalizing race differences, I think it safe to assume that we can now change the old and unsuccessful system of segregating and isolating our Indian wards to a system or systems which will bring about commingling and competition with us.

So far as I know, all who have critically observed our planting-out system, as well as

those who have participated in it, approve of it without qualification. Greater value has been placed upon the labor of our students than ever before; quite a large number of them receiving the highest wages paid for labor of the sort they perform. Their earnings by this means amount to more than \$8,000 during the year.

SHOPS.

The industrial departments of the school have been continued on the plan pursued in former years. We have been greatly cramped in taking care of so many students requiring industrial training by not having more shop-room. This hindrance will be overcome by improvements making this year. The system of manual training in connection with school work is undoubtedly the proper one for our Indian peoples, and I believe the plan of half-day work and half-day school, which we have steadily pursued almost from the beginning, to be the best. The only weakness I feel called upon to report in connection with it is that of giving too short a time, and this applies with equal force to the literary training. It takes eight years to graduate an English-born pupil from the grammar grade in the town of Carlisle, giving ten months' continuous schooling each year. After that from three to five years are required to make a competent mechanic of such graduates, giving all the time to the trade. The expectation, therefore, that an Indian boy or girl can be graduated with any considerable knowledge from this school, or from any Indian school, by a three or five years' course is a false one, and the presumption that such pupils can become competent mechanics in the same time, giving half the time only to the trades, is equally absurd. We have discovered no magical road to knowledge. We are simply following the old beaten path, using the most approved and modern helps, and if we can have the same time we shall travel nearly or quite as far with our Indian pupils and arrive at nearly or quite as high attainments as are reached by other races with the same means.

We have endeavored to give agricultural knowledge to every pupil by our system of outing. To that end the apprentices in the different shops have been largely allowed to go out on farms. An Indian boy under the tutelage of a competent farmer, and surrounded by all the push and go of our best agricultural communities, takes on a knowledge of agriculture and the English language much more rapidly than he possibly can in any Indian school or any system of mass training.

It is urged against our trade instruction that we teach trades which cannot be utilized. This is a mistake. Mechanical ideas important to successful life are a part of almost all trades, and the manual training to regular habits of labor alone would more than warrant all we do. There are those who claim that the only road out of savagery to civilization begins with herding or agriculture, and that, therefore, the teaching of trades is useless. But even though herding and agriculture form, as is claimed, the universal beginning, yet there is scarcely a mechanical pursuit which does not directly minister to agricultural success. Our trade instruction falls mostly in the winter, when agricultural instruction is impossible.

PAYMENTS TO APPRENTICES.

The system of small payments to apprentices, instituted by the Department, works out admirably the difficult problem of teaching the value of money and some knowledge of business. Three hundred and ten of our students have had bank accounts during the year, a large number having \$50 or more, and thus, while learning to earn money they have also learned something of that equally important quality—how to save.

PARKER FARM.

The purchase of the "Parker farm," for which Congress gave us \$18,000 last spring on your recommendation and that of the honorable Secretary, increases our resources for agricultural training and forms one of the most important additions ever made to the school.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The failure to get the appropriation required to improve the boys' dormitories and enlarge our shops was a great disappointment at first, but on a statement of the situation being made to the large boys, who then had upwards of \$2,000 in bank, they pledged themselves for over \$1,900, provided I would undertake to rebuild their quarters. Having the approval of the Department and this beginning from the boys, I went to the friends of the school and secured money enough to rebuild by using the material from the old building, and we now have a comfortable dormitory for the large boys, 292 feet long by 36 feet wide, 3 stories, divided into 86 sleeping rooms, 14 feet by 14 feet, and provided with ample assembly, reading, clothing, and bath rooms.

Having some means left and finding I could in this way best accomplish the enlargement of our shop facilities, I have gone forward to erect a gymnasium of brick,

150 feet by 60 feet and 20 feet walls. This leaves resting upon me an obligation of about \$5,000, over and above what I have been able to raise among the friends of the school; but it vacates at once for shops the old gymnasium in what were formerly the cavalry stables, and gives us ample room for our present wants in that direction.

The partial destruction of the small boys' quarters by a cyclone brought about the aid of the Department to rebuild that building, and before winter sets in we shall be provided with all we had hoped to secure through an appropriation by Congress.

These extensive building operations, carried on in the presence of the school, and largely with the aid of its students, have been a great object lesson. No boys anywhere ever performed drudging labor more willingly than our boys have performed their part of the labor in connection with these buildings.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the school has been very greatly improved during the year, and to this and to the attention given our sick are we indebted for the good health enjoyed by the students. Scarlet fever was introduced by the arrival of a new pupil, but by great care and complete isolation, only four cases occurred, and these all recovered without complication. We had one case of measles. The season being favorable, an opportunity was given for the disease to spread, but no other case occurred. We have had a less proportion of scrofulous cases and eye trouble than formerly, and these have been mostly confined to incoming pupils.

As our new Apaches had not sufficient English to make outting a success, and not being able to keep them all employed, I placed them and some others, about one hundred in all, in camp in the mountains, where they gathered large quantities of berries, with which they supplied the school and had enough to trade for good supplies of milk and butter for themselves. They returned very greatly improved in health. I here repeat what I have said in former reports, that the best health results are obtained among the children we place out on farms and in families. I count our half-day work and half-day school plan also a great advantage in this respect.

Seven deaths have occurred, all from the same disease, consumption.

During the month of February last, with your permission, about 140 of our students and employes were taken to Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, and illustrations of our school work, both industrial and literary, were given before large audiences of influential people in the Academies of Music of those cities. These exhibitions attracted very wide attention, and most favorable and extensive notice. Our many friends were gratified, and renewed their indorsement of us. Most of the important tribes of the country were represented among the children giving these illustrations.

SELECTION OF PUPILS.

With our greatly superior facilities and location in the midst of a rich agricultural, civilized community, we ought to have the best of Indian youth to work upon. The plans for securing pupils inaugurated are calculated to throw upon us the poorest material and prevent the best from coming to us. I submit that my former recommendations to the Department to have the selection of the best material from the agency schools, made at the close of each school year by the agents and school superintendents at the agencies, and sent to us, would be more in keeping with the good of the school service and of the Indians. We have kept up our supply of students, notwithstanding, and begin our new school year with 576 pupils enrolled.

The clause in the Indian appropriation bill of 1885-'86, and renewed in that of 1886-'87, virtually prohibiting any pressure upon Indian parents to send their children to school, is directly at war with the several school clauses in the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux, Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Navajo, and other large nomadic tribes. These treaty clauses emphatically provide for compulsory education, and, so far as these particular tribes are concerned, consistency would seem to require that the clause in the appropriation bill antagonizing the treaties should be omitted. Indian parents are not, by any means, as competent judges of what is best for their children as the lowest classes of white parents. The State determines that white parents must educate their children, and provides the ways and means. If Indian education is to be accomplished at all, why should the State take any weaker position with reference to them.

RETURNED PUPILS.

I have this year been at some pains to discover the condition of our returned pupils, and while I can find much to commend, I find very much more to deplore. Many returned students are doing well under circumstances and surroundings that would swamp Anglo-Saxon youth of the same ages and of far greater attainments and experience. The prominence of our school has made our returned pupils conspicuous. It would be well that equal range of observation and criticism reached all systems of Indian schools. The Government is not attempting by means of its schools to pre-

pare Indian youth to live in the midst of barbarism. Attempts in that direction have never been a success, and probably never will be. The various recent enactments of Congress in reference to Indians, together with the course of Department management, indicate an intention to close out barbarism in this country and substitute civilization therefor; the direction of all Indian educational work should be towards preparing Indians to live in civilization. To this end an apprenticeship to civilization is absolutely requisite, and only a full and thorough apprenticeship will bring success.

The action of Congress in giving lands in severalty to Indians has occupied the attention of our older students not a little, and gives them encouragement to hope for the fruits of independent life and labor in the near future. Many inquiries have been made directly, and some letters written by them to the Department on the subject.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

The literary work of the school has met with its usual gratifying success. Young Indians, beginning without a knowledge of English, may be taught to speak and think, read, write, and cipher in this language almost as readily as white children, and there is no good reason why the innumerable Indian languages should be much longer continued, not to say elaborated.

APACHES.

A notable addition to the school was the 106 children of the Apache prisoners at Fort Marion, Florida. They are quick, bright, and promising. Seven married couples were in the party.

DONATIONS.

The charitable gifts in cash to the school during the year amount to \$14,720.68, which sum was almost all invested in the new buildings. Five of the gifts were of \$1,000 each. The donors numbered 334.

Mr. William C. Allison, of Philadelphia, was kind enough to give us steam pipe and fittings sufficient for the large boys' quarters, together with sash, glass, and other articles, which would have cost us near or quite \$800. These liberal helps plainly show the deep interest taken by the public in this feature of the Government's Indian work, and ought to encourage the most abundant school appropriations by Congress.

Our relations with the religious and educational influences around us have continued to be of the same friendly character as heretofore reported. An average of just about 100 of our students attended the public schools in different parts of this and adjoining States during the winter, and no unfriendly relations were reported.

In conclusion, I may add that the improvements under way and made during the year through Government and charitable aid, afford us excellent accommodations for 500 pupils in all our dormitory and industrial needs, but a commodious and well-equipped school-room building is still necessary to make our establishment complete.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,

Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

CHILOCCO, IND. T., July 28, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the Chilocco Indian Industrial School.

On the whole the year has been one of prosperity. Two hundred and fifteen pupils have been enrolled. The average attendance for the fiscal year has been 165 $\frac{1}{2}$. The pupils are distributed among the different tribes as follows:

Name of tribe.	No.	Name of tribe.	No.
Pottawotamies	58	Choctaws	1
Cheyennes	5	Wichitas	20
Pawnees	30	Ottawas	7
Kiowas	4	Iowas	10
Osages	15	Caddoes	17
Otoes	6	Tonkaways	4
Sacs and Foxes	5	Seminoles	1
Shawnees	2	Arapahoes	9
Delawares	17	Miamis	1
Chippewas	1	Cherokees	1
Iroquois	1		

In the school the pupils have been diligently and thoroughly taught, and have made more perceptible progress than during any previous year. Many who have hitherto shown but little interest in or appreciation for the higher branches taught here have manifested increased interest, and made commendable progress. Seventy-five pupils have completed their course of three years here; of this number a majority have returned to their friends, some remaining to continue their work and studies.

During the year, for the first time in the history of the school, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, and shoe shops have been in successful operation. The various details in these shops have been patient, earnest, successful workers. The results of industrial training here are certainly encouraging. No estimate has been made for shoes, and a very small one for ready-made clothing for the coming fiscal year. The shoe shops, the sewing room, and the tailor shop will furnish shoes, boots, and clothing for the pupils.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year a commodious and well appointed barn has been built at a cost of \$1,000. A shed for cattle inclosed on all sides, 300 × 28 feet, furnishing protection for three hundred head of cattle, has been built at a cost of \$1,000. A hennery, an ice-house, and an oil-house have been constructed.

The fences about the building and farm have been repaired and new fences have been built. Nearly all the work has been done by the Indian pupils. I respectfully call your attention to the following reports from employés engaged at this school:

Mr. I. W. Bruce, mechanic, reports as follows:

"The principal part of the labor performed has been repairs on buildings and fences, etc. In addition to these repairs we have built one house, 28 feet wide by 300 feet long, with all the necessary racks, troughs, etc., to shelter cattle during the winter; one chicken-house, 16 feet wide by 32 feet long; one oil-house, 8 by 10 feet; one ice-house, 16 by 16 feet; one water-tank, 8 by 16 feet, all of which have been erected in a good substantial and workmanlike manner.

"While some of the Indian boys under my charge have not made as rapid progress as I would like to be able to report, some deserve special mention. Ignatius Wano and Levi Frank have done well, and are making rapid advancement. I would suggest that a case of drafting instruments be purchased, that they may be instructed in architectural drawing. I think it would be of great benefit to them and would stimulate and encourage others.

"We are sadly in need of a suitable workshop, the cottage we now occupy being entirely too small for a carpenter's shop. I would suggest that a small amount of lumber be purchased from time to time for the use of the apprentices. Many small articles might be made by them, which, if not of practical value, would encourage them and teach them the use of tools and habits of industry.

"While some of our work may seem to drag, I will say that I have always taught them to do all their work well and thoroughly. This will in a measure account for the seeming slowness of their work. Another cause for this is that half the apprentices are in school half the day. Some of them will commence a piece of work, and often by the time they fully understand what is required of them it is time to go into school and for others to take their places. I suppose there can be no remedy for this. I do not think it discourages the apprentices to any great extent, but it tries the patience of the instructor."

Mr. Nelson Polson, tailor, says:

"The pupils that have been detailed to the tailor-shop, during the time there has been a tailor, have been very successful, quick to learn, and show taste for the work by their exactness and neatness. Of the six boys who have been in this department, three have learned to make up clothes in a workmanlike manner, while the other three keep their own and many other boys' clothing in repair. There have been manufactured in the tailor-shop the following articles for the pupils: 186 pairs of pants; 83 coats; 18 denim aprons for kitchen boys, and 2 jackets, besides a great deal of repairing of the boys' clothing."

H. B. Calef, laundryman, reports:

"In no department of an institution of this class is the work harder or the difficulties to be overcome more trying than in the laundry, and especially when but few facilities for the proper performance of the work are provided. Yet, during the past year the work of the school laundry has been more promptly and satisfactorily performed than ever before, and much credit is due the children who have been detailed to this department for the faithful accomplishment of their laborious duties.

"One great impediment to successful laundry work in this locality is the hard limestone water, which renders the work of washing trebly hard; another, the excessive dust caused by the fierce prairie winds, and which renders out-door drying, especially during the fall and winter, almost an impossibility; a third is the too limited supply of soap, and upon this subject we can not speak too plainly. In former re-

ports of school superintendents we notice special reference to the small allowance of soap, with requests that a more generous supply be authorized. These recommendations we most heartily indorse, as the regular allowance of one-fourth pound a week per capita is not sufficient for even the proper washing of the clothing, the bed and table linen; yet, it is expected by the department that all of the laundry work, house-cleaning, dish-washing, bathing of the children, and various other kinds of work for which soap is needed will be properly performed with this small allowance. At least double the present quantity should be allowed to each school, and treble the amount would be advantageously expended.

"Another suggestion we would offer in connection with this subject is that in the purchase of soap for Indian schools a thoroughly dry and well-seasoned article be required of the contractor instead of the fresh, green quality usually supplied.

"Old soap is far preferable to new, as it contains a much less percentage of water, weighs less, and will do a much greater quantity of work.

"While it is the desire of the Government to adhere as closely as possible to home methods in the instruction of Indian children, the better to prepare them for the daily duties of life and to enable them to gain their own future livelihood, yet we believe that in schools of this size it would be judicious to lighten as much as possible the drudgery of the laundry. So large a quantity of work is weekly required that it is necessary to keep a large detail of children constantly at the wash-tub, when they might be more profitably employed in some agreeable industry. Past experience teaches us that the purchase of a steam laundry outfit of sufficient capacity to do the washing of the school would prove a profitable and humane investment. Such a suggestion met the hearty approval of Hon. J. B. Riley, superintendent of U. S. Indian schools during his brief visit to Chilocco last fall, and we trust may merit the cordial indorsement of the Indian Department."

G. C. Hitchcock, shoemaker, writes:

"During the first quarter of the fiscal year we did not work in the shoe-shop, not having necessary stock. During the time at work we have made 87 pairs of shoes and 9 pairs of boots, and half-soled and repaired over 300 pairs of boots and shoes. We have fitted 64 pairs of shoe uppers ready for the bottoms. As regards the aptness and interest in work of these Indian boys I can truly say that in my experience I have had white boys under my instruction who did not average better than they do."

S. E. Pollock, farmer, says:

"The care of stock and raising of grain for their support, keeping in mind that the pupils are not here for a mercenary but an educational purpose, is the principal care. The advancement during the past year has been very marked, and a glance at our crop report, although the seasons have been unfavorable and we have had many other disadvantages to contend with, will show that the pupils have had an opportunity to learn that occupation which in the near future must be pursued by the majority of their race.

Crop report.

Crop.	Acres.	Seed sown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1886.				
Corn.....	100	8	20	2,000
Wheat.....	12	18	.....	.....
Oats.....	100	250	.....	.....
Millet.....	75	48	.....	.....
Turnips.....	1	3	114	200
1887.				
Corn.....	200	14	(*)	.....
Wheat.....	50	75	16	841
Oats.....	40	100	(*)	.....
Millet.....	20	16	(*)	.....

*Not harvested.

"The wheat, oat, and millet crops of 1886 were totally destroyed by chinch-bugs. A few tons of the oat straw was harvested for hay, but other than this the crop was a failure. Many fields in the adjoining State were plowed before harvest in order to check the work of these little pests and, if possible, save the growing corn from their ravages. Of the crops not harvested (corn, oats, and millet) this year, the oats and millet bid fair to make average crops, but at the rate the chinch-bugs have commenced work on the corn, unless we have very favorable weather the crop will be short.

Cattle.

	July 1, 1886.	July 1, 1887.	Died.	Bought.
SCHOOL HERD.				
Cows	152	128	29	5
Calves	120	185	.....	.....
Bulls	7	8	.....	1
Total	279	321	29	6
OTHER STOCK.				
Horses	2	4	.....	2
Ponies	6	4	2	.....
Mules	12	12	.....	.....
Hogs	10	42	3	1
Pigs	35	.....	.....	.....
Chickens .....	.....	139	25	164

"Of the cows that died during the year a majority died giving birth to calves during the severe cold weather, although they were provided with shelter and the food and care suited to their conditions. Only four of the calves that were born in the months of December, January, and February survived the winter. The separation of the bulls from the cows last winter will prevent a repetition of last winter's experience with calves. The condition of the stock at present is good; the cattle are in fine order and good health. If the pasturage continues good, our herd will enter the winter in much better condition this year than last.

"I would respectfully suggest that an engine for grinding corn-meal and chop feed would be a very useful acquisition, as it could be utilized to relieve the overworked windmill in pumping water, and also give some of the pupils an opportunity to learn steam engineering. I wish also to call attention to the fact that, although the policy of the Government is to teach farming pure and simple, the purchase of a grain drill for sowing small grain is almost a necessity, as grain sown broadcast here when we have to contend with drought is not put into the ground deep enough, and, besides, by using a drill (press drill preferred) the grain is put on the ground evenly and at an even depth, and will all grow. If possible, the drill should be secured in time to sow the fall wheat."

E. A. Gray, disciplinarian, reports:

"The discipline of any school is very important, and especially is this true of an Indian school. The success of this part of school work is not dependent entirely upon the efficiency of the disciplinarian. To have the best success he must have the support of all the employes of the school, and I am glad to report that there has been very marked improvement in the school during the past year. The instances have been very few where I have been called upon to punish a scholar for violation of school rules. There has been a greater effort upon the part of the employes to enforce and have enforced good wholesome discipline than heretofore, and there has been a corresponding effort on the part of the school to maintain good order and faithful obedience to all the requirements that have been made of them."

Mr. E. Singleton, principal teacher, says:

"In giving an account of the pupils for the past year I take great pleasure in stating that, with very few exceptions, their progress has been altogether satisfactory, most of them being actuated while in the pursuit of an education by motives which inspire and help them. I have watched with interest their increasing love for study, and have been highly gratified in the advancement they have made. Some of them are model students, making good use of all the time allotted them for study. Many of them are reflecting credit upon the distinguished names they bear. I would like to mention that one boy has had a faultless record for two years, never having been reproved for anything. I state without hesitation that their natural intellects compare favorably with those of white children. They are peculiarly apt in the memory studies, spelling, penmanship, and drawing; but from dormant rather than deficient reasoning faculties they make rather slow progress in mathematics.

"An intelligent stranger said to the children, when on a visit to the school, that he was surprised and delighted to find that their school compared so favorably with other schools, and that he knew of no other school where pupils of the same age could have handled so successfully the list of words he had seen them write on the board. Their deportment is remarkably good, and only firm, kind discipline is needed to keep them obedient and studious. Our highest grade is the Fifth Reader grade. They study

arithmetic, advanced geography, grammar, physiology, and history, and books on general useful information; and they show an interest and appreciation for any branch of knowledge assigned them for study. If their future prospects in other respects are at all commensurate with their aptness and eagerness to learn, then we may hope to see them in the near future a thriftier and happier people."

In concluding my report I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of at least \$15,000 be asked for from the approaching Congress, to be used in the erection of new building and in repairs. A stone building, large enough for workshop, laundry, bath-rooms, and hospital, is imperatively needed. The dining room needs to be enlarged. The Chilocco school with all its natural advantages is, and can be made increasingly so, an institution of unmeasured influence in the education and civilization of the Indian children of the wild tribes. After an experience here of two years my faith in the ultimate uplifting of the Indian to a higher plane of manhood, through the educational and Christianizing processes now employed by the Government, has been largely increased. The children here are very susceptible to religious impressions and influences. Through their letters home, and in other ways, I have learned that the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ has found its way down into their hearts. If not transgressing the proprieties of a report of this kind, I would like to make special mention of a Pawnee girl, Mary Eagle, who came here three years ago and who died last spring of consumption. She was sick a long time. With Christian patience and fortitude she bore all her sufferings. A few weeks before her death she could hardly sleep at all. Her teacher asked her if she did not get very tired lying awake all night. Her answer was: "Not at all. When I get tired and lonesome I think of Jesus. I love to think of Jesus, His name is so sweet." With this simple trusting faith, on Saturday night, as the sun went down behind the western plains, she ascended to her home beyond the stars, to be with God forever. The children here are made better in conscience, character, and life by the influences of a Christian education.

Men of high moral character and of blameless life, who teach by example the virtues and not the vices of civilization, are the men, and the only class of men, who should be placed in personal contact with the Indian.

In conclusion I would gratefully acknowledge the kindness and consideration and hearty co-operation extended to me by the Indian Office during the two years of my superintendency of this school.

Very respectfully,

W. R. BRANHAM, Jr.,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SALEM INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oregon, September 5, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with official instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report.

There have been enrolled in this school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 202 pupils, the average attendance for the year being 1878. The great majority of these pupils have advanced rapidly in their studies and trades. The year has been a prosperous one for the school. A great amount of work has been done and many improvements made in the workshops on the farm and on new buildings, and in the general improvement and betterment of our condition.

Since my last annual report there has been erected and completed by contract the office building, containing thirteen rooms, one hall and stairway, one porch, and one portico, making a very neat and substantial building. This building was partly erected by the school carpenter and the pupils under his charge, and was completed by Mr. C. A. Robert, contractor, who also has built one bath-house, 30 by 36 feet, with seven bathing rooms for the boys, two clothing rooms, hall and stairway, and six sleeping rooms for the boys. Mr. Robert has built a laundry also, 36 by 30 feet, with washing, ironing, and drying rooms, hall, stairway, etc. He also has built one brick building, 30 by 38 feet, for bakery and flour room. In addition to these buildings the school carpenter and Indian carpenter boys have built and nearly completed three other substantial buildings, one for cabinet-maker and carpenter shop, one for boot and shoe shop and tailor shop, and the other for blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop.

The architecture of these buildings is the same style used in the other buildings on the school ground, and add very much to the neatness and general appearance of our premises.

In addition to the houses and shops built by the Indian pupils, they have fenced our new home with a nice picket fence, transforming it from one of the roughest and

most unsightly places to one as handsome as can be found in the State of Oregon. Besides the work done at home, the pupils last September went out and picked hops, earning about \$1,500. One-half of this was paid to themselves in cash, the rest being applied as a payment on the tract of land, consisting of 85 acres, purchased last year. It is adjoining the school grounds and has been deeded to the United States for the use and benefit of the school. The children are now in the hop field and will earn enough during this month to make the last payment on the land and have left for themselves a nice sum of money. Aside from picking hops, I have permitted some of the larger boys to work for the farmers near us in their harvest work. Our boys have done as good work as the white boys, received the same wages, and generally were commended for their industry and gentlemanly conduct. Over and above all these earnings, the boys have received from the Government \$600 in cash for work done on the farm and in the shops, etc. This money has been deposited in a savings-bank to their credit (each individual owner). By this method each boy, having his own bank book, will learn to keep his accounts, and at the end of his term of school life, if he is saving, will have quite a sum to his credit. The boys are well pleased with this new arrangement, and will do better work, each one trying to have his book show the largest bank credit.

Since my last report I have visited the Siletz, the Warm Springs, and the Umatilla reservations in Oregon, the Yakima and the Puyallup in Washington Territory, and the Hoopa Valley in the State of California, for the purpose of receiving pupils for this school. Since my last report there have been received from the Siletz agency 6, the Warm Springs agency 13, the Yakima agency 9, the Puyallup agency 6, the Hoopa Valley 12. These children all seem well disposed and take quite readily to their work in the school. This year's work in this school has been very satisfactory, and has fully demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of the Government's establishing and maintaining industrial training-schools at convenient distances from the reservations, whereby the pupils are removed from the bad influences, crude ideas, and superstitions of the old Indians. This school is now better prepared to do efficient work than ever before, but we still need additional buildings, more improved land, and better drainage. A hospital is especially needed; our drainage is insufficient, and we have not enough cleared land to supply pasturage and hay and oats for our stock. We are slashing and clearing as fast as we can, but the labor required to clear this land is immense.

Two years ago, when I took charge of the school, we had but about 5 acres of cleared land; we now have about 60 acres, including the school campus and the orchard we have just planted.

The school is now well organized for practical work in the school-room, the shops, on the farm, in the laundry, the sewing-room, kitchen, dining-room, and dormitories; in short the Indian can be, and is being, educated in all the practical duties of life. In my recent visits to the several tribes I found that the scholars who have been educated at this school were generally taking a leading part and exerting a good influence among their people. At the Klamath reservation I found one of the girls who had graduated from this school acting as principal teacher, and one of the boys who had graduated and gone home was their farmer. At the Umatilla reservation one of our graduates is a teacher, and their blacksmith learned his trade here. I went out among their people and found one of our carpenter boys building a house, and saw several other buildings, including a nice church house, that had been built by our boys. I went on to an Indian farm and found one of our boys riding on a sulky plow, doing as good and as nice breaking as any white boy could do. I found another herding a nice band of cattle and horses belonging to himself. Another had settled on his land and started out in real earnest to make himself a home. He had built himself a good house, fenced and broken quite a large field, planted an orchard, raised a crop of oats, and meantime had worked out at his trade (carpenter), and earned and saved \$100.

These are a few instances of the boys I have kept track of since they left the school. This school, if properly managed and sustained, will do a good and lasting work for the Indian race on this coast. It now has pupils from thirty different tribes, extending from California to Alaska.

The condition of the various departments are set forth more at length in the sub-joined reports:

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

C. A. Woody, principal teacher, reports as follows:

The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year	202
Average attendance:	
During the year.....	187½
During quarter ending September 30, 1886	193
During quarter ending December 31, 1886.....	180
During quarter ending March 31, 1887	184½
During quarter ending June 30, 1887	192

"The work done by the teachers under my charge has been satisfactory and thorough in the highest degree. Cases of discipline have been rare, showing that the pupils are acquiring that habitual self-control and regard for right-doing which marks the highest civilization. During the year the pupils have been working in five grades, the first being primary. The number enrolled in each grade during the year has been approximated as follows:

First grade	63
Second grade	40
Third grade	29
Fourth grade	39
Fifth grade	31
Total	202

"Examinations held upon the work done during the year entitled pupils to promotion from the various grades as follows:

From first to second grade	40
From second to third grade	25
From third to fourth grade	24
From fourth to fifth grade	30
From fifth grade	24

"During the year it has been decided to add one new grade to the course of study heretofore pursued, and so the fifth grade has been promoted to the sixth grade instead of being graduated as usual. The course for the sixth grade will include practical arithmetic, physiology, elementary book-keeping, natural history, and language work.

"Those who are graduated and who go to their homes as teachers have felt the need of a further acquaintance with books and the studies taught by them. For the benefit of such, these should be provided at an early day, in addition to the advantages now afforded by the school, a course of instruction in "normal methods." This might well be made one year at the beginning. If our graduates are to be teachers, they, as well as other teachers, need to know something of the best methods now in use."

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

The report of Letitia M. Lee, the matron, shows that eighty-three girls have been under charge during the year, and that they have been assigned to work in the various departments so that the sewing, washing and ironing, and cooking, together with the care of the rooms of the girls' dormitory, have been attended to by the girls under competent supervision. The department has been excellent, the cases requiring serious punishment being rare.

REPORT OF THE TAILOR.

W. H. Utter, the tailor, reports that he has had on an average four girls and two boys in his department, each working half a day, and that there has been manufactured during the year 193 coats, 363 pairs pants, 473 shirts, and 371 pairs drawers, making a total of 1,405 garments. New blue uniforms complete have been manufactured for all the boys of the school. The boys and girls have worked faithfully and take readily to the work in hand.

REPORT OF THE SEAMSTRESS.

The report of Mrs. Minnie T. Walker, the seamstress, shows that in this department there have been manufactured 2,323 articles; the greater part of these were articles of clothing for the girls. In this department all the general sewing for the school has been done, such as the making of bed-ticks, sheets, pillow-cases, aprons for the various trades, etc. The average number of girls in this department has been four. They have made splendid progress and have taken great pains and interest in their work.

REPORT OF THE COOK.

Lizzie S. Goodin, the cook, reports that in the kitchen and dining-room the work is done with an average of seven girls. In the kitchen the cooking for the entire school is done. The girls also do all the scrubbing and cleaning necessary to keep the kitchen tidy. Since last May they have made 113 pounds of butter and 5 gallons of vinegar. The dining-room girls do all the dish-washing, setting the tables, and cleaning up in the dining-room. In both places the work is done neatly and very quickly. Talking and laughing during working hours have been strictly forbidden; the result has been a saving of much time and securing perfect order and quiet throughout the department.

REPORT OF THE LAUNDRESS.

The report of Elizabeth Hudson, the laundress, shows that in this department there has been an average of twelve girls; all the laundry work of the school is done by the school girls. It is very hard work, but the girls do it cheerfully and well. Since the new laundry building has been made ready for use they have been able to do the work much more conveniently. The girls now can starch and iron shirts equal to any one.

REPORT OF THE CARPENTER.

John Gray, the carpenter, reports that he has had 10 boys under his charge during the year; they have finished the office building, except the plastering and building of stairs and doors; this was done by the contractor, Mr. C. A. Robert. They have built 3 shops and painted them, and as soon as lumber is obtained the shops will have the inside work finished and made ready for use. These buildings are each two stories in height. One is 36 by 50 feet, and the others are each 30 by 36 feet. The boys have also built about 85 rods of picket fence, and painted it, and about 200 rods of capped board fence. In addition to these permanent improvements, they have done much repairing and similar work as has been needed during the year. The value of buildings erected and other work done in this department is not less than \$3,500. The boys have, as a rule, been attentive to their duty, and made satisfactory progress.

REPORT OF THE SHOEMAKER.

Samuel A. Walker, the shoemaker, reports that during the year 708 pairs of shoes have been made and 414 pairs repaired, and 77 pieces of repairing on the school harness have also been done in the shop. The whole number of boys who have worked in the shop during the year is 22. Of these about three-fourths were beginners, who have made good progress—better, he thinks, than previous years. The average number of workmen during the year is about 8½. The value of work done in the shop is about \$1,500.

REPORT OF THE BLACKSMITH.

W. S. Hudson, the blacksmith, reports that the work done in the blacksmith shop has been confined for the most part to the repairing of the farm and garden property. Quite a number of manufactured articles are under way, and will be completed when use can be made of the facilities to be afforded by our new shop. Four boys have worked with him during the year.

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

The farm is one of the most important branches of the school work. The past year has shown that Indian boys can be taught to clear and cultivate lands, and also to properly handle and care for stock. We now have of cleared and grubbed land about 60 acres, and about 80 slashed and sowed in grass seed. It is hard to estimate in dollars and cents the value of this labor; it has simply been immense. We have set apart 10 acres for an orchard, and have now planted in it 500 apple trees, 35 pear trees, 125 plum trees, and 33 cherry trees, most of which are growing and looking quite thrifty. We have 8 acres of potatoes that will yield 800 bushels, and 10 acres of garden, consisting of corn, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, beets, onions, etc., all of which have been well cultivated, and are producing as well as the gardens of this vicinity; the quantity of each can not yet be given. We have on the farm 4 good work horses and 2 brood mares, 14 milch cows, 19 head of calves and stock cattle, and 33 head of hogs, all of which have been properly cared for, and are in good condition.

The boys have uniformly worked well, and have been good and obedient.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

This department is under the charge of Miss Leona Willis, one of the assistant teachers, who works very earnestly and effectively to inspire the Indian girls with the spirit of music. They exhibit a talent and an aptitude for music that reflect great credit upon them as representatives of their race. This branch of study in the school should receive every encouragement, since music exerts a wonderful influence for good upon our pupils and the Indian race generally. The piano now in use is old, the ivory on the keys in many places is worn through to the wood. We very much need a new and better instrument.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the exclusive care of Indian boys. They publish a bright little paper called *The Indian Citizen*. It is a four-page monthly. Different pupils write for its columns, or select "short bits" from their papers. Its editor, Henry Steeve, is a wide-awake Indian boy, and makes his paper very acceptable to the pupils and friends of the school, who appreciate this department of the school quite as much as any other. The press now being used is a small hand press, and not in good repair. I hope some arrangement can be made by which a larger and better press and newer and more suitable type and fixtures can be secured for the office. Much work could be done and the trade thoroughly learned. For the Indian as well as for the white man, the printing press is in the forefront of the forces of civilization.

SANITARY.

The general health of the scholars has been good, aside from the tendency to consumption and scrofula, diseases so prevalent among the Indians of this coast. I think a majority of the children have the germs of one or the other or both lurking in their system, and generally it is fatal before they reach the meridian of life usually allotted to man. These diseases have produced more deaths during the past year in the school than all others combined.

The school has had a pretty severe scourge of scarlet fever; more than one-half of the scholars had the disease, and as many as sixty at one time, but it yielded to the good and skilful treatment of Dr. G. W. Hutchison, the then school physician, who carried them all safely through without the fatal termination of a single case. There have been one or two deaths resulting from malarial fever. There have been about five hundred cases treated during the year, of which nine died at the school. The health of the school is now good.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LEE,
Superintendent.

Hon J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT STEVENSON SCHOOL, *August 30, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this school.

The highest enrollment during any one quarter has been 86; the greatest number in school at any one time has been 81; the average attendance for the year has been 67. Over a hundred different pupils have been enrolled during the year. Quite a number of those who went home last July on the annual vacation did not return to school. One of the chief reasons for the leaving school at that time was a promise made by a former agent that three years comprise the length of school life. Some were retained at the agency on the groundless plea of being required to aid in the farm work. The hands of the superintendent were tied. He possessed no power to compel attendance at school. Whenever sickness occurred among the children the Indians withdrew them, cutting down the actual average daily attendance. Under proper instructions the Indians could have been compelled to have allowed their children to remain more regularly in school. The same instructions would have maintained a school at this place of over a hundred pupils.

FARMING.

The crops on the farm have been a partial failure this year. The unbroken drought that prevailed through the months of May and June retarded the growth of all cereals and injured garden vegetation. One hundred and ten acres have been cultivated the past year; 40 acres were sown to oats; 30 acres to wheat; 4 acres to barley; 6 acres to corn; 4 acres to beans; 18 acres to potatoes, and the balance to garden. The late rains have caused a bountiful supply of potatoes and corn. The barley and wheat have been a complete failure. Oats about a third of a crop. The garden has been a great source of profit to the school. The children have had a bountiful supply of peas, beans, squash, onions, etc. The marked contrast in the appearance of the pupils and the decrease of sickness this summer over last summer are wholly attributable to a wholesome supply of garden vegetables. A good garden connected with the school is of untold value.

STOCK.

In June there were delivered at the school 30 Cotswold sheep and 35 head of yearling and two-year-old heifers.

This stock is well graded, and is the finest looking herd in the surrounding country. The unlimited grazing lands lying to the north and west of the school render stock-raising an important factor at this school. An immense body of hay land is adjacent to the school, and would furnish hay enough to winter 400 head of cattle. The country was intended for a cattle country. To winter the stock the coming winter there is cut and stacked at the barn 150 tons of hay.

TINSMITHING.

The tin-shop has employed 5 boys the past year in learning the trade. A miscellaneous assortment of 2,891 pieces of tinware have been made. The shop has been closed several times during the year and the tinner and boys detailed to do other important and more necessary work. The work in this department has been highly satisfactory as to the character of the work.

CARPENTERING.

More valuable work has been secured from this department than any other. The carpenter, with three boys, has overhauled all the school buildings, barns, sheds, and shops the past year. This department is the one of most essential and vital interest connected with the school. Pupils in this branch of industry have made rapid progress.

HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP.

This shop has been hindered in its work. During vacation the employé had to be detailed to assist in other work. October 1 he was relieved by order of an inspector. He was reinstated November 24, and ten boys placed under his charge. Nine sets of double harness were made, and the repairing of shoes kept up with the needs of the school. January 21 the shop was consumed by fire. Another room was fitted up for a shop and work again commenced. April 1 the resignation of the mechanic in charge was accepted and an Indian graduate of Hampton, Va., was put in charge of the shoe-shop. The work of this young man is good, and he is very successful in imparting his instruction. He is trustworthy, a thorough mechanic, a credit to the school that trained him, and a faithful employé of this school.

BLACKSMITHING.

This industry was closed down October 1, by orders of an inspector.

SEWING-ROOM.

The sewing room has turned off very valuable work the past year. The girls have improved in their work, and engage in their daily labors with cheer and alacrity. During the year there have been made 226 aprons, 30 pillow cases, 114 chemises, 117 dresses, 157 pairs drawers, 14 pairs overalls, 36 pairs pants, 41 sheets, 23 shirts, 5 suits, 35 towels, 48 undershirts, besides a bountiful supply of mending done, which is the bulk of the work.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry has been presided over by an Indian girl of this school at a salary of \$240 per annum. She has faithfully performed her duties. Under the wise guidance of the matron she has developed into an employé worthy of her hire.

KITCHEN.

The kitchen has been in charge of Mrs. Mary Bissell, who has used her utmost endeavors to train those under her charge in the arts of cooking. The healthful appearance of the pupils, the scrupulously clean dining room and kitchen, are fitting reflections upon her work. Several of the girls have advanced far enough to be entrusted with the care of the kitchen.

DORMITORIES.

During the forepart of the year the boys' dormitories had been thoroughly repaired and painted. They were large and airy and arranged with advantage. In January

they were destroyed by fire. Other buildings have been utilized for dormitory purposes since. The origin of the fire was of mysterious occurrence. Only through strong efforts put forth was the warehouse and other buildings saved.

CLASS-ROOM WORK.

The work of the class-room for the past year has been very encouraging. The teachers of the former year continued throughout the past year. The marked progress of the pupils, the intense rivalry manifested between different sections of the school in friendly contest, were marks of progress. The Indian boy or girl will study the same as the white child. In some studies they are as apt. Their deportment in the school-room is better than of the average white school. I have seen whites in the school-room whose parents boasted of their high grade of intellectuality, yet, when contrasted with the general demeanor of these Indian children, an impartial critic would reverse the title of barbarism.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of this school is good. But little sickness has occurred the past year, and that which did occur was on account of the impurities of the water. During the latter part of the year several cases of poisoning from contact with the poison-ivy vine occurred, but were of little consequence. The Indians always make a break for the school upon the first report of sickness, no matter how trivial. If they can steal away the child he is carried to the camp. The brother of the agency interpreter was stolen from the dormitory during the night and carried out upon the plains to camp all night, and died from the effects of exposure the following day. The physician of the school reports to me that this procedure is the serious drawback in the practice of his profession.

An Indian girl ran away from school in December, and was badly frozen. Another case in January resulted in death to a young girl sixteen years of age. An Indian child runs away whenever the roaming disposition seizes it. The facilities for escaping from school here could not be excelled. Three rods from the school begins an interminable swamp, and when they reach that all hope is lost in catching them until they arrive at the agency. Nothing but a wall surrounding the school, with iron gates and sentinels posted, could prevent escape.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The actual attendance at this school has been below what it should be. There have been more children at Fort Berthold. The writer has urged that rations be stopped until the school was filled. The agent believed in the opposite policy. There should be a compulsory educational law, and the Indians made to place their children in school. Dakota has a large foreign population. Her legislators believe in education. They have a compulsory educational law and enforce it. Her schools to-day are her pride. Her population is rapidly becoming assimilated. The Indian should be educated for the same reason. He should be subject to the same law. He has demonstrated that he can be educated. This everlasting begging an Indian to avail himself of the advantages offered by a beneficent Government is all foolishness. They should be compelled to educate. The old Indian, steeped in centuries of ignorance, is not capable of thinking for his progeny. The compulsory power should be given an agent, and if he refuses to enforce it he should be removed from a position which he disgraces.

The superintendent should be allowed a contingent fund to defray necessary expenses that are constantly arising. There is not always time to ask for authority to make the expenditure. Often the mere power to purchase necessary articles would result in a saving and a benefit to the school. His official bond is guarantee enough that he will not prostitute the privilege given. A more speedy examination of quarterly accounts have a tendency to improve the service. Were accounts examined in time to allow corrections to be made in the following quarter, it would have a good effect upon the status of accounts. The cost of maintaining this school the past year has been greater than in former years. It has been a different school. From a mere boarding school it has developed into an industrial school. Heretofore there has been no expense in maintaining shops. The past year it has had industrial pursuits taught. The winter was extremely severe and likewise added to the cost for apparent reasons.

The pupils that have finished school have gone back to the reservation. If any have fallen back it is not the fault of their training nor the fault wholly of the Indian. The Government has provided no home for him, furnished him no chance to work. No inducement is held out to him; no stimulating example is set for him to

follow. He is cast back upon the reservation among his people. If he falls, no matter; if he succeeds, it is merely an example of the survival of the fittest.

The missionary influence at the school has been under the direction of C. L. Hall and A. J. Garry, missionaries. Both have visited the school alternate Sundays, and have used their best endeavors to impart and inculcate the cardinal principles of Christianity. To their zealous and indefatigable labors they have the conscious pride of knowing that their labors have not been amiss.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
 GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
 INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Fort Yuma, Cal., July 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that the Indian training school under my supervision at this place has for the past scholastic year been as successful in good results as could have been expected under the circumstances, inasmuch as almost any kind of training was wholly unknown to the Yuma Indians. The individual enrollment (see accompanying statistical reports) was 122 out of a scholastic population of less than 200, notwithstanding we had no coercive power whatever to enforce attendance. The average attendance ranged from 60 to 70, with the exception of two months last spring, in which the attendance was materially reduced in consequence of the disastrous measles epidemic prevailing at the time. After the subsidence of the disease, however, the average soon obtained its usual rate, and the school closed with nearly 80 pupils in regular attendance.

The industrial attainments of the pupils, considering the limited means of instruction at command, have been gradually progressive. The boys generally have manifested a willingness to work, and have been instructed in useful labor as far as the means were available to do so. It is my opinion that they could be taught, to their ultimate advantage, some of the mechanical pursuits, such, for instance, as shoemaking, carpentering, and tinsmithing. The latter avocation will, in all probability, soon become profitable here, or at least be called into active demand, through the grape and fruit industries now in development. Agriculture as an industry is so entirely dependent on irrigation that it would be useless to attempt the one without the other.

The larger girls have been taught to wash and iron, cook and sew, also regularly detailed in many other domestic duties which are essential to their position. Many of the older ones, I regret to say, have invariably manifested a repugnance to civilized domestic duties, even leaving school in some instances to avoid it.

The younger girls, on the contrary, are more tractable and cheerfully perform all tasks assigned them. They speedily form strong local attachments and manifest great love and affection for their teachers and reluctantly return to their homes during vacation.

The progress made by the pupils in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic has, in the main, been very satisfactory. Some of the advanced pupils can read plain English prose understandingly and indite a fairly intelligible letter. Some few have entirely abandoned their Indian life, cut their hair, and otherwise manifested a disposition to adopt civilization, learn to speak the English language, and lead a civilized life. It has not induced others to read aloud in the English, much less to speak it. This apparent repugnance to the English tongue is probably owing partly to their keen sense of ridicule and fear of making mistakes.

The buildings, which were in a dilapidated condition, have been partially repaired. School rooms, dining hall, dormitories, and kitchen have been thoroughly renovated; there is, however, still much to be done in the way of repairing.

Returning sincere thanks to the Indian Office for the cordial assistance and support received, I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 15, 1887.

SIR: With the termination of another fiscal year, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this school.

The period thus far passed presents in one sense quite an important factor in the school's history, being, as it is, the end of the first prescribed term, and therefore a test of the benefits, or rather proof, of the results of the three years' labor.

The quota carried for the past year has been greater than in any previous one, running as it did over 170 (one hundred and seventy). In fact, our buildings have been overcrowded, carrying as we did for some weeks, as many as 215 children.

The total number thus far enrolled in the school since its commencement, February 20, 1884, climbs up to 383, of which number we have at this date 190 in attendance, being 20 more than the appropriation requirement.

In order to form a better as well as a more succinct statement of the arrival, departure, and average attendance, the following tabular form may prove of some use:

Tribes.	Present during the year.		Arrived in the year.		Returned in the year.		Died in the year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Sioux.</i>								
Yankton.....	9	3	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	72	22	2	1	55	15	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	14	8	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omahas.....	5	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	14	8	5	11	2	2	1	.....
Poncas.....	9	2	4	1	1	2	.....	.....
Arickarees.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandans.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes.....	25	1	25	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Santees.....	4	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	146	59	53	27	64	24	2	.....

A review of the above, as well as a comparison with it of the one furnished last year, will readily show the various changes in the school. It will be seen that our average attendance is greater and that the number of tribes represented is increased. Another fact may be noticed, the large number returned home. This is due to the term of many having expired. In regard to their conduct after their return home, views will be presented under the head of general remarks. In the mean time I will take up the several subjects of our school and industrial interests.

FARM.

No particular change during the year has been made in the farm except such as naturally comes in the planting and raising of the various crops. The several yields have been good, and in many cases above the average. The wheat crop, of which nearly 800 bushels were raised, proved a vast saving in living expense, the same being given in exchange for flour. The corn and oats yield were equally good. In this connection it may be added with truth that no more productive, satisfactory, beneficial, or pleasing industry was ever offered to the Indian. Our boys, almost without exception, preferred farm work.

GARDENING.

This has been made an important factor in the industrial branch. It has not been without its results in more instances than one. The variety in vegetables, as well as the abundant quantity of all, has made our table fare quite an easy problem. The children by degrees formed a taste for the garden products and seemed to crave less the meat diet. Perhaps the greatest satisfaction in this respect experienced is the fact that another step, and that, too, an important one, has been made by them towards adopting a better way of living. The orchard planted under my predecessor, although not yet bearing fruit, is in a flourishing condition and gives evidence of becoming one of the finest in the country.

In each of the two matters above referred to, the entire labor part has been performed by the boys in the school, the farmer only supervising the work.

BUILDINGS.

The school building remains about the same, although considerable labor and money has been expended in putting them in proper and suitable repair.

The improved appearance, as well as convenience thus added, make the total outlay for repairs a sure and satisfactory investment. Every private room, dormitory, and hallway, besides school-rooms, kitchen, assembly-rooms, wash-rooms, and dining-room, have been painted, thus rendering the building clean, habitable and healthy. Of new buildings erected the most substantial is the carpenter shop, which is 40 by 20, and being two stories and a half high, lined and ceiled throughout, is sufficiently commodious. A barn, cow-shed, hog-shed, ice-house, granary, and corn-crib have also been erected. The granary and ice-house are built of brick, and very well adapted for the purpose intended. Underneath the former is a large root cellar the same size as the building, and capable of holding many hundred bushels of vegetables.

But little skilled labor was employed in the erection of any of the above. The boys took to the work with a will and spirit, displaying a very great interest as they beheld, day by day, each structure approaching completion. Another fact to be noticed in reference to the granary is, that it is absolutely mouse and rat tight, and thereby free from the serious objection urged against such buildings when of wood. Still another important feature to be mentioned, is the erection of a 60-foot windmill tower, with a 12-foot power wheel, and a 300-barrel tank, elevated sufficiently to carry water to the attic story. About 500 feet of water main has been laid, thus bringing water into the girls' and boys' wash-room, and kitchen. A large cesspool has been dug and walled with brick, and connected with the building by some 300 feet of 6-inch tile.

The old laundry building has been repaired, with a view to using same for a shop of some kind, when the contemplated laundry is completed.

A careful estimate of the value added to the Government property by the above buildings, on a basis of what they would cost were they built with skilled labor, would not fall far short of \$8,000.

TRADES.

The following industries, in addition to farming and gardening, have been open to the benefit of the boys, viz: Carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, harness-making, shoe-making, and printing. The first and second of these trades are found on the premises. In these ample and steady work were provided for the boys; cold or bad weather was the only thing preventing. The detail in each has been for six to eight boys each half day. With few exceptions they have improved. As to the other trades, places were found in the village for a detail. They have regularly gone to their work and very seldom came back any complaint. At times, however, some unsatisfactory reports were returned, but they were not frequent, in comparison with the same number of white apprentices.

This plan, however, does not seem to be attended with as much satisfaction as shops upon the premises. In these instances it is possible to maintain entire control over the pupils, while in the other for a time they pass away, and are at least to some extent under the evil temptations which all shops in a small place are apt to be cursed with, being, as they oftentimes are, the resort of idlers rather than workers.

This objection will very soon be overcome, as we are looking forward and hope soon to have all these trades introduced upon the Government premises, and so have shops of our own. In fact, plans already have been prepared, and contracts for the delivery of material are already under consideration.

SCHOOL STOCK.

This consists chiefly of cattle, horses, and hogs. The herd of the first has greatly increased, and the purchase of four milch cows considerably added to the supply of milk. With this the children's tables have been well provided, and this fact has proved an extreme source of delight to them. The hogs did fairly well. Cholera was very prevalent in the county, and the school herd sustained some losses. However, many were not affected, and the farmer and boys butchered a large number for winter's use. Some of the meat was served fresh, but the greater part, hams and shoulders particularly, was salted down and served later on in the year, thus affording the children a winter's change of meat diet, which they greatly relished.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

This forms a very important part in the training of the children. Here the industries are put aside, and the mental faculties of the children are tested. The solution of the Indian question cannot be worked out in a single day or year. It must be

tested by a regular, earnest, and faithful application of the combined influence and strength of study and labor. Let this be lost sight of and the work will flag or be improperly performed. Continuous and systematic work has been therefore given to this department. Study and its features were inculcated more with a view to the practical than the scholastic. The idea of learning by rote and observation, apart from reasoning and inquiry, has been steadily discountenanced. The theory has proved a successful one, and in consequence a sure and very perceptible advancement has been noticeable. More interest in studies has been manifested, accompanied by a greater zeal and determination to push forward, the united power of which has produced a bolder expansion of thought.

It was the closing of a three years' course to many, and the hope is strong—may the belief be stronger and the realization surer—that the school-room work will not be lost.

GROUND.

Vast changes in this respect have been made. Two years ago nothing had been done. To-day the grounds in front and around the buildings are seeded down with blue-grass, and a very pretty lawn greets the eye. Numerous trees of various kinds, as well as much shrubbery, have been planted. Flower beds also have been laid out, and an open driveway to the main entrance. A neat and tasty picket-fence divides and subdivides the girls', boys', and officers' grounds.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Taking everything into consideration, the general health of the children has been good. Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and anything tending to create or harbor disease far removed. It must be expected that some sickness will occur, where so many children are together. Our hospitals, both for girls and boys, are in the main school building. Their locality, as well as their arrangement, renders them illy fit for the purpose intended. Thus we are deprived of any proper and judicious means to prevent the spread of contagious disease. This serious difficulty will be met as soon as the new hospital is completed.

Two deaths have occurred; one a Winnebago and the other an Arapahoe. The latter can hardly be credited to the school, inasmuch as he was a man grown, came here sick, and in fact was beyond the reach of care and treatment at the time of his arrival.

In this connection it must be stated that the want of proper bathing facilities occasions much annoyance. Not only would there be less trouble in keeping the children clean, and healthy, but the proportion of sickness would be materially lessened. As was the case last year, so this, our bathing has to be done in common wooden wash-tubs. The process of heating the water is crude and unsatisfactory. It may appear an easy task, but the practical work of washing over 170 children with our present arrangements almost discourages the bravest.

HOUSE-WORK.

This belongs almost exclusively to the girls, and falls under the management of the matron and cook. Each month the girls have been changed in their work. It is true the variety of labor to which they may be assigned is not so great as falls to the lot of the boys. They are apt though in their several departments, and show evidences of industry. They are easier managed, and give less trouble than the boys. They more readily take up with the duties assigned them, are more careful of their dress, and seem better disposed to adopt a new way of living. Owing to the very poor laundry facilities, as well as a smaller number of the quota being girls, the washing and ironing has to be done by the boys. This deprives the girls of a very important, and certainly necessary, part of housekeeping. Perhaps the most noticeable evidence of the girls' advancement was shown in the kitchen. During the vacation of the regular cook, that department was, under the care and charge of one of the larger Indian girls. She did remarkably well, not only in regard to her control over her assistants, but in the well-prepared meals furnished the children's table. Such an instance explodes the idea that the Indian is incapable of household management. Regarding the needs in our household work, we await with hope and patience the erection of our new building with proper appliances.

NEEDS.

It seems an oft-repeated story to speak of what is here needed. What we have every effort is made to make the most of, and secure the best results.

Certain is it, though, that many and serious difficulties attend the accomplishment of what is actually performed. Expectations spread out, but realizations seem at each year's end to narrow and diminish. The force is sufficient, but so poor and limited the means, so confined and prescribed the bounds, that the work and therefore the results are hampered.

With very little building accommodation the number of pupils could be increased and thereby the work quite as easily doubled. New buildings, therefore, should be given the school. The girls and boys should occupy quarters under separate roofs. More industries should be introduced, thus affording more opportunities for a greater number. Some proper system of heating, either by steam or hot air, should be adopted. Increased water supply should also be arranged for. Some means should be adopted to afford protection against fire, in which respect we are now utterly helpless.

These matters ought to receive a very careful consideration, and be acted upon at a very early day. Heedless and unnecessary delay may be the cause of a serious loss, which prompt action could have averted.

Touching more particularly one of the most important departments of the work here, and somewhat in detail, will be found added a special report from the year's examination of the school physician.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A few statements now as to the outcome of a course of study and industrial training.

The wisdom of the present course pursued by the Government is no longer a question purely theoretical, based upon some visionary idea of the philanthropist, but a practical application of the best means for attaining the best ends. The question is beyond any fanciful reasoning. It must be argued from a common-sense view, and the Indian made to realize the changes time and progress have made. It is frequently a query of the secular press, as well as the doubting public, whether education or industrial training serves any good purpose. The difficulty lies not so much in the school children as in their parents and homes. At present the children are in the minority. Struggle as they may they find the battle at home overwhelming and themselves almost helpless. Very few of them can withstand the surroundings. They must either return to school or drop down to the parents' level. This theory of the question is being now daily tested by the return of children to the reservation from the various schools. Some of the pupils who left here last spring are doing well; others have failed to do all they would and hoped to do, and in consequence have taken the only course open. So true is this that one of the larger girls writes back that she "is not going to try any more after this, for they (parents) have disappointed me now." Another instance, though, should be mentioned. Among those who returned to one of the Dakota agencies was a girl thirteen years of age. She spent one night at home, when, seeing the escort who accompanied her to the reservation, ran to him and refused to leave him. It is needless to add she was permitted to return to school, and is now entered for another term. Her life here made her resist the vicious surroundings of camp life. Not willing to accept them, young as she was she selected of her own free will the place which had been her home for the last three years. Such cases are not frequent, but when brought to one's notice they throw at least a grain of comfort into the work, and give much hope of still greater encouragement for the future. I mention one more case to show the parents' influence. A girl sixteen years of age writes, "I want to come back, but my mother don't want me to come again. She don't want me to go to school any more." These several instances are sufficient to show what the children have to contend with.

Another feature of this question is the farm industry. It strongly impresses me that agricultural pursuits and the care of stock should be made a special study. Its importance cannot be urged too much, nor too emphatically. Trades are a benefit, but, after all, the more interest shown in the tilling of the soil, the sooner tepees will give way to houses, and the camping ground for a night to a well cultivated farm. Of land there is abundance. Of tools and implements there are plenty. Its value and their uses must be taught. No more fertile field for such purpose than the heart, brains, and strength of the young man sent from the reservations to school. On their return home, well fitted and prepared are they to take up and follow the vocations taught them. Let then more interest be shown on the part of the schools in farm work, and the benefits therefrom to be derived will sooner be realized.

There is yet another matter deserving of more than passing notice. I refer to the use of the *Indian tongue*. There can not be any question about the wisdom of teaching English exclusively. Experience proves that progress is greater, quicker, more reliable, and more beneficial when the language is common. The control of the children is much easier, and their willingness to adopt our way more perceptible. They are deprived of nothing, they lose nothing. The quicker they are made to

understand that they must acquire not only our ways but our language, the more readily will our purpose be accomplished.

Closely allied with the foregoing is that of the mode and manner of collecting and filling the schools removed from the reserves. Those only who have made attempts to secure children can know the difficulties attending every step. It is a mere matter of physical endurance and moral patience. No compulsions or threats can be exercised toward parent and children. The agent, no matter how willing and ready to help, is powerless. Let the parent refuse or child be unwilling, and any further attempt only wastes time and causes more discouragement. This fact is particularly true on reservations where boarding-schools are established.

One cannot have a choice, and oftentimes takes children who ought not to be received. It furthermore results in the selection of children from camp life, in other words those who never have been to school, or whom the day or boarding schools can not secure. The effect of this is to throw into the school a lot of non-speaking-English children. The regular routine of school duties is interrupted, and the standard of the school lowered. Many times they are quite young, and by the time they become capable their term is ended. Another view of this question is crowding itself to the front. One generally hears, "What becomes of the young men after their return home?" Is not the question, "What becomes of the girls," equally or more pertinent? Doubly do they need care and protection. Their early teaching and home influence is so different in its tendency from the lesson taught them at school. They may endeavor their best to do right at home, but their chances are few. The boys have the land to cultivate, or their trades to follow, or can obtain employment oftentimes in and around the agency; the girls have nothing. Were they inclined, as they often are, to do for themselves, the opportunity not offering itself, they are helpless to bring it about. For their improvement and the inculcating of a home idea, I should recommend the doing away, as far as possible and practicable, the cooking, washing, etc., on a large scale. Better have a number of small stoves, kitchens, and kitchen utensils, and let the girls be taught to care and cook for a certain number, as the house-keeper would for her small home. Such a course would give them some idea of looking after and caring for a home. For the lack of this as well as disregard for home is one of the most serious obstacles. Their wandering nature and roving disposition gives them no such desire. This let them once cling to and hold, and a long stride has been made in the right direction.

For a still further protection of the schools, the idea of the black list should be carried out. I would therefore recommend that not only should each superintendent send the names of pupils placed on that list to the Department, but also to each school off the reserve and the agency to which such child belongs.

There is yet another question often asked: "Has the Indian child capacity?" Of this there is and can be no doubt. The Indian has brains and mental powers, but the chief difficulty seems to be "Will he use them?" If he only can be induced to shake off the influence of old traditions, stand out for some sort of independence, and show an ambitious spirit to go ahead, he then will astonish many a doubting mind. In every instance where a boy or girl has displayed a free, determined will something has been done. However, they seem to fall far short of a full realization of their own powers, and how really noble they can make their own manhood and womanhood. Herein, then, lies the whole difficulty. The Indian in common parlance represents the meaner and baser instincts of humanity. This results from their early history. In their endeavors they have this prejudice to overcome, and yet by deed and will accomplish all that is expected. The child feels this more keenly than we are apt to imagine. The surest and safest way then is to keep the children from this early prejudice. The more frequently they come within its baleful influence the harder becomes the task to stir or move their will power. This course must be adopted. They must be taught their own capacity and made to feel their own mental strength.

This done and they will help, in a marked degree, not only to further the present policy of the Department but to revolutionize the present condition of Indian life.

In closing, I desire to state that the work for the past year here has moved on most satisfactorily and harmoniously. I desire to express my appreciation for the universal confidence shown me by my employes.

For the hearty and unqualified support, as well as thoughtful consideration shown for the work here by the Department, I tender sincere thanks, and beg to remain with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE R. CHASE,
Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 10, 1887.

SIR: I hereby submit the following concerning the health and sanitary condition of the pupils of the Genoa Indian Training School since the date of my last report. The health of the school at present is exceptionally good, notwithstanding the fact that a great many pupils have been brought in from the reservation during the last six months, thus suddenly changing their manner and mode of life, which in some instances, for a time at least, seems to be deleterious to their health.

About the first of July fifty six pupils, who had served their term of three years, returned home to their parents and friends. There was not one among them but was in excellent health, although many of them came to the school badly diseased, which shows that habits and methods of civilized life were beneficial to them. The monthly sanitary record shows that the whole number enrolled since my last report was 223, or an average of about 23 per month. Of the number enrolled, 186 were girls, leaving the number of boys enrolled only 37, notwithstanding there are twice as many boys as girls attending school. The monthly record shows the number of cases since my last report to be: conjunctivitis, 30; severe cases of scrofula, 15; otorrhœa, 7; lung fever, 8; of those having sore eyes 22 were girls; scrofula, 15; otorrhœa, 2. I am inclined to attribute the excess of illness among the girls to the fact that they confine themselves more closely to the house, or indoors, than do the boys, thus depriving themselves of pure air and outdoor exercise. I believe with a hospital building separate from the main building, where we could exclude those having sore eyes, as it is the prevailing ailment at all times, from those that have not, the number of cases would be lessened one-half or more. As it is, we have no means of entirely separating those diseased from those that are not. The deaths since my last report number two in all, both of whom were boys. Two were sent home on account of incurable diseases. Our facilities for caring for the pupils last year were better than the year before, and a corresponding decrease in severity and number of cases was the result. On account of the improved facilities we hope to have this coming year by the erection of new buildings, we hope to show a better health and sanitary record than ever before.

EDWARD C. McMILLAN,
Physician.

HORACE CHASE,
Superintendent.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Grand Junction, Colo., September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to make my first annual report.

I arrived in the town of Grand Junction August the 7th, 1886, and receipted to Acting Superintendent Dr. J. J. Robertson the 8th for the property, consisting of one brick building, containing 22 rooms, and 160 acres of adobe land, strongly alkali and bearing the usual crop of sage-brush and grease-wood common to desert lands. There were no fences, out-buildings, wells, nor irrigating ditches. On the other hand, there was a threatened outbreak among the Ute tribes from whom we were to draw pupils.

After erecting the school building it was found that a water-deed—perpetual non-assessable, as required by law—had not been secured.

My first official communication was a telegram directing me to inform interested parties that school could not open until the above water-deed should be obtained. But who could be the interested parties in opening a Government school? I soon learned that it might refer to the Grand River Ditch Company.

Calling upon the officers, I was informed that certain assessments were in arrears, and that the company did not have the power to grant a perpetual non-assessable water-deed.

However, through the assistance of Governor George A. Crawford and others, we were within a few days of adjusting the water-deed, when a telegram came instructing me to proceed to procure children to fill the schools. Later, another telegram instructing me to make estimates for nine months' supplies.

I at once notified your office that there was no water, no out-buildings, etc., and in October received telegram that authority had been granted for out-buildings, well, and repairs on building.

I sent Dr. J. J. Robertson, physician and clerk, to Uintah and Ouray agencies to procure pupils, promising to join him as soon as I could get the authorized work under way of construction.

On his arrival at agencies he found the agent without any instruction, and returned to Price to telegraph me and your office. I met the doctor at Price; we telegraphed your office and delayed three days for answer. We proceeded to the agencies and returned November 19, after an absence of over four weeks, having encountered severe exposure from the snows on the mountain ranges, to find that no supplies, save some farm implements, had arrived.

We brought in 7 pupils, which we considered a remarkable success, from the fact that neither the Indian Office nor the agent thought we could obtain a single pupil from the Utes.

Owing to the delay in freights, we were obliged to keep pupils in hotel fourteen days, after which sufficient supplies had arrived to move pupils to school building. We borrowed some stoves, rented others, and opened school. By last of December the school was in working order.

As soon as we could receive goods, make out weigher's returns, and render accounts for fourth quarter, we returned to Uintah through deep snows and bitter cold weather, and succeeded in procuring 4 more pupils. This was also an unfavorable time to collect pupils, as the excitement occasioned by efforts of railroad companies to get the right of way through the reservations was almost as great as that of the threatened outbreak before our first visit to the agency.

We visited the Southern Ute agency in February, through the hearty co-operation of Agent Stollsteimer, secured 5 pupils, which, doubtless, the honorable Commissioner will appreciate from the state of feeling in regard to schools, when he visited the agency a few months previous.

We must here acknowledge the visit of Agent Stollsteimer to this school, with two of his chiefs, and to his interest in Indian education and civilization. Also, to valuable suggestions in regard to official duties.

In January Superintendent Riley visited this school and rendered invaluable service, which he continued in interesting the tribes about this school and greatly aided in procuring pupils.

By latter part of March, at Pyramid Lakes, Walker River reservation, and Fort Hall, we had promises of not less than 47 pupils, which number would have filled the school. But at this time another obstacle intervened. It seemed impossible to obtain authority to travel over subsidized railroads.

From the 7th day of March until 14th of April we wrote and telegraphed repeatedly for the authority, and, although the Government requests for transportation were signed by the honorable Commissioner the 15th day of March, they did not reach us until the 14th of April. We at once started to Pyramid Lake reservation in Nevada, but found on our arrival that the boys, from their frequent disappointments, had become discouraged, only one feeling inclined to come. But through the indefatigable efforts of Agent Gibson and his employés, after a week's labor, we returned with 11 pupils. Later I got authority to go to Walker River reservation. Of the 10 promised there most of them had declined to come. However, they made up the number, through the influence of Mr. O. B. Genty, the farmer in charge, and started with the 10; lost 1 at Reno and another at Wadsworth, and brought 8 to the school.

With the Washoes, mainly on account of falsehoods circulated by Sarah Winnemucca, we were unsuccessful. But from correspondence with his excellency Governor Stevenson, I feel confident of success among the Washoes in the near future.

I never obtained authority to go to Fort Hall, and failed to procure any of the 12 boys worked up by Superintendent Riley. Had authorities been granted at the proper time, 47 pupils would have been secured instead of 19, and the school would have been filled.

For three months, from January to March, we could not obtain a dollar for improvements, because the school was not filled during the severe winter months. The first part of the three months we were not prepared to take care of pupils, and the latter part could not obtain authorities to travel.

On March 30 authority to build kitchen and laundry, storeroom, to fence the farm, hire 2 laborers, to purchase stock, seeds, apple-trees, and grape-vines, etc., was granted. It came late, but was gladly received, and marked a new era in the school. It was the latter part of April before the money was available.

We have plowed and thoroughly irrigated 80 acres of the land, planted 600 native forest trees, 100 apple-trees and grape-vines, 30 acres of oats, yielding probably one-fourth of a crop, besides some garden turnips, mangel-wurzels, cabbage, and other crops were produced.

While the results in crops have not been profitable as crops, the labor bestowed has rendered the land in most excellent condition for future cultivation. The construction of irrigating ditches and leveling the land composed a great part of the labor. By judicious management, the farm will sustain the school and stock in the near future.

In January we purchased two horses and three cows and calves; in April two more horses. We declined to purchase the brood mares from the fact that suitable mares could not be purchased for the amount authorized to be expended.

In October and November we erected two privies, built coal-house, repaired the school building and dug and walled a well. In January built an ice-house and put up 50 tons of ice.

In April and May built a storehouse, kitchen, and laundry, fenced the farm, bridged ditches, and made other small improvements.

All improvements were made by open market purchase of materials and labor. Also purchased flour, coal, hay, seeds, potatoes, etc., in open market.

Besides the above improvements, we traveled among the tribes in Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, nearly one-half the time.

The above improvements, salaries of employés, and traveling expenses involved the handling of about \$15,000 of public funds.

In reviewing the year we are unable to see where we could have increased our activities so as to have traveled more among the tribes or have attended to more business about the school.

Among the many difficulties was the leading one—that the Indian Office feared the wild mountain Indians could never be gotten into school, and a corresponding reluctance in granting funds to meet the necessities of the school and the consequent delays.

In this connection we might mention the difficulty of travel in the mountains during the winter months, and, not the least, the wrangling of certain employés during our absence.

At one time we lost several pupils. Utes, upon passes, visited the school and planned the escape.

The pressing needs of the school are carpenter and blacksmith shops, and a shoe and harness shop. While the boys have performed commendable labor on the farm, most of them come to learn trades, and cannot long remain satisfied unless their expectations are met.

Negotiations will soon be perfected to place one or more boys in the railroad machine shops.

I am satisfied that no school in the service has greater possibilities, and a prospect of a more triumphant success, than this. It closes the fiscal year with 27 pupils in attendance, and prospects of more pupils soon than the building can accommodate.

With reluctance, after four years' service in Indian schools and one as superintendent of this school, I retire from the service.

I most heartily enjoy the management of Indian youths, and find them equal to white children in many branches of study, and superior in a few.

The fact that a bonded officer is not permitted to appoint subordinates nor to easily dispose of those incompetent or objectionable is not just to the officer, to his bondsmen, nor beneficial to the service.

Thanking you for many kindnesses and much forbearance on your part, with a hearty appreciation of your efforts to elevate the wild mountain Indian, with their entire race, I submit my first annual report.

Very respectfully,

W. I. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

KEAM'S CAÑON INDIAN SCHOOL,
Arizona, September 5, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report. I arrived in Holbrook on May 26, took charge of the supplies at that place, and then proceeded to Keam's Cañon. On my arrival I took charge of buildings and grounds rented by the Government. I found the buildings in good condition, but some changes are necessary in some of the rooms to fit them for school purposes, such as putting in more windows, doors, and partitions.

Inclosed by stone fences, I find about 27 acres of good ground, all of which can be tilled and irrigated. The supply of water is abundant and good, in fact, the best I have found in the Territory.

On account of the excessive drought, the Indian horses were so poor that I could not get them to do any freighting, which made it necessary for me to go to Holbrook to secure freighters. After my return from Holbrook, I visited the Moquis villages, held a consultation with the chiefs and principal men to ascertain how many children could be obtained for school.

The next day I visited with an interpreter every house in the three villages on the first mesa, and was promised 56 children; about 40 from the second mesa, and probably a few from the exclusive Oraibi's. Since the arrival of my supplies I have put the desks

and bedsteads together and put them in their places; made tables for office and storerooms out of boxes, examined invoices, and compared them with goods; made shelves in storerooms, and arranged the goods on them. I have not had the lumber to do as I wished in making the necessary changes. The matron has been employed with the sewing machine in making dresses for the girls, sheets, shirts, chemises, aprons, towels, etc. I think that the prospect for a school is good, as the Moquis seem anxious to learn the language and ways of the whites. Several of the Navajos seem to want their children to attend the school. I have been to Albuquerque to purchase provisions, as I found I could not get them at Holbrook. By the last of this month I hope to be able to open the school, and will try my best to make it a success.

Very respectfully,

JAMES GALLAHER,
Superintendent, Keam's Cañon, Arizona.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 30, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. As I did not have charge of the institute until January 1, 1887, my report will be confined chiefly to the work of the last half of the year. For the efficient labors of my predecessors and the condition of the school previous to July 1, 1886, I will refer to the very able reports of Dr. Marvin and Colonel Grabowskii, already published.

Pupils in attendance January 1, 1887, numbered 250 from 27 tribes, namely: Cheyenne, Apache, Arapahoe, Chippewa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, Iowa, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Kaw, Munsie, Miami, New York, Omaha, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Peoria, Quapaw, Sac and Fox, Seminole, Shawnee, Sioux, Wyandotte.

The first question presented for solution on assuming charge was that of rations. For some time my predecessor had issued 10 per cent. in excess of Government rations, as authorized by the regulations, and still complaint was made by the pupils that they had not enough to eat. Orders were given to reduce the rations to the regulation standard at once and to institute a search for thieves. After a time leakages were stopped, some changes in employes made, and complaints of short rations ceased. But rations in an Indian training school are like liberty in a government, and require eternal vigilance for their preservation. Next came the work of filling up the school to its full capacity. Applications were made to Indian agents for pupils from their respective agencies, only to be met by unfavorable responses.

The following from Agent Williams, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, is a sample:

"CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY,
January 21, 1887.

"C. ROBINSON,

"Superintendent Haskell Institute:

"DEAR SIR: Your communication relative to Indian children is received. I had secured nine children and intended to have started them for your school on Friday last, but every one refused to go and the parents withdrew their consent. There is a deep-rooted prejudice in the minds of the Indians against Haskell Institute, caused, in part, by the death of some of their children there, but, I think, more particularly on account of the rigid discipline of the school, as the pupils from the agency are continually writing to their people of the severe rules, etc., of the school.

"Superintendent Grabowskii visited this agency recently for the purpose of procuring pupils; but after ten days or more work, with all the assistance I could render him, he succeeded in obtaining but one pupil."

Under these circumstances, and with the advice of the Commissioner, I visited the Indian Territory to procure pupils for the school. The visit was delayed, however, until new methods of discipline had time to bear fruit. These methods were court-martials by the pupils for serious offenses, like drunkenness, or theft, and the absence of corporeal punishment, and abusive language in all cases of correction. No employé was to correct a pupil in anger in any case, although obedience to rules must be strictly enforced. After a fair trial of such a course, and after the pupils had written to their parents their approval of the new dispensation, the visit was made with the authority from the Commissioner to procure pupils from the Indian Territory, with certain limitations. Among the limitations was one that no pupils could be taken from the reservation school unless the children consented and the superintendents, agents, and parents were willing and anxious for them to attend Haskell Institute.

This condition made it exceedingly difficult to procure pupils from these schools. When children could be found desirous of attending at Haskell often the parents would object, and when parents and children both were willing the superintendent or agent would object. Especially would the latter refuse their assent for the better class of pupils to leave the reservation schools, with perhaps one exception. Superintendents were only willing that what are termed bad and unruly children should leave their school and go to Haskell. The regulations provide that, when practicable, a regular transfer of scholars should be made once a year from the agency schools to those known as industrial training schools, or to schools in the States, the pupils transferred to be in good health and recommended for transfer by the officers of the schools and agents as a reward for meritorious conduct.

This is a most wise provision. If all the children of the reservations could be put into reservation schools till twelve or fifteen years of age and then be sent to an industrial training school till taught some industry, the Indian question would be solved in our generation.

Turning from the reservation schools to the camps it is found to be no easy task to procure children. If they could not be induced to attend a school near their homes how could they be made willing to go a long distance from home to the States of which they were ignorant. Under these discouraging circumstances only 102 pupils have been procured for Haskell, between January 1 and July 1, not counting the 36 pupils from the Iowa school, who left that State for this school the last of June. These additions would have exceeded the capacity of the buildings had it not been for the vacation and expiration of the three years' term of many pupils. The indications are that the places of such as have finished their term and left will be more than filled by new accessions, and more room will be needed at the beginning of the school year. For a history of the school work I would refer to the report of the principal teacher, inclosed herewith.

The work done in the school room under the direction of the principal, J. P. Gorman, who is most efficient, has been most thorough and satisfactory. No school can show a better qualified corps of teachers than Haskell at the present time, or more conscientious devotion to duty. The industrial feature of the institute has received its full share of attention.

The farm has been enlarged by the purchase of 210 acres, including fields, orchards, and meadow, making in all 490 acres, all of which is utilized. The work of the farm and garden has all been done by the pupils, with the exception of the use of a self-binder and thresher in harvesting the wheat and oats. Besides the farm and garden work, pupils have been engaged in well digging, stone quarrying, hauling, excavating for buildings, draining, making mortar, tending masons, etc. All the carpenter work on the place, with the exception of a few days' work on the ice-house, has been done by the pupils, under the supervision of the carpenter. Shoemaking, wagon-making, blacksmithing, painting, engineering, tailoring, and dress-making are carried on under the direction of competent instructors.

The facilities for most of these industries have been limited, but a building has been erected, and is nearly completed, in a most substantial manner, for the accommodation of the various trades. This building, 60 by 40 feet, three stories, will accommodate blacksmithing, wagon-making, shoemaking, harness-making, tailoring, printing, painting, and tin-shop.

The building will be warmed by steam, and have every comfort needed. A new building also is being erected over the boilers, which will afford ample facilities for all work connected with a laundry. Two new boilers and a smoke-stack of brick are under way, and will be completed before cold weather.

A new foundation has been put in for an enlarged carpenter shop, which will comfortably accommodate all pupils desirous of learning that trade. The new ice-house, 30 feet square and 20 feet in height, is substantial, and will be ample for the institute. This statement, with tree-setting, walk-building, draining, etc., will indicate some of the changes since the last annual report.

For the details and results in the different industries reference is made to the statistical report herewith submitted. While there is great diversity among the pupils in regard to character, disposition, ability, and industry, on the whole the results are most satisfactory. When three hundred and fifty children of any tribe or nation demonstrate by actual experiment that they can do all the work, under proper supervision, required for their daily subsistence, from kitchen and dining-room to dormitory; when they can do all the work required to farm 490 acres of land; perform all the labor required, with trifling exceptions, to erect several substantial buildings of stone and wood, and manufacture a great variety of articles in a neat and substantial manner, besides attending school one-half of each day, such children demonstrate that they are worth saving, and that the time and money expended in their behalf is not wasted.

For religious and moral character no school of equal number can show a better record. To receive religious instruction the pupils are permitted to attend the churches

in the town of Lawrence, each pupil attending the church of its preference. So far they have been as free from restraint while in attendance at church as any citizen's child, and no breach of decorum or propriety has been reported or detected. On each Sunday afternoon all attend Sunday school in the chapel and take a lively interest in the lessons. On these occasions several citizens in the neighborhood act as teachers, and render most welcome assistance. On two or three evenings of each week the pupils hold prayer or religious meetings, which are well attended.

As no private intercourse is permitted between the sexes, two evenings in the week are devoted to music or literary exercise and social intercourse. On these occasions the employés participate and the influence is most salutary.

All Indian children are fond of singing, and it is the purpose to teach them not only to sing by ear, but by note as well.

Their musical education is not limited to vocal music. The citizens of Lawrence very generally contributed the funds necessary to purchase a full set of instruments for a band, which has been organized, and which has made remarkable progress under the instruction of our wagon-maker and excellent musician, Mr. Buck.

The pupils manifested a desire for newspapers, and in response to a note in the Lawrence papers some fifty editors contribute their issues for the students' reading-room, which has been fitted up by them with a suitable desk and other conveniences. Also, they made a very neat and beautiful book-case, which, thanks to the friends of the Indians, far and near is being well filled with choice books and pamphlets. The discipline, except during vacation, is thorough, systematic, and largely self-enforced. The male pupils are organized into companies, and the various movements from place to place are made with military precision and order. Each commissioned officer is disciplinarian to a certain degree for his company, while serious offenses are punished by a court-martial of pupils.

These punishments, while not corporeal, are always equal to the offense, and are never resisted or complained of by the offender. So far as practicable, pupils of character and influence are selected as drill officers and disciplinarians, and none can excel them. Over these, however, the principal teacher for the school work, and the industrial teacher for outside affairs.

These men are well fitted for this duty, as they maintain their dignity and self-respect, as well as the respect of the pupils.

The sanitary condition of the institute has been usually good. With the exception of the measles, no epidemic has prevailed.

Six have died within the year and several have been sent home with chronic diseases. Very many children bring with them latent and incurable diseases, which must sooner or later develop.

Aside from such cases, and the measles, the school has been highly favored.

The sanitary condition in general would be greatly improved with a sufficient supply of good water easily obtained. The season has been exceptionally dry—the driest known for many years—and a general scarcity has prevailed.

Haskell has suffered accordingly.

To obtain water for ordinary purposes about the building, it has been necessary to haul it a considerable distance and pump much of it by hand. Even when water in the wells is abundant, it is difficult to obtain. Either water should be procured from the city water-works, or an elevated reservoir should be provided from which it could be drawn, not pumped, for culinary and sanitary purposes, at all times.

Additional room is needed for the accommodation of the school.

The appropriation is for 450 pupils, and there are teachers and employés sufficient to care for that number. To properly grade and instruct these pupils, at least two additional school rooms should be provided.

As it is now, two teachers will be compelled to occupy the chapel for a school room.

The dining room cannot well accommodate more than 350, neither can the chapel.

Also that number is all that should be put in the dormitories, unless some of the employés procure room elsewhere.

A large building should be erected with a dining room of sufficient capacity to accommodate 500 pupils and dormitories for 350. By extending the chapel, which is in nearly a square from some 40 feet to the rear, sufficient room could be had to accommodate all the pupils in the chapel, and two additional rooms could be provided underneath for school purposes.

Just what particular plan should be adopted is not so important as it is to have the room required. The present appropriation is believed to be sufficient to cover the cost of such a building as is named above, but if any better plan can be suggested it should be adopted.

These are some of the present wants, but there are prospective requirements which should be taken into consideration.

Haskell Institute is most favorably situated for a training school for Indians, being convenient to all the tribes, whether in the north or south. The climate is similar to that of the reservations, and is as healthy as exists in any of the States.

The site is most beautiful and the plant ample for the accommodation of 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. It requires but few more employés to care for this number than for 500, while better facilities can be afforded for a large school than a small one.

If I rightly interpret the policy of the Government it is that every Indian child shall be given a common school and industrial education at the earliest day possible, after which they will have homes of their own and all the privileges of citizenship.

This will call for compulsory action on the part of the Government in placing children in school and the erection of more school buildings, especially for industrial instruction.

In closing this report I desire to commend the employés for their efficient assistance and good will, and express my gratitude to the Department for its uniform courtesy and for the lively interest it has taken in the welfare of this school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF MR. J. P. GORMAN, PRINCIPAL.

Hon. CHAS. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Haskell Institute :

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your request for a report of the working and condition of the school for the past year, I beg leave to submit the following:

On January 1, 1887, I assumed charge of the school as principal teacher, and ascertained the number of pupils attending to be about 250, of whom about three-fourths were males. Six teachers were engaged in the daily school work, and these, together with Miss Maye, who entered upon the duties of teacher at the beginning of the year, conducted the class-room exercises.

With this number of teachers engaged in the work proper gradation and classification was possible, and with this object in view, I commenced a series of examinations, and for several days took exclusive control of the different classes, allowing the teachers in the meantime to visit the class-rooms of others that they might better acquaint themselves with the work being accomplished. As a result, I became thoroughly acquainted with the pupils, and was thus enabled to make transfers and promotions, and in this way establish a pretty good classification.

The addition of new pupils from time to time, however, interfered to a certain extent with this classification. Our aim has been to have the school conducted as far as practicable on the same basis as well-regulated public schools.

With the assistance of efficient teachers this has been done. Our school has been divided into a primary, secondary, and grammar department, and the studies pursued are such are common to all English or white schools.

In the primary grades reading, writing, spelling, English composition, knowledge of numbers, together with drills in the fundamental principles of arithmetic.

In the second grade, in addition to the above, a further knowledge of arithmetic, as well as instruction in hygiene, primary geography, and English language lessons, is exacted. The grammar grades, as its name implies, is a grammar school, and the studies pursued are such as are taught in most English grammar grades—United States history, geography, reading, spelling, physiology, map-drawing, practical arithmetic, complete English grammar, and penmanship.

The progress made by many of the pupils in these grades has been marked and rapid. Four young men completed the course as had been in vogue and were accordingly graduated. But since the school is growing in importance with its years, I would suggest, Mr. Superintendent, that you raise the standard of qualification necessary to be graduated from Haskell Institute. At your request we organized in the beginning of the year a literary and debating society. The enthusiasm and interest manifested by the students, in addition to the popularity that this society has attained among the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, attests its success and proves it to be a valuable auxiliary to our school. Twenty-seven tribes were represented, as follows: Apache, Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, Iowa, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Kaw, Miami, New York, Omaha, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Muncie, Peoria, Quapaw, Sac and Fox, Seminole, Shawnee, Sioux, and Wyandotte. In connection, I might here add that the assistant male teacher makes a specialty of instructions in vocal music, as well as attending to his various other duties. That the pupils are becoming proficient in this accomplishment is very evident.

It will not be necessary for me to embody in this report the fact that more than a hundred pupils have been admitted since your incumbency, many of whom are now among our best boys and girls; and their school work has been very satisfactory to their several teachers and myself. I desire, however, to state that since the admission of this large number of students our class-room facilities have become wholly inadequate, and two more class or school rooms at least are needed.

As you are aware, we have three sessions of school daily—a morning session from 9 to 10.30, an afternoon session from 1.30 to 4, and an evening session devoted entirely to study from 7 to 8 o'clock. Formerly the afternoon session was of two hours duration, from 2 to 4. As this was an advantage in favor of the morning pupils of half an hour, we lengthened the afternoon session by half an hour, that session now beginning at 1.30 o'clock.

It may be well to state right here that the light used at the evening session is indeed a poor one. Small metal hand lamps are placed on the pupils' desks, and while giving a very poor light, are what I might term a nuisance in other respects. Since there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of obtaining electric light or gas, I would suggest a number of hanging lamps as a great improvement over the present. While I cannot say for a certainty, yet from observation I feel safe in saying that, in many cases where boys and girls have been afflicted with "sore eyes," the cause thereof could be directly traced to their being obliged to study by the light from these lamps. This fact, together with the use of these lamps, should be sufficient to bring about a change in the mode of lighting the class-rooms.

Trusting that the report here submitted will suffice,
I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. GORMAN,
Principal.

The following are some of the productions and articles made or repaired from January 1 up to and including June 30, 1887 :

Products of the farm.

Products.	Amount.	Products.	Amount.
Wheat bushels..	156	Peas bushels..	12
Corn (estimated) do....	300	Radishes do....	10
Oats (estimated) do....	1, 100	Carrots do....	10
Potatoes (estimated) do....	1, 000	Tomatoes do....	50
Turnips (estimated) do....	5	Cucumbers do....	2½
Onions (estimated) do....	10	Parsnips do....	10
Beans (estimated) do....	20	Squashes do....	25
Fruit, various (estimated) do....	1, 000	Eggs dozen..	51½
Hay tons..	75	Milk gallons..	1, 130
Beets bushels..	30	Butter pounds..	221

Mending department.

Total number garments of various kinds repaired from February 19, on which date the mending-room was made a regular feature of the industrial work, up to and including June 30, 1887..... 4, 521

Shoemaking department.

Number pairs of shoes made from April 20 to June 30, 1887 146
Number pieces of harness repaired from April 20 to June 30, 1887..... 25

Tailoring department.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Uniform coats made..	128	Waists, children made..	20
Uniform pants do....	33	Hickory shirts do....	108
Pants, children do....	13	Towels do....	25

Sewing department.

The following table shows the total number of various goods manufactured from January 1 to June 30, 1887:

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	197	Ruffles	40
Bed-spreads	49	Handkerchiefs	48
Clothes bags	30	Towels	87
Curtains	2	Gowns (night)	6
Caps (knit)	7	Dresses	113
Table spreads	56	Towels (roller)	52
Desk covers	5		

Carpenters' department.

	Time.	Total value.
1 ladder 14 feet long	\$1. 00	\$2. 00
1 ladder 20 feet long	1. 25	2. 50
2 reading desks	15. 00	30. 00
2 provision bins	6. 00	10. 00
1 cupboard	9. 00	20. 00
1 cupboard	3. 00	5. 00
1 ice-house	250. 00	900. 00
1 carpenter tool chest	2. 00	4. 00
4 carpenter trestles	1. 00	2. 00
1 book case	40. 00	60. 00
1 book case	2. 00	3. 00
1 easel	2. 00	3. 00
1 table 30 inches by 60 inches	3. 00	6. 00
3 trestles, building	1. 00	2. 00
1 grain bin	3. 00	4. 00
1 meat safe	2. 00	5. 00
99 window screens	25. 00	45. 00
7 doors	12. 00	17. 00
200 wooden guns	10. 00	20. 00
Work on shop building	100. 00	.....
Value of labor in repairs on hospital	5. 00	6. 00
Value of repairs on boys' building	200. 00	400. 00
Value of repairs on girls' building	25. 00	75. 00
Miscellaneous repairs	50. 00	150. 00
Total	768. 75	1, 772. 50

Wagon maker's department.

	Value.	Value labor on wood.
Repairing dump cart	\$2. 50	\$1. 50
Repairing hand cart	3. 00	2. 00
Repairing lumber wagon	4. 25	3. 00
Repairing truck	2. 00	1. 00
Repairing work bench	5. 60	2. 00
1 spring wagon seat	3. 50	2. 25
1 new work bench	9. 00	6. 00
1 corn marker	7. 30	2. 00
2 wagon double-trees, at 75c	1. 50	. 60
1 plow double-tree	. 75	. 30
1 shafts in truck wagon	3. 00	2. 00
1 thimble skein .....	.....	. 30
2 double-trees .....	.....	. 60
1 bottom in wagon bed .....	.....	2. 58
2 felloes in wagon wheel	. 60	. 40
Repairing wheelbarrow .....	.....	2. 50
1 stone boat .....	.....	2. 00
2 new farm wagons	160. 00	50. 00
1 shaft in cultivator .....	.....	. 75
Repairing wheelbarrow .....	.....	1. 00
Repairing cultivator .....	.....	1. 75
Repairing hay rack .....	.....	2. 50
Repairing stone barrow .....	.....	1. 00
Repairing hay rake .....	.....	1. 25
Repairing sundries .....	.....	5. 00

In addition to the above, the wagon maker assisted the carpenter in building the ice-house and in various other jobs.

HORACE CHASE,
Superintendent.

PAWNEE INDIAN SCHOOL, INDIAN TERRITORY,
September 6, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit this my annual report, as directed by your telegram (I received no other instructions) and in its preparation I am guided by the uncertain light reflected from the "Reports of Agents" in the "Reports of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1886."

I took charge of this school September 1, 1886, and began at once to take an inventory preparatory to receipting Agent Osborne for the school property. The school property was so scattered and disarranged and yet so crowded (pardon the paradox) that it was the 13th of September before I could open the school. The school was soon filled to overflowing. The actual comfortable capacity of the dormitories is 60—21 girls and 36 boys. Thirty double beds are all that can be put in them and leave dressing room. Seventy-five children can be tolerably comfortably cared for by crowding the dormitories and by converting two other rooms into sleeping rooms. One hundred and twenty-six children have been enrolled; 105 have attended school at one time. The average daily attendance for one quarter (fourth, 1886) was a little over 95. The average daily attendance for the year during the time school was in session was 73. In the fourth quarter, 1886, and first quarter, 1887, 22 children were sent to Haskell Institute. (Four or five of these have died). In the latter part of the winter and in the early spring an epidemic of pneumonia, quickly followed by measles, invaded the school and necessitated for five weeks a suspension, which commenced March 17, 1887. On the 24th of April, 1887, I reopened the school and began to gather in the children under most adverse circumstances and oppositions (perhaps not proper to mention in this report). On the 30th of June I closed the school with an actual attendance of 70 and an enrollment of 75. Too much can not be said for the zeal of Battiste Bayhille, Curley Chief, and many other Pawnees in rebuilding and sustaining the school. They feel and appreciate the good the school is doing, and they respond readily and willingly to all calls for children when they are properly and humanely treated. It is with sadness that I report during the year 24 deaths from pneumonia, measles, and other causes, of school children—13 boys and 11 girls. This is nearly 20 per cent. of those enrolled. Of those sent to Haskell Institute, nearly 20 per cent. also died. The cause must be in the scrofulous and consumptive constitutions inherited by the children from their parents.

SCHOOL-ROOM.

The progress made in the work in the school-room has been very fair and encouraging. At the beginning of the session the school was made a graded one and three grades established.

The first grade was divided into two chart classes, and was under the charge of the Indian assistant teacher, and embraced those children just brought in from the camps. Here they were taught the alphabet, and to read and spell on the chart, and begin to speak English.

The second grade embraced first and second readers and beginners in arithmetic. The third grade embraced third and fourth readers, advanced classes in arithmetic, and geography. The grading was very imperfect and the demarkation line very indistinct, yet the benefits and advantages of the graded system, even in an Indian school, were very superior. It was the beginning, and it was difficult to properly arrange the classes and grades, but next year the work will be easier and the results more apparent.

BUILDINGS.

A store-room where the school goods can be properly cared for is a necessity. The school goods are now stored in the corn-cribs, in the wood-shed, in the bake-shop, in the cellar, on the porches, in the halls, corners, closets, and every available place about the building, consequently considerable loss has been sustained by the provisions becoming musty and moulded, and the goods, clothing, etc., being moth-eaten and mildewed. The kitchen leaks all over and needs a new roof, but it would be far better to patch it with a new kitchen.

FARMING.

The progress made in farming is unsatisfactory. Several of the schoolboys were taught to plow, and the boys did most of the breaking and harrowing, but did nothing in the cultivation of the crop except hoeing. The only cultivating plow we had was a riding cultivator, and none of the boys could use that or be taught with it. Hence the Indian teacher did most of the work. However, we succeeded in sowing 10 or 12 acres of oats, but owing to the dry weather they failed to come up till the weeds got the start. I had the best of them cut and stacked for cattle-feed this winter.

We have a rick of 8 or 10 tons, which is worth 25 tons of prairie hay. The potatoes, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, planted about the same time, were also a failure. Owing to the dry weather or faulty seed, or both, they failed to come up. We planted about 25 acres in corn, and had fine prospects till the corn was silking and tasseling, when the dry spell came, and at the same time the corn was attacked by the chinch-bug, and from a prospect of 35 or 40 bushels per acre we will be satisfied with from 15 to 20. I estimate the corn crop at 400 bushels, which will be ample for all school purposes. We sowed about 4 acres in millet, and we got a good crop, some 8 or 10 tons of the best of hay, and we had a very fair garden. The vegetables were much enjoyed by the children, but were cut short by the dry weather.

STOCK.

The stock belonging to the school are in fine condition. The two good horses and two good mules are sufficient to cultivate the 75 acres in the school farm, much of which was idle this year and only produced a good crop of weeds. The cattle, 98 head, are in good fix; we have lost none from disease or poverty and only one from accident. These have strayed into the --X--X ranch and will be hard to find and harder to get out. It is almost impossible for the herder to hold the cattle on the open prairie. Therefore I close this report by respectfully suggesting and earnestly recommending—

(1) That a range of 2,500 acres near to and adjoining the school farm be inclosed with wire fence for the protection and preservation of the school herd both from straying away and also from Texas fever by passing herds.

(2) That a sufficient number of single-horse plows and double shovels be furnished the school to enable the Indian teacher to teach the boys how to plow and farm properly.

(3) That a storehouse be erected at the school, so that the school goods may be properly cared for.

Very respectfully,

H. T. GORDON,
Superintendent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.
Colorado River.....	Arizona	George W. Busey.....	Parker, Yuma county, Arizona.
Pima.....	do	Elmor A. Howard.....	Sacaton, Pinal county, Arizona.
San Carlos.....	do	F. E. Pierce, captain U. S. A.	San Carlos agency, Ariz.
Hoopa Valley	California.....	W. E. Dougherty, captain U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt county, California.
Mission	do	Joseph W. Preston	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	do	Chas. H. Yates.....	Covelo, Mendocino county California.
Tule River	do	C. G. Belknap.....	Porterville, Tulare county, California.
Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	C. F. Stollsteimer	Ignacio, La Plata county, Colorado.
Cheyenne River.....	Dakota	Charles E. McChesney...	Fort Bennet, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	do	William W. Anderson...	Crow Creek, Dak.
Devil's Lake	do	John W. Cramsie.....	Fort Totten, Ramsey county, Dakota.
Fort Berthold	do	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold, Garfield county, Dakota.
Pine Ridge	do	Hugh D. Gallagher	Pine Ridge agency, Dak.
Rosebud	do	L. Foster Spencer	Rosebud agency, Dak.
Sisseton	do	James D. Jenkins	Sisseton agency, Dak.
Standing Rock	do	James McLaughlin	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	do	John F. Kinney.....	Greenwood, Dak.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	Peter Gallagher	Ross Fork, Bingham county, Idaho.
Lemhi.....	Idaho	J. M. Needham	Lemhi agency, Idaho.
Nez Percés	do	George W. Norris.....	Lewiston, Idaho.
Cheyenne and Arapaho ..	Indian Territory.	Gilbert D. Williams.....	Darlington, Ind. Ter.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	do	Jesse Lee Hall	Anadarko, Ind. Ter.
Osage	do	Carrol H. Potter, captain U. S. A.	Pawhuska, Ind. Ter.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.	do	E C. Osborne	Ponca agency, Ind. T.
Quapaw	do	John V. Summers.....	Seneca, Newton county, Missouri.
Sac and Fox.....	do	Moses Neal.....	Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T.
Union	do	Robert L. Owen.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa	Wm. H. Black	Montour, Tama county, Iowa.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Kansas	Charles H. Grover.....	Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas.
Mackinac	Michigan	Mark W. Stevens.....	Flint, Genesee county, Michigan.
White Earth (consolidated).	Minnesota ...	T. J. Sheehan	White Earth, Becker county, Minnesota.
Blackfeet	Montana.....	Mark D. Baldwin	Piegan, Choteau county, Montana.
Crow	do	Henry E. Williamson.....	Crow agency, Mont.
Flathead	do	Peter Ronan.....	Arlee, Missoula county, Montana.
Fort Belknap.....	do	Edwin C. Fields	Belknap, Choteau county, Montana.
Fort Peck.....	do	Dale O. Cowen.....	Poplar Creek, Mont.
Tongue River	do	Robert L. Upshaw.....	Ashland, Mont.
Omaha and Winnebago...	Nebraska.....	Jesse F. Warner.....	Winnebago, Dakota county, Nebraska.
Santee.....	do	Charles Hill	Santee agency, Knox county, Nebraska.
Nevada.....	Nevada	Wm. D. C. Gibson.....	Wadsworth, Washoe county, Nevada.
Western Shoshone	do	John B. Scott	White Rock, Elko county, Nevada.
Mescalero.....	New Mexico..	Fletcher J. Cowart.....	South Fork, Lincoln county, New Mexico.
Navajo	do	Samuel S. Patterson.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.
Pueblo	do	Melmoth C. Williams.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
New York.....	New York	Timothy W. Jackson	Akron, Erie county, New York.
Eastern Cherokee.....	North Carolina.	Robert L. Leatherwood...	Charleston, Swain county, North Carolina.
Grande Ronde.....	Oregon	John B. McClane	Grande Ronde, Polk county, Oregon.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office addresses—Continued.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.
Klamath	Oregon	Joseph Emery	Klamath agency, Klamath county, Oregon.
Siletz	do	Joseph B. Lane	Toledo, Benton county, Oregon.
Umatilla	do	Bartholomew Coffey	Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon.
Warm Springs	do	Jason Wheeler	Warm Springs, Cook county, Oregon.
Utah and Ouray	Utah	Timothy A. Byrnes	White Rocks, Utah.
Colville	Washington ..	Rickard D. Gwydir	Chewelah, Stevens county, Washington.
Neah Bay	do	W. L. Powell	Neah Bay, Clallam county, Washington.
Nisqually & S'Kokomish ..	do	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Wash.
Quinalt	do	Chas. Willoughby	Damon, Chehalis county, Washington.
Tulalip	do	Wilson H. Talbott	Tulalip, Snohomish county, Washington.
Yakama	do	Thomas Priestly	Fort Simcoe, Yakima county, Washington.
Green Bay	Wisconsin ..	Thomas Jennings	Keshena, Shawano county, Wisconsin.
La Pointe	do	J. T. Gregory	Ashland, Wis.
Shoshone	Wyoming	Thomas M. Jones	Shoshone agency, Fremont county, Wyoming.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

Report of Ella Burton, Principal, Colorado River Agency, Arizona.

SIR: In obedience with your request I present to you the following report of the agency boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1887.

School opened on the first Monday in September, 1886, with an attendance of 36 scholars, with Mrs. Fannie Webb as teacher. She resigned her position September 12. Ella Burton succeeded her, with Mrs. Frances Smith matron, Miss Eva Stephenson cook, and Miss Lillie Burton seamstress. The school continued to increase in numbers, until in March we had a regular attendance of 67 pupils boarding and 2 day students, 37 boys and 32 girls.

Mrs. Mary E. Connor took charge of the school November 8, 1886, as superintendent and principal teacher. The school was divided into two grades, and the pupils were instructed in the following branches: orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, questions on United States history, narcotics, and music. They were taught industrial pursuits as follows:

Girls.—Cooking, sewing, washing and ironing, mending, and general housework.

Boys.—Gardening, farming, care of stock, working in shop, and general work around school-house, agency buildings, etc.

A regular programme was made and carried out. Certain duties were assigned the pupils and were performed by them in a cheerful and willing spirit. Of course their duties were changed so as not to have one pupil perform the same duty all the time, as that would be monotonous and teach him only the one duty. They manifested much interest in their work and in the school-room, and were ever on the alert when near the time for them to go to the blackboard. A Sunday school is held every Sunday, in which all the employes take an active part. Every evening, at a reasonable hour, the pupils answer to roll call; then assemble in the school-room, where a short session is held, reading and repeating verses from the Bible. A few appropriate remarks are made, prayers are said, and at the ringing of the retiring bell they go to their respective rooms for the night.

The progress of the scholars has been rapid and worthy of note, considering there were 29 in school this year who had never attended school before and could not speak a word of English when they came in. All of the 69, with the exception of 2, can read and write—most of them very well.

I think the younger scholars advance more rapidly than the older ones, as their timidity about talking can be more readily overcome, and their habits in general are easier to control than those of a more advanced age. As a rule the boys are considered brighter than the girls, but the girls' shy reserve may be better accounted for, as it is a tribal custom for the men to be considered their superior, and, woman-like, they submit to custom.

On entering school each child is given an English name, but still retains the Indian name, and it is rather amusing when a new pupil arrives to have a half dozen children coming to ask what name he is to be called. One of our boys is fortunate enough to bear the name of Grover Cleveland, and when the question is asked who is the President of the United States, every eye in the school-room is turned toward him, and he seems to enjoy the honor as much as though he were President in reality.

The health of the children has not been very good during the winter. A number of them had the chicken-pox, and in May measles was the prevailing epidemic. Then were our insufficient accommodations more fully realized. With as many as 30 children down at once in the already overcrowded rooms, made it very inconvenient and disagreeable. Happily no fatal results occurred; but after due consideration it was deemed best to close school on the first day of June, leaving 20 children here—10 convalescent, to be dismissed as they recovered, and 10 to remain during vacation, making an average of $66\frac{2}{3}$ during the year. There are six half-breeds in school. I would like very much if they could be sent to the school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., for by taking them away entirely from their tribal influences they would sooner realize that there was room for a more vast amount of improvement than they have any idea of, and perhaps be a greater inducement to some of the full-bloods to do likewise.

Yours, respectfully,

ELLA BURTON.

GEORGE W. BUSEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

Report of Elmer A. Howard, Agent, Pima Agency, Arizona Territory.

The scholastic year has been a very successful one. The boarding school at this agency, with a capacity of 125, has had as high as 170 crowded in, and at all times as many as was desired or could be accommodated. If I had simply requested the Indians to bring their children to school, the probability is that we would have struggled through with 50 or 60 irregular attendants and reported that it was impossible to get them to attend. Soon after the opening of the school I assembled the headmen from the different villages and told each how many children their respective villages would be expected to furnish, and at what time they were expected, and that no excuse would be received for failure to comply with this request. At the appointed time the children were on hand and we were compelled afterward to turn many away on account of no room. Thirty of the brightest pupils were selected and sent to the industrial school at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The children are bright, intelligent, tractable, and kind, and it is a remarkable fact that might well be imitated by white schools that with an average attendance of 150 there was not a single infraction of the rules, or disobedience calling for severe discipline. The teachers all agree that in their readiness to learn they are quite up to the average of white children.

The Papago day school on San Xavier reservation I found was being conducted with indifferent success, with an average attendance of 8 or 10, and apparently very little interest manifested by the Indians. A vigorous talk with the headmen, and proper explanation being made that their judgment as to whether their children should attend school or not would not be accepted, has resulted in the school being filled the next day, and since that day the maximum number that could be accommodated has been on hand.

Report of Capt. William E. Dougherty, Agent, Hoopa Valley Agency, California.

A day school was opened at the agency from August 7 to March 12. During this time there was an average daily attendance of 25. One teacher was employed, Mrs. Esther Harpst, at a salary of \$720 per annum. In March the building in which the school was kept was found to be unsafe, and the school was closed until another provision could be made. It will be reopened in August under the management of a teacher of fifteen years' experience in Indian education.

On December 13, last, the Commissioner wrote me that a boarding school "must be established," and called for a plan and specifications. These were forwarded on the 30th, and showed that a boarding school establishment, capable of accommodating 58 children, could be erected at the agency at a cost for material of \$2,343.90, and for labor of about \$2,000. On February 2 the Commissioner informed me that the plan could not be approved, "for the reason that the amount involved is too large," and that transportation to the agency is too expensive, and suggested that some more accessible place be selected where a desirable location could be found. No such place could be found nearer than 50 miles from the agency, and it was also found that the cost of the building material was three times as great as the cost of producing it by Indian labor on the reservation; also, that the land necessary for the establishment

would cost more than the whole establishment would cost if it was erected in the valley. On March 10 the Commissioner again wrote that in view of the great expense involved in establishing and maintaining a boarding school in the valley it would not be undertaken this year.

The people being anxious for better education for the children I requested that authority be given me to send the most promising of them to an Indian training school, and I have just received authority to turn over to the superintendent of the industrial training school, near Salem, Oreg., as many pupils as accommodation can be provided for.

Report of John S. Ward, Agent, Mission Agency, California.

No department of the agent's work has shown such gratifying success as that of the schools. The average attendance of the various schools for the last quarter has been 170. This small attendance was the result of an epidemic of whooping-cough and measles among the children. There have been 11 schools in operation during the year. The twelfth school, located at San Bernardino, was in operation for a few months, but was abolished for reasons not necessary to mention. The Department has ordered a suspension of all schools not having an average attendance of 20 pupils. This is a severe rule, as the children living in a community where there are only 15 children have the same claims on the Government as those who live in larger settlements. The agent would most respectfully emphasize his request that all these schools showing an average of 15 be reopened. The suspension of these schools is a backward step in the line of Indian civilization.

WORK THE CORNER STONE OF CIVILIZATION.

The Government has done a great deal towards the intellectual advancement of the Indian. Where it has had industrial schools it has probably advanced the Indian children in a knowledge of the practical ways by which they are to win their living. Here in the Mission agency, having no industrial schools, our education has been directed to the head alone.

The civil service examiners would be delighted to see the samples of penmanship and ciphering which could be shown by the schools of this agency. Still these children have not one practical idea as to how to make a living. A civilization which has no work in it will not meet the requirements of the age. A knowledge of how to work, a capacity to work, and something to work with are the foundation stones of all civilization. The adult Indian generally does not know how to work and does not wish to learn. Will the Government push its power of wardship far enough to compel him to learn some practical industry by which he can be self-sustaining?

Lands in severalty, pensions, annuities, and elaborate school apparatus will not redeem the Indian. He must be taught to work; by persuasion, if possible; by force, if necessary.

Report of C. H. Yates, Agent, Round Valley Agency, California.

I have had in operation since taking charge two day schools, with an average attendance of 57 scholars.

There are 70 children of school age at the agency, and a boarding-school instead of a day school would prove far more beneficial. The moral training these children receive during school hours is more than offset by the vices of camp life; and I am powerless to prevent this without the aid of a boarding-school, and I would urgently request that this matter be given the most favorable consideration of your office.

Report of C. F. Stollsteimer, Agent, Southern Ute Agency, Colorado.

During the last year there has been a day school conducted at the agency for about eleven months. It has not been as prosperous as desired. The teacher employed was efficient and zealous in her work. Assistance was given by myself, as well as all the employes of the agency, to induce the Indians to send their children to school, but, as stated in my former report, a strenuous opposition comes from the squaws. I have to suggest that the only plan by which the maintaining of a school at this agency can ever be made successful is to make it a boarding-school. The success of the school will be a problem for some time to come.

Report of Charles E. McChesney, Agent, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.

There are nine schools on the reserve maintained by the Government. Eight of these are day schools and one boarding; one boarding-school for girls, maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with some assistance from the Government, and

nine day schools supported by the Congregational Church and various missionary societies, all under charge of Rev. T. L. Riggs. The instruction in the schools under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs has been in the vernacular by native teachers. In all other schools on the reserve it has been in English.

The attendance at the day schools has been larger and more regular than during any previous year, and many of these Indians appreciate more and more the importance of having their children educated in English.

During the year seven new day school buildings and seven teachers' houses have been built on the reserve; also one school building for St. John's School for Girls, and repairs have been made to the boys' school, which give the much needed increased facilities necessary for the successful conduct of the schools. All the schools have done good work during the year, and their influence is being felt on nearly the entire reserve.

Under the recent order of the Department, the schools under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs, taught in the vernacular, will have to be either discontinued or taught in English exclusively. For educational purposes the wisdom of the order, in my judgment, can not well be questioned.

To teach the rising generation of the Sioux in their native tongue is simply to teach the perpetuation of something that can be of no benefit whatever to them. The amount of learning they could acquire in their native tongue is necessarily very limited, and, then, if I understand the matter, the object is to make these Indians an English-speaking people, and surely it has been abundantly demonstrated that, in order to teach them English, it is not necessary, nor is it any material advantage to them, to have received instruction in their native tongue. On the contrary, it is held by many that the children's previous instruction in Sioux retards their progress in English.

Report of W. W. Anderson, Agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.

It is an up-hill business for the children of these people to master the English. They do not learn as fast as white children, of course. They do not inherit habits of thought and mind-training as do the whites, and, besides, are placed at the disadvantage of hearing the Indian language spoken all around by parents, relatives, and friends. But the schools are doing good work, and under your instructions to discourage the use of the Indian language to the utmost limit, still better results will follow. There is a "little leaven" now, and the whole must soon become so.

As home is the place for A, B, C's to be taught to white children, so should the reservation school furnish the elementary education of these people, which will be found generally ample, and by way of reward or affording better facilities to brighter minds, let more advanced schools east or west be called into requisition, always having a due regard for the healthfulness of pupils and of locality where they are sent.

The industrial boarding-school at Crow Creek has been well conducted for several years. There was an excellent corps of teachers during the year. It is not perfect, however, and I hope to make it much better. There is an addition much needed to one of the buildings, the cost of which would be about \$600. This would enable the school, now accommodating sixty children, to double its capacity.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Church a very fine and handsome school building has been erected about 18 miles from this agency. The building was put up too late in the season to accomplish a great deal, but I expect much from it another year.

In this connection I take pleasure in mentioning another very great improvement being added to the Crow Creek reservation. Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Mr. Joseph Howard, the well-known writer of New York, is having erected about 12 miles from the agency a commodious home where Indian girls returning from eastern schools, as well as other young women of this reservation, will be taught various useful industries. Miss Howard is quite a young lady, but such is her interest and zeal in the Indian cause that she has left home, friends, the comforts of civilized life and all the gayeties and pleasures of our great metropolis to spend her life among these people. Such instances are rarely known, but she, with great enthusiasm, with all the ardor of a warm young nature, and with a cool and deliberate judgment that would well become a much older head, has gone earnestly to work.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

The industrial boarding-school, under the management of Miss King, has done exceedingly well. In fact, from all I can learn it, has been better conducted than ever before. The only drawback in school matters now at this agency is want of another building in order to provide educational advantages for the many children over the reservation growing up in ignorance. Under authority from you I hastily constructed

an addition to an old school-house that had been long idle at mouth of White river, and employed Miss Goodale to take charge of it. She opened school about the first of January last. At same time Miss Tillston got an appointment as missionary. These two young girls co-operated together. They showed all through the year indomitable pluck, energy, and perseverance, and made a splendid success of the camp school, not only by educating the children and advancing them in a remarkable manner, but exercising a most wholesome influence over the whole camp.

Report of John W. Cramsie, Agent, Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Boys are kept at this school from six to twelve years old, and are then transferred to an industrial boys' school; but girls of all ages are taken and retained until married and settled down with husbands from the boys' school when of proper age. In this building we have had an average attendance of $77\frac{1}{2}$ pupils during the past year, while its capacity, with the necessary help, would only accommodate about 50. * * *

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This building is located 7 miles east of the agency and is conducted by teachers and other employes at salaries fixed by the Department. This school is for larger boys than those admitted to the Sisters' school; boys are also transferred to this school from the Sisters' school at the age of twelve years. A farm of about 50 acres is cultivated by the boys under the direction of an industrial teacher, but, as stated in former reports, can not be increased, but must be diminished, as the land cultivated by the school is a portion of claims owned by Indians who live adjacent and which have been recently allotted to the owners, which now virtually leaves this school without any land for cultivation except enough for a vegetable garden. In my report of last year I referred to this matter in the following language, which is as apt and forcible now as it was then:

"In order to provide suitable buildings and land for a first-class training school the troops should be removed from this reservation, and the post and military reservation turned over to the Indian Department for school purposes, as provided for in an act of Congress, July 31, 1882, chap. 363, vol. 22, p. 181."

There have been two day schools conducted by native teachers under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, one at Wood Lake and one at Crow Hill. The instruction at these schools is in the Sioux language, and as both teachers have gone to attend a church conference at Santee agency, I am unable to state the attendance at these schools, but I am satisfied that it was very small, as I never saw any children at either school, although I passed both frequently.

SAINTE MARIE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle mountain, about 80 miles northwest from this agency, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity under contract, who are paid \$27 per capita per quarter for board, clothing, and teaching the children. The average attendance was $82\frac{3}{5}$ during the year. The greater part of the pupils are half-breeds, and have never before attended school; they are intelligent and bright, with the natural vivacity and politeness of the French, and under the care of the kind Sisters will be molded and educated intelligent members of society. This school is a fair example as to what can be accomplished by perseverance and energy under so many adverse circumstances and trials. They started with nothing but a determination to succeed, adding addition after addition until at present it can take rank as one of the best and most successful schools in the Indian country. An addition for the accommodation of boys is being erected, and will be occupied during the winter, as a contract has been let for conducting the school for another year. At these remote places the amount allowed is not sufficient to properly clothe and subsist the children, especially in this cold climate, which requires a better and greater amount of winter clothing. The following is clipped from a newspaper:

THE MISSION SCHOOL AT BELCOURT.

The school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy at Belcourt is one of the model institutions of the kind. During a recent call there the writer and a party of gentlemen were shown through the class-rooms, dormitories, and other departments of the school by the mother superior, and was much surprised at the thorough order and neatness in which the whole institution is kept. There are many schools for white children in the highly civilized East which are no better, or not as well conducted, as this school for Indians and half-breed girls in the far West.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

A building is rented at \$300 per annum for one school, and is taught by a young lady at a salary of \$720 per annum. The average attendance was not large, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who are unable to clothe the children suitably to stand the cold in severe winter season, and in summer there are many of them forced to gather buffalo bones on the prairie and sell them to make a living.

Another school was taught by Rev. J. V. McNery, close to the boarding school. Boys only attended this school, which was conducted but six months. Rev. J. T. Malvalsi conducted a day school at Saint John under contract. He reports an average attendance of 63 pupils. During the next year there will be four day schools and one boarding school conducted at Turtle Mountain, and I am in hopes that better attendance can be maintained by the Department furnishing ample and proper clothing for the poor children of this reservation.

Report of A. J. Gifford, Agent, Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota.

The available school material of this agency has been transferred to Fort Stevenson school, 17 miles distant, with the exception of a few that have been taken in at the mission school at the agency.

The school at Fort Stevenson, although composed entirely of pupils from this agency, was separated, very wisely, from agency control in October, 1885, and is now a separate institution. A large majority of our children of school age are at school, yet there are a number who are afflicted with an incurable disease, and who are in no way desirable to send to school to mingle with others.

Many, also, I have allowed to remain at home to assist in farming, their parents being infirm or blind.

The Indians having it firmly impressed upon their minds that the time has come when they must do for themselves, by cultivating the soil, the infirm and almost helpless are permitted to retain their children old enough to work to assist them.

Report of H. D. Gallagher, Agent, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.

Our large boarding school and eight day schools have been very successfully managed during the past year.

It is with pleasure I am able to say the opposition of the Indians to placing their children in school is fast passing away, so that it is not now considered a difficult task to fill a school where a sufficient number of children live within reach of it.

Report of L. F. Spencer, Agent, Rosebud Agency, Dakota.

It is easy to say that the Indians pine for educational advantages, but I do not find it so. On the contrary, parents are continually inventing some frivolous excuse upon which to formulate a reason for detaining their children at home, and as a rule would infinitely prefer to have them spend their time killing some small game with a bent stick and a feathered dart. As a result, the labor of keeping up school attendance is a constant struggle for the agent, seconded by a competent score of school employés, whose untiring efforts in the course of Indian education deserve more than this mere passing notice.

All children within a radius of 4 miles from the school are enumerated to aggregate the total belonging to a particular camp, and while the average per capita attendance of children residing within the range of school privileges is, I am informed, greater than at any other agency of the Northwest, these conditions are simply the result of constant and persistent efforts.

Only in isolated cases can credit be attached to Mr. and Mrs. Lo. There are camps on this agency where the mere mention of a prospective school operates like a red rag on an enraged bull.

Eliminate from the educational proposition sentiment and gush, and the average Indian of this agency who voluntarily sends his children to the Government day schools does it either through fear of gastronomic consequences if he does not, or expects pay from the Great Father as a premium for surrendering his children for educational advantages. However, the two potent factors for the development of the Indians are education and labor. These two go hand in hand, and each camp school should not only be dignified with the name, but be in fact an industrial school with its little plot of ground well tilled, as an illustration of the capabilities of mother earth when manipulated under the intelligent direction of a white man.

There are 13 Government day schools on this agency, with an average daily attendance of 279 scholars; 1 Roman Catholic mission boarding-school, with daily average of 47; 1 Protestant Episcopal mission boarding-school, with daily average

of 45; and 2 Presbyterian mission day schools (one of which has not been in operation since I assumed charge), with an average daily attendance of 8, giving a total of 397 Indian children on this agency daily coming under the influence of educational effort during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and I propose submitting estimates for four school-houses in other camps during the coming autumn.

Report of J. D. Jenkins, Agent, Sisseton Agency, Dakota.

There are two schools on the reservation. The Sisseton Indian Industrial, a United States Government school under the immediate supervision of the agent, and the Good Will Mission, a contract school under the control of the American Board of Home Missions. The first named institution will have a capacity for 150 pupils at the commencement of the fall session, and the mission school will be able to accommodate 100.

These reservation schools are the most potent factors in the civilization of this people, and they are doing a grand work. Situated immediately on the reservation, they not only afford academic instruction and industrial training to the children, but they have a civilizing influence over the reservation at large. The past year 141 were enrolled at the Sisseton Indian Industrial School, and there was an average attendance of 90 during the entire session. In addition to the school-room instructions the boys were taught the following industries: Harness and shoe-making, tailoring, printing, farming, and herding; and the girls were taught sewing, mending, washing, ironing, knitting, cooking, and housekeeping.

The Indian boys have taken good care of the school stock, and have cultivated 35 acres in oats and potatoes, and a 5-acre garden. For the result of their farm work I refer you to the annual report of the school superintendent. I would recommend the establishment of a small boarding-school at the north end of the reservation, and the re-establishment of the Indian school at Iyakaptope (Ascension) church on this reservation, discontinued by my predecessor, Agent Greene; for I fully concur in the sentiment in your annual report of 1885, that the great work of educating the Indians must be confined to the industrial schools on the reservations; there the object can be most conveniently and economically attained. If these are allowed, with a capacity of about 25 pupils each, they will enable us, with the schools already established, to accommodate all the pupils on the reservation who have health and are of suitable age to attend school.

These schools will also help develop the reservation, and to keep the school interest alive throughout our borders. They will be valuable adjuncts to the Indian churches, near which they should be located, and as their pupils become advanced they can be sent to the higher schools of the reservation.

Report of James McLaughlin, Agent, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.

There have been seven Government schools (two boarding and five day) and one mission day school, in successful operation at this agency throughout the past year, with an enrollment of 586 pupils and an average attendance of 384 for the year. There have also been 56 youths in school off the reservation, making a total of 652 of school-going ages belonging to this agency who have attended school for one month or more during the last fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 440.

The industrial boarding-school is located at the agency and has a capacity of 100 pupils, but during the greater portion of the year 125 have been accommodated in it. The enrollment has been 147 (60 boys and 87 girls), with an average attendance of $116\frac{6}{12}$ for the entire twelve months. The boys of this school are all under twelve years of age, while the girls are of all ages, and the deportment of the more advanced pupils, and the progress of all, is admired by all who visit the school. There is a 5-acre garden cultivated in connection with the school in which the vegetables used by the scholars are raised, the garden work being done by the boys, while the girls are instructed in everything pertaining to housekeeping.

The agricultural boarding-school is advantageously located in an important agricultural community, 16 miles south of the agency, and has a farm of 100 acres connected with it, which farm is cultivated by the pupils of the school, where the boys receive practical instruction in farming and the care of stock, and the Indians of the reservation are benefited from the object lesson afforded by its high state of cultivation. The capacity of the school is 60 pupils, and was formerly intended for boys over twelve years of age only, but on the 1st of November last the teachers, by crowding themselves, commenced admitting girls and thus increased the number to 76, and the enrollment for the past year was 93 pupils (70 boys and 23 girls), with an average attendance of $66\frac{3}{12}$ for the entire twelve months. On June 30th last a two-story frame addition was completed to this school, size 26 by 52 feet, giving a good school room on first floor and dormitory in upper story, which now increases the capacity to 100 boarding scholars. Fifty pupils are now spending their vacation at

this school, which number will be increased to the full capacity of the building at the opening of the ensuing school year, on the 1st proximo.

The Cannon Ball day school is located 25 miles north of the agency, near the Cannon Ball river, in a prosperous settlement of the Yanktonais. The capacity of the building is 60 pupils. Eighty-seven scholars (56 boys and 21 girls) have been enrolled during the past year, with an average attendance of 60 for the school year of ten months. The mid-day meal is given at this school and the boys cultivate a vegetable garden in connection with it for their use.

The Grand river day school is located on the north bank of Grand river, 40 miles southwest of the agency, with a capacity of 60 scholars, where the mid-day meal is also given, and a nice garden of 3 acres is also cultivated by the boys for the use of the school. During the year there were 79 pupils enrolled (41 boys and 38 girls), with an average attendance of 59½ for the school year.

No. 1 day school is located 18 miles north of the agency, among our most progressive Indians, and has a capacity of 30 scholars. The enrollment has been 41 pupils (25 boys and 16 girls), with an average attendance of 23½. The teacher is a mixed-blood Sioux, and very competent.

No. 2 day school, with a capacity of 30 pupils, is located 3 miles north of the agency, and has had an enrollment of 43 scholars (28 boys and 15 girls), with an average attendance of 31.

No. 3 day school is located 3 miles south of the agency and has a capacity of 30 scholars, but as this school was erected when the late hostile Sioux were located in its neighborhood, and they having now nearly all vacated that camp and moved to Grand river, where they have settled upon claims and built houses, the attendance at this school has thus been greatly reduced, especially during the last quarter of the school year, as the families moved to their new locations in April last. The enrollment at this school was 36 pupils (17 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 13 scholars for the school year. The teacher is a full-blood Sioux girl, 22 years of age, who conducts the school in a very satisfactory manner.

The Dakota Mission day school, conducted by the American Missionary Association, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, is located at Antelope's settlement, on Grand river, 32 miles southwest of the agency, and has a capacity of 40 scholars. It has been in operation throughout the school year, with an enrollment of 60 pupils and an average attendance of 14½. This school has done effective work, and has been of no expense to the Government, as the teachers, Miss M. C. Collins, white, and Mr. Elias Gilbert, Indian, being employed under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, are maintained by their society.

Mr. Riggs opened a second school last fall on the south side of Grand river, about 6 miles west of his Antelope station, with an Indian named Adam Wakana as teacher, but, instruction being in the Sioux language, it was discontinued as a school and is now used as a mission station.

On June 1 Rev. F. M. Craft, Roman Catholic missionary, opened a day school in Flying By's settlement, on Grand River, about 30 miles south of the agency, in a new building erected last fall by the Catholic Indian Bureau, at a cost approximating \$1,200. The reverend father reports 25 pupils enrolled in his school during the month that it was in operation, with prospects encouraging for future work at that point. Father Craft was assisted in this school by a young man (a full-blood Indian) named Emeran White Boy, who recently returned from a three years' course in St. Paul's Industrial School, at Clontarf, Minn., and he promises to be a valuable helper in school work.

Rev. Philip J. De Loria, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted a school at St. Elizabeth mission, on Oak creek, 35 miles south of the agency. He did not furnish any quarterly reports, but has reported to me by letter as follows: "My school opened on 3d of November, 1886, and continued until June 20, 1887, a period of nearly eight months, during which time 20 Indians were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16 scholars." I visited Mr. De Loria's station twice during the present summer, and was much pleased with evidences of his good work throughout the neighborhood.

The school service at this agency throughout the past year has been all that could reasonably be expected from the number of schools in operation and capacity of the buildings; the attendance has been large and results all that could be desired.

Report of J. F. Kinney, Agent, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Government Industrial Boarding School at this agency was successfully carried forward during the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 79.87 pupils. The largest average attendance in any one month was 83. Number of pupils who can be healthfully accommodated in the building, 75; number of teachers and other employés, 12—males 2, females 10; white 8, Indians 4. Whole number of pupils who

have been crowded into the building at any one time during the year, 89. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year, 100. Total cost of maintaining the school one year, \$10,001.15. Salaries of teachers and employes, \$4,975.58. All other expenses, \$5,021.57.

In the class-room and industrial departments the improvement was all that could be expected. In the female industrial department the girls are taught all the various branches of the kitchen, and the larger ones make and bake all the bread and cook all the meat and vegetables for the children's tables, do the washing for the large family, make and mend all the girls' clothing, and mend the clothes of the boys, sweep and scrub the floors, make beds, in a word, do all the house-work, under the supervision of the cook, laundress, and seamstress. This work is done cheerfully and well. The girls learn readily and take a just pride in all they do.

The school farm has grown in three years from 15 acres in cultivation to 42 acres, and is wholly cultivated by the school-boys, under the efficient management of the industrial teacher. There were 21 acres of corn cultivated, 12 acres of oats, 6 of potatoes, and 3 in garden vegetables. The oats were a total failure by reason of the drought, and were cut for hay. The cultivation of the corn, potatoes, and garden is not only a credit to the industrial teacher and boys, but will compare favorably with any cultivated farm or garden found outside the reservation. I refer to the report of Mr. Selden, the superintendent, for further details of school and industrial work, and ask that it may be appended to and make part of this report.

The time for repairing the present school building and adding more buildings to meet the increasing demand cannot be much longer postponed. This school building is not safe, being liable to fall under the pressure of the ordinary high winds which are common in Dakota. The entire foundation was, when it was erected, of soft brick. Within two years this foundation began to crumble and the building to totter. Stone abutments or piers were placed under the corners, which, so far, have been able to hold the building up. But, aside from this, the entire structure was a flimsy affair, a standing evidence of fraud upon the Government and an imposition upon the Indians as the school building provided for under treaty.

There are 351 children of school age on the reservation. I do not hesitate to say that, with rare exceptions, every one of these children should be educated at the boarding and mission schools of this reservation. St. Paul's mission school can accommodate only 40 boys, the Presbyterian day school 25, making 65 outside the Government school, leaving 286 children. On the supposition that 50 are sent to other schools, and 50 more who, from ill health or other causes, can not attend, there remain 186 for the Government school. Ample provision ought to be made to accommodate these 186 Indian children.

We are told that the stability of the Government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that these are only the product of a healthful and intelligent education of the youth of the country. But higher results accrue to the Indian race by educating their children. Education cuts the cord that binds them to a Pagan life, places the Bible in their hands, and substitutes the true God for the false one, Christianity in place of idolatry, civilization in place of superstition, morality in place of vice, cleanliness in place of filth, industry in place of idleness, self-respect in place of servility, and, in a word, an elevated humanity in place of abject degradation. No place so proper, no schools so useful in providing these results as the reservation boarding-schools. Educated at home among parents, a healthful, civilizing influence goes out from the children which imparts the fragrance of a better life to father and mother, inspiring hope for the future of their children, whom Indians dearly love. On the reservation, while the children are attending school, the gradations from savage to civilized life, through the agencies of books and industries, are witnessed by the parents with much interest. They pay frequent visits to the school, and can not fail to fall under these influences imparted by their own children, which make them better men and women.

At the close of the school year at the boarding-school an exhibition was given, embracing readings, declamations, songs, and dialogues. A large crowd of Indians were present. An old Indian, quite prominent, came to me the next day and said his heart was very glad. He said he never was so happy in his life as he was last night. On inquiring the cause of his great joy, he remarked that in the exhibition, for the first time in his life, he heard his boy speak in English, and this great pleasure he had never expected he would live to enjoy.

But aside from the benefits to the parents, through home education, this is the home of the Indians, the birth-place of their children, and it is difficult to understand why these children should be transplanted into a foreign soil to secure an education which can be provided at home and at cheaper rates than abroad. By the fourth article of the treaty, the Government is bound to build a school-house, establish and maintain one or more manual-labor schools for the education and training of the Indian children, and the Indians stipulate to keep constantly there, during at least nine months in the year all their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years. It is

difficult to understand, under the provisions of this treaty, how children between the ages mentioned can be removed from the reservation for school purposes, while the Government has reservation schools for their education.

A further reason why the children should be educated on the reservation is found in the fact that quite a per cent. of children taken from this climate and altitude lose their health in eastern schools, and a number of deaths have occurred in one of these schools, while some have returned broken down in health and died. In teaching farming here the boys learn how to farm on the prairie; they learn the nature and capacity of the soil, the time to sow and plant, and how to use farming machinery made for and adapted to the prairie. Farming, not trades, must and should be the dominant industry on which the boys must depend for their living. The reservation is rich in farming resources, but affords few inducements to make a living by trades. It was in view of these considerations that wings were estimated for, not only as supports to the present building, but to afford additional accommodations to the children on the reservation, who are now living in filth and idleness in the camps, every one of whom should be in the boarding-school. By experience I am able to state that day schools will not answer the purpose, keeping steadily in view the necessity of a complete change from camp to school life. The English language, which must be the beginning of all improvement and the foundation of all success, can not be successfully taught in the day school where constant intercourse is had with parents and children who only speak Dakota.

Cleanliness and comfortable clothing cannot be maintained in the camps, and observation proves that ragged and dirty children have not sufficient confidence and self-respect to care much for the books. Industrial boarding-schools, with industries as a prominent feature in the education of all Indian children, and these on the reservation where the children and their parents live, in my judgment should be established and maintained as the most humane and successful method to civilize and educate Indian children, not only in books but in all these industries which are to qualify them to be good housekeepers and successful farmers. The exceptions I would make would be confined to young men who exhibit an uncommon aptitude for learning and a taste for one of the learned professions. Such could be transferred to eastern schools where the sciences and language are taught. The education at the reservation schools should be eminently practical.

Mission industrial boarding-schools should be encouraged and aided by the Government. In peace and love the Government and the church should carry forward the great work of redeeming a race whose country, stretching from ocean to ocean, we occupy, and whose former hunting ground is now covered with the happy homes of 50,000,000 of people.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are two on the reservation, both at the agency. St. Paul's Episcopal Mission Boarding School, for boys only, under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of the diocese of Dakota, closed the year with satisfactory results. This school was organized thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, and I do not hesitate to say that its influence for good in the Christian and educational training of the boys is beyond human calculations.

Subsistence is furnished the boys by the Government, otherwise the school is supported by mission contributions.

The Presbyterian Day Mission School is composed of children living near the agency, of ages ranging from five years to twelve, boys and girls. The average attendance during the nine months taught was $18\frac{57}{185}$, and the largest average attendance any one month 27.8. With the exception of a noon lunch for the children, this school is entirely supported by the Presbyterian Church.

In this school the Dakota language is taught and claimed to be in the interest of the church. The recent circular of the Acting Commissioner requires all education to be in English where the Government provides aid, ignoring the vernacular. If not carried out this will result in withdrawing the noon lunch. The circular, in my opinion, is a step timely and eminently useful.

Report of Perry Selden, Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL,

Yankton Agency, Dak., August 19, 1887.

SIR: The affairs of the Industrial Boarding-School at this agency during the year ending June 30, 1887, have been uniformly prosperous. Children began coming in during the last days of August, 1886, and at the close of September 92 pupils—52 boys and 40 girl—had entered school, of whom 3 dropped out during September, leaving at the close of that month 89 pupils in actual attendance, the greatest number at any one time during the year.

The average attendance during the entire school year was 79.87, being considerably in excess of the legitimate capacity of the building.

All instruction, both in the school-room and in the conduct of affairs in the several departments, has been exclusively in the English language, and most decisive results have obtained in the progress and development of pupils. Instruction in the school-room embraced reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and primary physiology, while the industrial instruction included all the details of routine work incident to carrying on the farm and the several departments within the building. Good order and a reasonable and quite satisfactory degree of discipline have been maintained at all times, and it is particularly gratifying to note that the utmost harmony, officially and socially, has prevailed among the employés. The one change among white employés during the year was by reason of failing health on the part of one of the teachers, whose resignation from that cause alone took effect March 31, 1887. The employés of the school, without exception, have discharged their varied duties faithfully and efficiently, and it is gratifying in a personal sense, as well as conducive to the general interests of the school, that all who would consent to remain are reappointed for the ensuing year. Marked progress of pupils has resulted in the room as well as in the industrial departments. This was thoroughly illustrated in the exhibition and industrial display which constituted the closing exercises on June 30, witnessed by a large concourse of people, both native and white, whose unanimous words of approval were not only an open verdict for success in the year's work, but touched a chord in the heart, most gratifying to the earnest corps of workers immediately interested. The industrial teachers' department has been most excellently managed; work always efficiently performed as promptly as facilities at hand would permit. The want of sufficient team for carrying on the farm and school work has been a serious inconvenience during the whole year and at times actually damaging to the farm interests, both for the present and next ensuing season. Twenty acres of additional land was last spring fenced and should have been broken up and prepared for crop next year, but with only one team for the use of school and farm, and enough work during the busy season for two teams to do, this was simply impossible. To add to the inconvenience in this respect, during the last week in June one of the school horses cut its ankle badly on a fence wire, totally disabling the animal for service, and such disability is only partially removed up to the present time. Yet with these disadvantages and with the aid of the superintendent's private team—which has been put on to the school work freely at all times—42 acres of crops were planted and have been cared for in a thorough farmer-like manner. These were subdivided as follows: Corn, 21 acres; oats, 12 acres; potatoes, 6 acres; garden and vegetable patch, 3 acres. The oats were a total failure, being burned up by drought and heat in May and June, and were cut and cured as hay, although for that purpose hardly returning an equivalent for the labor bestowed. The corn is good and promises an excellent crop, while the potatoes are lingering in doubt. There was no rain of consequence from the time of planting until near the middle of July, and they were badly damaged, but later rains have set them growing, and if the season is sufficiently protracted they may produce a light crop. The indications are, however, at this time, that the school must be largely supplied with potatoes by purchase or do without. The garden and vegetable patch is remarkably clean, showing close, careful culture, and although seriously damaged by a severe hail-storm which occurred on the night of July 25, yet will be productive of a large supply of vegetables for fall and winter use in the school.

Some improvements of a permanent and creditable nature have been made, the most important of which was the erection of a commodious, comfortable cow barn, with cattle sheds and yard, hog house and corn crib, all within an inclosure, all of which was very much needed, and for the future insures protection and comfort for all school stock during cold or inclement weather.

The school herd of 26 head consists of 6 cows, 12 young cattle, and 8 calves. Of the young cattle 5 or 6 head should be disposed of this fall, for having about matured there can be no profit derived from keeping them through the winter. The hog stock was increased by purchase to 28 head, but disease is working lightly among them, and a few of the smaller ones have died. No serious loss, however, is anticipated, and if present prospects are realized 4,000 pounds or more of pork will be dressed from the school pens in January or February next. A few hundred trees were planted last spring, of which about one-half were killed by the drought. Those planted last year are growing finely.

The condition of the school building is a matter of serious concern, and not infrequent alarm to its occupants, and it can be but a question of limited time when, if not repaired at considerable cost, it must be abandoned as a human habitation. The foundation walls are so defective and so fast crumbling away that the imminent peril of the structure is apparent to the casual observer. The roof leaks in various places, as a result of which plastering is falling from ceilings beneath.

The gutters and spoutings are essentially non-conductors, permitting the water to run or seep down through the wall, entering the building at various points and damaging plastering and contents within. As this building was evidently conceived in

iniquity and its erection executed in fraud throughout, the best and cheapest line of repairs will, in my judgment, be found in an entire new building or buildings. It is almost certain that as a matter of personal safety employes will not consent, in its present condition, to remain in the building more than a year or two at the farthest. The Indians also are aware that the building is considered unsafe, and this fact will probably have some effect on the attendance for the coming year. The absolute necessity for some improvement in this connection is strikingly apparent to any one who ever carelessly walks through and about the building, and if it is designed to continue the school no time should be lost in providing safe and comfortable quarters for it. The general health of employes and pupils was uniformly good, and except in the matter of safe and proper accommodations the school is vigorous, and its established basis one of permanency and usefulness.

Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

PERRY SELDEN,
Superintendent.

Report of J. M. Needham, Agent, Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

There is a school at this agency with about 30 scholars which is doing well under the circumstances. I am very much of the opinion that this school or any school which is located where the influence of children's parents are thrown around them will never make the advancement it would were the school situated where the children would not be thrown among their parents as soon as they are out of the school-house. I think a school for the Indian children is the only medium through which the rising generation will ever be civilized, and the question of civilizing these children is no longer a problem; but I would suggest that in order to accomplish this the children be separated from the older Indians; until this is done they never will make the progress they would or should make.

Report of Geo. W. Norris, Agent, Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.

We should approach and view the work of education of Indians by generations. It is through their education that their progress largely depends. The influence of the work we are doing in the school will affect more largely the next generation and those that come after them. If we look for both immediate and permanent results from our work, we shall be disappointed.

The education of a single generation does not necessarily make it better, or lead it to endure more easily the restraint of civilization.

The school at this agency is the subject of my greatest solicitude, and the peculiar condition of the tribe in its transition to civilization makes its successful management a work of wisdom, patience, and difficulty.

The children readily learn to read and write; it is more difficult for them to embrace the habits and mode of life of the whites. It is with the greatest difficulty they learn and practice the proper use of things.

Upon my taking charge here September 10, 1886, the agency school was partly removed from its former location at the mouth of the Lapwai creek to Fort Lapwai; commodious and convenient school buildings were left behind in exchange for the comforts and conveniences of soldiers' quarters.

I entered upon my duties without an office or office furniture for the transaction of agency business, but with garrison buildings sufficient in number, though unfit in their adaptation, for an agency school. The task of preparation and organization of the school was difficult and perplexing. The attendance was increased from 60 to 123 pupils, and the school was successfully conducted through the winter, during which time we suffered from the disadvantages attending the care of so many children in quarters so widely scattered as the garrison buildings with the same force of employes allowed for a school of less than half its number in former years.

Great credit is due to the employes for their untiring industry and attention to the needs of the school under circumstances so difficult of success. We have a farm and garden cultivated by the agency and school employes principally. It is estimated that our harvest will bring us—

Hay	tons..	70
Oats	bushels..	500
Potatoes.....	do....	500
Beets and mangolds.....	do....	300
Onions	do....	100
Carrots	do....	375
Corn	do....	225
Beans.....	do....	35
Peas	do....	10
Cabbage	heads..	750
Squash	tons..	4

During the harvest season we are practically without the assistance of the school-boys, whose labor is needed as much as at any other time, yet it seems impracticable here to retain them in school in July, August, and September. This makes the task of providing vegetables for the school and hay and roots for the stock burdensome for the employés. We have three school-houses upon this reservation, one of which is occupied by the school.

It is believed that one good school upon the reservation is better than a greater number, unless a separation of the sexes is made. The conveniences for establishing separate schools are good.

The buildings and farm at Fort Lapwai render it the most suitable place for a boys' school. The school building at the mouth of the Lapwai creek furnishes quarters for a female school, than which few better can be found. The schools would be separate by a distance of about 4 miles, and could be conducted, I believe, under one superintendent with but few additional employés.

The advantage of such an arrangement of the schools here would, in my opinion, be the best thing for the education of the tribe that I can recommend.

Report of G. D. Williams, Agent, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Darlington, Ind. T.

Cheyenne Boarding-School.—Largest attendance at any one time during year, 118; average attendance during year, 97.

Arapahoe Boarding-School.—Largest attendance at any one time during year, 96; average attendance during year, 72.

Cantonment Mennonite Mission.—Largest attendance at any one time during year, 78; average attendance during year, 70. There are eleven employés at this school whose salaries are paid by the Mennonite board of missions.

Darlington Mennonite Mission.—Largest attendance at any one time during year, 55; average attendance during year, 46. This school has eight employés whose salaries are also paid by the Mennonite board of missions. Both schools are under the superintendency of the Rev. H. R. Voth.

Seventy-eight children have been sent to school in the States during the year and 41 returned therefrom. The Arapahoes have had very nearly all of their children who were physically able in school, although to accomplish this it became necessary to withhold the issue of rations in a number of cases. There is not room in the reservation schools for all the Cheyenne children. However, if the contemplated new buildings at Cantonment is erected it will relieve the locality at least. I must state that the Indian youths who return from the schools in the States are far behind the reservation boys in industry. But few of them will work. During the month of July 5 of them were tried at herding. The first held out one day, the maximum time being two weeks.

The work that a reservation Indian will take hold of and stick to until he accomplishes something is too rough for the graduate of the State schools. There are but 2 Indian boys or young men from State schools holding positions in the agency. The entire Indian employé force, with these two exceptions, is made up from camp Indians, filling such positions as assistant blacksmiths, assistant carpenters, janitors, herders, apprentices, and teamsters. The experience of this agency has been that the young men educated at the reservation schools make better farmers than those educated abroad. For the higher education of a select few of the brighter minds such an institution as Haskell is a necessity, or Carlisle for the teaching of trades, where ample facilities are afforded, but the promiscuous removal of children to the foreign schools has not borne good results, so far as this agency is concerned. A library for select reading matter for each of the boarding-schools would be valuable in cultivating a desire for books. We can not overestimate the importance of Indian education, as it brings genuine civilization, and the teachers intrusted with forming the developing minds of these children should be possessed of rare patience and tact, with sufficient courage to grapple with the many disagreeable features attendant upon the work.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The mission-school work is carried on solely by the Mennonite Board of Missions, under the able supervision of the Rev. H. R. Voth. The board of missions have two schools, one at Cantonment and one at the agency, with an average attendance of 70 and 46 pupils, respectively. The schools are provided with a full corps of faithful workers, whose salaries are paid by the church. Rations and clothing are furnished the pupils by the Government. Episcopal services have been held at the Arapahoe school since June 5, by the Rev. John S. Seibold, U. S. Army, assisted by David Pendleton, a deacon of the church.

DARLINGTON, IND. T., August 31, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith submit to you a brief report about the missionary work carried on by the Mennonite Church among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes at its two mission stations, Darlington and Cantonment, and the small contract school at Halstead, Kans.

While the chief aim of our missionary work is and will be to acquaint these people with those principles of virtue and morality that are founded upon and imparted and sustained by the Gospel of Christ, and to finally incorporate them in the great body of the Christian Church, we at the same time make it an essential feature of our work to instruct these people in those duties and qualifications that will gradually lift them to a higher standard in this life, and make them useful citizens of our country. This we endeavor to do by teaching them in our schools all the common branches of the English language and by giving them a thorough training in house work, farming, gardening, taking care of stock, and under faithful teachers, who not only oversee the children but who work with them, we try to lead the children into the work and to make them acquainted with the details of house, farm, and garden work by letting them do the work themselves.

Our mission farm here at Darlington comprises about 100 acres; that at the Cantonment more. Although this year's crop may, in consequence of the severe drought, be called a complete failure, we still raised about—

Oats.....	bushels..	300
Corn	do.....	350
Potatoes	do.....	55
Turnips	do.....	7
Onions	do.....	6
Oats and hay	tons..	25
Millet	do.....	10

Besides that, some watermelons, pumpkins, and quite a quantity of various garden vegetables. The stock that belongs to our schools consists of 9 horses, 2 mules, 193 head of cattle, 40 swine, about 150 domestic fowls—the entire profit of this stock being for the sole benefit of the schools and missions.

Our schools were well filled and the attendance very regular during the whole year. The whole number of scholars who have attended our school here in Darlington this year is 52; average 46. In Cantonment 78; average 70.

Immediately after Mr. Haury had relinquished his position as superintendent of our missions we had some apprehensions that the change might tend to reduce the number of our pupils; but in that we seem to have been mistaken. Not only did the full numbers remain in the schools until the end of the school year, but the Indians have already, here and at Cantonment, made repeated inquiries when the vacation will be over and the schools reopen again; and quite a number of new children have been promised for next year, and we have all reason to believe that our schools will be as well filled again as they have been heretofore.

The number of workers employed here at Darlington is 7; at Cantonment 11. The total amount of salaries paid them is \$3,388.41.

Besides the Sunday school that is kept with the children regularly every Sunday we also hold religious services with the camp Indians. We speak to them through interpreters, and although we can not as yet point to “so and so many converts,” we believe that the simple truths of the Gospel, brought near to the hearts of these people, will, and already do, show their leavening, changing, and regenerating power.

Our industrial school at Halstead, Kans., promises good results. I was there last week. The children are healthy and seem to be very well contented. A good, well-arranged school building is being erected there just now and will be completed in a few weeks.

The expenditures by the church for both missions here on the reservation were last year \$5,550.80 in cash money. Besides that, very liberal donations in clothing, bedding, victuals (especially potatoes and other vegetables), have been sent to the missions by the church.

The longer we are engaged in the mission work the more we learn to realize the fact that it requires years of hard, patient, faithful labor, before the work among these tribes can and will show real lasting fruits and results. Yet if I compare the condition of these Indians six years ago with that of to-day, what a change for the better. Year after year slow but steady progress; heathenish customs have been undermined and partly discontinued; many farms laid out; hundreds of acres of land brought under cultivation; many children educated, and older Indians that used to spend their days in idleness are being trained to do regular work. So the work done among these Indians during the past years on a small scale by our missions, on a much larger scale by the Government through its efficient, faithful agents and their employes, and through its schools, has not been in vain.

In conclusion, I take occasion to sincerely thank you for so kindly supporting and assisting our mission work in the interest of these Indians.

With the highest regards, I am, very respectfully, yours,

H. R. VOTH,
Superintendent of Mennonite Missions.

G. D. WILLIAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Report of Capt. C. H. Potter, Agent, Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.

SCHOOLS.

The schools at this and the Kansas Agency have been kept up through the year with good attendance, and, as near as I can judge, fair progress made. An epidemic of measles attacked the school children at Osage Agency soon after the 1st of January, 1887, that greatly diminished the attendance during the remaining part of the year.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

All the females are taught the duties of housekeeping, those of a seamstress, and also those of the work required to be done in making butter. The males are taught the general routine work to be done on the farm and in the garden.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE KAW SCHOOL.

KAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, *July 29, 1887.*

SIR: The progress made by the scholars in their studies has been on the whole satisfactory. They write a good hand and are apt in figures. Some of them have advanced as far as simple interest in arithmetic, and in the more important subjects of reading and speaking the English language have made good progress. The conduct during school hours is remarkably good; they are quite diligent and painstaking. It would, I think, be difficult to find in a civilized community better behaved children. Of their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready at all times to follow their instructors and to do what they are able to do.

On the school farm about 3 acres have been planted with potatoes and about 2 in garden vegetables. The potatoes have not done well. They will average about one-third of a crop. The vegetables did well in the early part of the season, but the drought set in and soon made a finish of them.

The average attendance during the year was 51 scholars. We do not expect as many another year, as a great many have grown to manhood and womanhood, or at least think so, but I am in hopes we will be able to keep our number.

The school has been kept open nine months during the year. The children are all in a healthy condition.

Allow me to thank you for your prompt and generous response to my many wants.

I promise to so manage the affairs of this agency that the best interest of the service and the welfare of the Indian shall at all times be the object in view. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, yours,

J. C. KEENAN,
Superintendent.

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,
Acting Agent.

Report of E. C. Osborne, Agent, Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.

PONCA SCHOOL.

The Ponca school was kept in session the usual ten months this year, with an average attendance of 77 pupils. There have been only three deaths among the pupils, resulting from measles, which contagion, though extending to nearly every pupil of the school, was well managed and soon gotten rid of. The employes have with painstaking energy advanced each department of the institution up to a very good standard of excellence, one which I think I can say has never before been reached. We have labored under the disadvantages of having no barn and an inadequate water supply, both of which, however, are being arranged.

The industries taught have been agriculture, sewing, cooking, laundrying, and general housework. Fifteen acres were well cultivated by the boys, but because of the drought they will produce nothing.

The Ponca children are bright enough, and are making good advancement, but they partake very much of the nature of their fathers in the point of a sullen reluctance to speak more of the English language than will exactly do. The rule on this point will be stricter with them another year, and I trust this barrier to their readier progress will be overcome.

OTOE SCHOOL.

The children of this tribe are especially good subjects for education and should by all means be given a choice chance.

The school house which they now have will accommodate but 50 pupils, whilst there are about 100 in the tribe of school age. They should have a new school building

within this fiscal year sufficient for the accommodation of 125 pupils, and I earnestly recommend that provisions be made for its erection.

Under this head I submit and adopt a report which Superintendent Hutchinson has made upon the affairs of this institution:

OTOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, *September 1, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of Otoe Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1887. The past year has been a successful one in many ways for the school, especially in the matter of attendance. We have been able to keep in school all the pupils we could accommodate with room, as our buildings are very small.

Our comfortable capacity will only accommodate about 50. Whole number of pupils in school during the year, 68; average attendance during the ten school months, 52 $\frac{3}{4}$; transferred to Chilocco school during the year, 5; children in Otoe tribe not enrolled for want of room, 20.

The health of the pupils has been, comparatively speaking, very good. Two or three with chronic complaints were excused from school and have since improved very much. Nine have died. All have been compelled to speak English and discard their own language while at school, and the result is they have made rapid progress in learning our language. The school-room instruction has been very thorough. The school has been fortunate in having the best of teachers. Daily hours of school from 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m., and from 1.30 to 4 p. m.; also evening session, lasting from one-half to one hour each evening, except Saturday evenings.

We have had an interesting Sunday school each Sunday at 10 o'clock, a. m. The lesson papers and other literature well adapted to the wants of the children have been furnished by the American Sunday School Union. The pupils have taken a great interest in the Sunday-school lessons, the different classes committing much of them to memory.

Special attention has been given to teaching the pupils habits of industry. The girls have assisted well with the work in the kitchen, sewing room, laundry, and other places, and have been taught to make bread, pies, etc., make and mend clothing, wash and iron, and keep bed-rooms and building generally in good condition. The boys have been taught to take care of the school stock, such as horses, cows, and hogs. Thirteen acres, in corn, oats, millet, and garden stuff, have been cultivated by the boys; owing to dry weather the crop will all be considerably short. During the last few weeks of school the pupils had plenty of vegetables, such as beans, pease, onions, radishes, etc. During the year the school produced 1,840 pounds, net, pork, which took the place of rations of that much beef or bacon. During the spring and summer the pupils had an abundance of milk and a fair supply of butter.

In conclusion, we want to say in behalf of the Otoe children that they are bright and energetic and learn very rapidly. At the close of the school the pupils gave an entertainment lasting some two hours, and consisting of songs, recitations, and dialogues. They deserve much credit for the handsome manner in which they performed their parts. When convenient buildings are erected, with sufficient capacity for all the children of the tribe, the school under proper management can be made of great benefit to the Otoes.

Very respectfully,

A. P. HUTCHINSON,
Superintendent Otoe School.

E. C. OSBORNE,
United States Indian Agent, Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Indian Territory.

Report of J. V. Summers, Agent, Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.

MODOC DAY SCHOOL.

This school has been well attended during the year. Two grown-up Modocs, a man and woman, have been attending during the winter, learning to read. A great interest is shown in the school by the whole tribe. The improvement has been marked.

MIAMI DAY SCHOOL.

The attendance at this school has been good the past year. The parents of the children take a great interest in the school. The children have progressed rapidly.

PEORIA DAY SCHOOL.

I regret to have to report that, owing to party feeling in the tribe, a great number have not sent their children to school. I intend the coming year to employ another teacher, and I look forward to a better attendance.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding-schools at this agency. The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte, is located on the Wyandotte reserve, 4 miles southwest of this agency. It has a capacity to accommodate 100 pupils. It has been well attended, and since repairs were placed upon it last fall the buildings have been greatly improved.

The Quapaw boarding-school is located on the Quapaw reserve, 12 miles west of this agency. It had a capacity for 50 pupils. On April 4 the dwelling-house was destroyed by fire, which lessened the capacity to 30 pupils. The attendance has been good. The health at both schools the past year has been unusually good.

Report of Moses Neal, Agent, Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.

The Sac and Fox manual-labor farm is located at the agency, and comprises 640 acres, very poor upland, about 80 acres of which was once cultivated, but owing to repeated failure in crops was abandoned, and the rails inclosing it used in repairing pasture fences.

There are about 20 acres inclosed near the school buildings, a portion of which has been fertilized, and produces good crops of early vegetables and sweet corn. About 6 acres is planted in corn and the balance is in orchard, which yields a fair crop of early apples, very few trees producing winter varieties having been planted. The peach crop has failed the last two years.

The attendance at this school the last year was 31, at a cost of \$13.88 a month per capita. The same attendance last year cost 86 cents less. The enrollment this year was 66, and but for sore eyes among the pupils the attendance would have been at least 40.

Report of Robert L. Owen, Agent, Union Agency, Indian Territory.

EDUCATION.

In all the Five Nations special stress is laid on education. The Cherokee constitution declares that "morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this nation," and special attention has been given to this subject. A sketch of their law was given in my last report, and now is presented a sketch of the Choctaw school law.

One superintendent of schools and three district trustees form a board of trustees. The board of trustees are authorized to contract with any board of missions or persons for the establishment of academies and schools in the Choctaw Nation. The superintendent of public schools is president of the board, superintends the sending of selected students to State colleges, issues certificates on which the superintendents of the four Choctaw high schools receive warrants of the national auditor on the annual appropriations, designates time for examinations at the schools and academies of the nation.

The district trustees select the scholars to be sent from their respective districts to the national seminaries or academies, basing selection on "attendance and capacity to learn fast." When the selections are made and the scholar fails to attend, the sheriff is instructed to take and deliver such delinquent at the proper place after five days' notice at the expense of parents or guardian of such delinquent. The district trustees have power to suspend any school, academy, or seminary in their respective districts in case of epidemic. They are required to appoint the local trustees and then report at the close of each scholastic year the number of all scholars from seven to eighteen years in their respective neighborhoods and to generally "supervise the neighborhood schools."

The local trustee serves one year; he selects the teacher for his neighborhood school, and sends the teacher to the district trustee for examination, and if the examination is satisfactory, to receive "a certificate to teach;" he must visit the school at least once a month, and at the end of each quarter examine the teacher's report and accounts, and if correct so certify. The local trustee must report any negligence or delinquency of teacher to district trustee, who examines charges, and may suspend and revoke their certificates to teach, but the local trustees are enjoined in the law "to promptly sustain teachers in enforcing just rules, and in maintaining good order in their respective schools, and shall require pupils to pay due respect to their teachers."

The local trustees are further "required to enroll all Choctaw children from the age of seven to eighteen years of age," and it is made "the duty of all parents and guardians to send their children to the neighborhood schools provided for them," and for failure, except for good cause, to wit, "bad weather, high water, or sickness," the parents or guardians are fined 10 cents a day "for each and every day of such non-attendance."

All neighborhoods that can raise the Choctaw scholars shall be entitled to a neighborhood school; and all teachers shall be entitled to \$2 per scholar a month, when the attendance has been as much as fifteen days; but if less, then 10 cents per day per scholar is deducted. The schools are taught five days in the week, and not less than six hours. The text books of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, are adopted by law. The text books are furnished by the district trustees, from two or three chosen depositories in each district.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

The superintendents of New Hope Seminary and Spencer Academy are appointed by the principal chief, give \$5,000 bond; and conduct these schools under regulations provided by law. He procures "good, moral, competent teachers." The term is ten months, and "New Hope" trains 100 girls from eight to fourteen years of age, 33 from each district and 1 from Chickasaw Nation, and "Spencer," 100 boys from ten to sixteen years of age, chosen in like manner. These pupils must pass satisfactory medical examination as well as on attendance and capacity.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

"Armstrong Academy" provides for 50 orphan boys, and Wheelock Seminary for 50 orphan girls. The boys are trained, in addition to regular course of study, in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, and the girls in all that pertain to housewifery. The county judges select the orphans on the basis of their necessities, and the sheriffs furnish them conveyance at county's expense to the schools.

SCHOOLS OF THE CHOCTAW NATION.

New Hope Seminary, 100 girls; average, 95; appropriation, \$10,000.

Spencer Academy, 100 boys; average, 97; appropriation, \$10,000.

Armstrong Academy, 50 orphan boys; average, 50; appropriation, \$5,500.

Wheelock Seminary, 50 orphan girls; average, 50; appropriation, \$5,500.

State colleges, 13 girls, 13 boys; expended on State students, \$7,025.

Neighborhood schools, 83; aggregate attendance, 3,512. Cost of neighborhood schools, \$44,144. Annual appropriation is \$82,269.

There were 83 schools that continued through the first quarter and 75 during the second quarter. School commenced the first Monday in September, 1886, and continued until the 20th of November, 1886, constituting the first quarter. The second quarter commenced the 29th of November, 1886, and continued until February 25, 1887. The aggregate attendance during the school year was—

Indian scholars	1,080
Freedman scholars	563
Indian schools	60
Freedman schools	23

The average attendance of the 60 Indian schools was 21 and the freedman schools was 24.

Studies pursued during the year were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, and history. There was expended in paying off the certificates for the first quarter, \$7,846.50. The certificates for the second quarter have not yet been presented for payment.

The school improvements of Choctaw Nation are estimated at \$200,000. Beside the national schools, are some private and church schools of which I have no data.

Schools of Creek Nation.

	Students.	Cost.
Levering boarding school (mixed)	100	\$7,000
Wealaka boarding school (mixed)	100	7,000
Asbury boarding school (mixed)	80	5,600
New Yaka boarding school (mixed)	80	5,600
Tallahassee boarding school (colored)	50	
Common schools	700	11,600

Of the common schools there are 21 schools for Indian scholars and 7 for negro scholars. Eighteen of the teachers are of Indian blood, 6 whites, and 5 negroes. Youths at colleges in States, 21; cost, \$6,500.

Besides these there are various church and private schools. Presbyterian Mission boarding school, Muscogee, girls, capacity, 20; Harrold Institute (Methodist), boarding, Muscogee, girls, 100; Indian University (Baptist), boarding, young men, 100; Evangelical Mission (colored), Muscogee, mixed, 50; Presbyterian schools, Tulsa, mixed, 84; and others unrecorded.

Some of these schools are really of the best class, especially the Indian University, with its beautiful building and location, designed for special training of Indians for the Christian ministry. Also the Harrold Institute and the Presbyterian Mission. This latter mission is conducted on the cottage plan, and is doing a valuable work in teaching the girls to manage, direct, and make in their own cottages civilized homes. Space forbids even a short sketch of the institutions that thoroughly merit description in giving a fair account of the educational work going on at the agency.

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Schools in the Cherokee Nation.

	Capacity.
Male seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	175
Female seminary, Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	175
Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Salina, Ind. T.....	200
100 common schools.....	5,000

The male seminary is about 1 mile from Tahlequah, and is an imposing looking structure, 185 feet long by 109 feet broad, of three and four stories in height, costing nearly \$100,000. It has over 8 available rooms, including chapel, parlors, dining-hall, study-hall, bath-rooms, laundry, ironing-rooms, furnace, storage, section-rooms, etc. It is quite well furnished, and has a respectable faculty of 7 teachers and instructors and 6 other officers, steward, domestic, superintendent, 2 matrons, medical superintendent, and librarian. The female seminary was identical, but, unfortunately, has been completely destroyed by fire. The fire is attributed to the careless or intentional act of a demented citizen of the United States, and occurred last spring. The Cherokee council was called in extra session to consider its rebuilding. The council promptly appropriated \$60,000 for a new seminary to be constructed in Tahlequah, and the contract has been let for its erection. The orphan asylum is a similar institution in all material respects to the seminaries. It is for both sexes and has been recently enlarged to accommodate about 200 children. The nation furnishes the orphans with everything. The Cherokee Nation gives the Cherokee negroes 12 common schools, and the question of giving them a high school has been mooted. The aggregate attendance was about 4,200, the average about 2,600. The cost of the national schools exceeds \$80,000 a year.

Beside the public schools are the following:

	Capacity.
Worcester Academy, Vinita (Congregational).....	150
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah (Baptist).....	99
Presbyterian Mission, Tahlequah.....	60
Presbyterian Mission, Park Hill.....	40
Presbyterian Mission, Dwight.....	50
Methodist Mission, Vinita.....	100
Methodist Mission, Webber's Falls.....	50

Also Presbyterian schools at Locust Grove and Childer's Station, and Moravian Mission at Oaks, and other private schools of which this office has no data.

Schools in Chickasaw Nation.

	Capacity.
Chickasaw Male Academy, Tishomingo (boys).....	100
Orphan Home, Lebanon (both sexes).....	75
Wapanneka Academy (both sexes).....	60
Female seminary.....	75
Fourteen common schools, average 20 each.....	280

Some students are educated in the States. I have been unable to get data from the Chickasaw authorities.

Schools in the Seminole Nation.

The Seminoles support two high schools: Wewaka Mission (boarding), 75 pupils, cost \$3,700; Sasakwa Female Academy (boarding), 23 pupils, cost \$2,600.

The Presbyterian Board furnishes also \$1,700 for Wewaka Mission, and the Methodists \$600 for Sasakwa. There are also four district schools, which are in good condition. As a general rule the schools under the guidance and control of the churches have done excellently well, and are of great benefit to the Indian country. I regret being unable to notice them in detail, as Nuyaka, Worcester, Harrold, and others equally worthy deserve more than passing notice.

Report of C. H. Grover, Agent, Pottawatomic and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.

For the use of the Prairie Band there is established on their reservation a boarding-school, with accommodations for from 25 to 30 children; a little more than one-third of the children of school age. A similar school is maintained among the Kickapoo Indians, with accommodations for about 25 pupils; a little less than one-half the children of school age.

On the Iowa reservation is a similar school, intended to afford educational advantages to the children of the Iowas, and also to those of the Sac and Fox of Missouri.

The accommodations are ample for the children of both tribes. * * *

The schools before referred to are well organized and have been in successful operation during ten months of the year. Open opposition is offered to them by some of the Indians. A small number, however, are secretly unfriendly to them and utterly refuse to patronize them. The large majority appreciate the advantages of education, and would be glad to have their children avail themselves of the privileges offered. But the children, unaccustomed to any home discipline, taught to obey no will but their own, do pretty much as they please about attending school. This makes it difficult to keep the schools full or to enforce the necessary discipline.

Those attending school are about 50 per cent. of the whole number of school age.

Report of Mark W. Stevens, Agent, Mackinac Agency, Michigan.

During the year there were 8 schools in session at the following places: Isabella, Middle Village, Sugar Island, Iroquois Point, Munissing, L'Anse, Baraga, and Hannahville. The attendance at all of them except Baraga, L'Anse, Middle Village, and Iroquois Point were small and not sufficient to warrant their continuance any longer. During the present fiscal year schools will be maintained at Baraga, L'Anse, Middle Village, and Iroquois Point.

The question of schools in this agency is a question of importance. There are about 1,000 children of school age in the agency, and less than 150 attending Government schools; a portion of them attend the public schools, where there is an opportunity, thus leaving a large number of Indian children to grow up in ignorance, and tend to defeat the real object of the service. It is impossible to maintain day schools, for the reason that the Indians are so scattered, but few settlements containing a sufficient number of children to maintain a profitable school. I have conferred with many of the Indians with reference to an industrial training-school, and with one accord they all think favorably of it. I believe if such a school were established in this agency, from 300 to 500 Indian children would attend, and unless some such method is adopted the future education of the Indians of Michigan (outside of reservations) appears very uncertain, for but few of them are living in places where they can attend the public schools. The school at L'Anse and Baraga are good, and the children attend regularly and are doing well. There are over 6,000 Indians in this agency who are not living on reservations, and consequently cannot be benefited by day schools. It is only upon reservations that day schools can be made profitable, for the reason that the agent makes frequent visits among the Indians on the reservations, and has an opportunity to assist in maintaining an interest in the schools; but the schools not on the reservations the agent cannot visit more than once or twice a year, and then for only a limited space of time. He does not become personally acquainted with the Indians, and can do but little in awakening them to the necessity of education.

Report of T. J. Sheehan, Agent, White Earth Indian Agency, Minnesota.

The schools under my charge within the White Earth agency, under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, in the occasional appearance of measles, which depopulated the schools at various times, were in the end a success.

The overseers, teachers, and all other persons connected with the schools deserve great credit for their laudable tenacity in keeping their schools running with such an average attendance under such a trying ordeal.

There are five schools in successful operation within the limits of their agency, with an attendance of 250 pupils for one month or more and a total average attendance of 182 pupils. They are located as follows:

	Attendance one month or more.	Average attendance.
Red Lake	67	39
White Earth	126	60
Rice River	35	10
St. Benedict's Orphan	27	25

In connection with the work of education I have constantly kept in view the two great elements or principles underlying Indian civilization, which are education and agriculture ; for while the Indian youth's head needs training his hand needs it more. With all the book learning he may obtain, unless he has been taught to handle a plow, shove the plane, or strike an anvil, he is as helpless as a child when thrown out into active life.

These Indian pupils now in school will soon enter into the struggle of life, and I am happy to say that these Indian youth belonging to Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth schools are being taught both the knowledge of letters in school, and the use of the plow and other agricultural implements out of school. The kind and nature, together with the efficiency of the work and its extent done by the superintendent and principal of the White Earth school, with his scholars, deserves the highest commendation. A garden covering 6 acres filled with every kind of vegetable necessary for the subsistence of the pupils, besides a large amount of root feed for cows, can here be seen. It is really a grand sight to look at, and a credit to the master and his Indian pupils. The garden work at Red Lake and Leech Lake is not on so grand a scale, but the energy, perseverance, and taste shown and methods used reflect great credit upon both instructors and Indian youths.

Report of Mark D. Baldwin, Agent, Blackfeet Agency, Montana.

The boarding-school is in better condition, in many respects, than heretofore ; the attendance all that we can accommodate. Much difficulty has been experienced in the matter of employes therefor ; the expense of travel is so great as to deter many employes from coming so great a distance.

New school buildings ought to be constructed at an early date. The expense of conducting a school containing one hundred children would be but little more than that required for one-third the number. The boarding-school is unquestionably the school for Indian children and affords them the practical training they so much need. The blacksmith and carpenter's apprentices have become useful factors in the mechanical pursuits of this agency.

Report of Henry E. Williams, Agent, Crow Agency, Montana.

The agency school has progressed satisfactorily since my last year's report.

The children are under much better discipline, and are to all appearances contented. Cases of truancy are extremely rare, and I mark with much pleasure the general advancement of the pupils, not only in their ability to speak the English language, but what I consider more encouraging, in their disposition to do so.

It is generally recognized that the antipathy of Indian pupils to speak in other language than their own is very difficult to overcome ; yet the pupils of this school use the English language largely in their ordinary conversation and plays, and when addressed answer most cheerfully in that tongue.

I trust that the addition to the present building which was on the 12th of last April asked to be constructed under contract may be authorized very soon. This addition is needed badly, and if allowed will enable a decided increase of pupils, and will afford a commodious and convenient school building in place of the present inconvenient structure. The table of statistics of the school and the report of the superintendent accompanying this report will present the details of our educational work during the year.

The Unitarian Association of Boston has a school in successful operation on this reserve, located on the Big Horn river, about 7 miles from Custer station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is in charge of Rev. H. F. Bond.

This society has nice, comfortable school buildings. There is a good corps of teachers and assistants, and the school promises success. It is the only school that the Unitarians have among the Indians, I believe.

The Catholics have just completed a fine school building on the Big Horn river, about 20 miles west of the agency, and they expect to open the school the 15th of the coming month.

The Jesuit Fathers have been laboring among the Crows for two years past. The sisters will take charge of the school for the present, and they will soon open another school for their own use. These schools located among the Crows will be of great benefit to them, and will be a power toward their civilization and education.

CROW AGENCY, August 20, 1887.

SIR : As requested, I have the honor to submit a report of Crow boarding and day school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The number of pupils enrolled at the close of the year was 54 ; boarders, 49 ; day pupils, 5. The total number enrolled during the year was 64 ; boarders, 56 ; day pupils, 8.

The progress of the pupils in their studies has been encouraging. At the beginning of the year only 20 pupils could read and write. At the close, this number had been increased to 39, and 56 had been advanced to higher classes. Excepting those who have recently entered school, all can understand English well enough to know what they are told to do, and there are 14 who can and do interpret for teachers, employes, and pupils. The greater number speak English willingly, and many of them often speak English when they are not required to do so.

The progress which the pupils have made in manual labor is also encouraging. The greater number do their tasks willingly, and some eagerly, and all work better than at the beginning of the year. A number of the girls this summer cut and made dresses for themselves, fitting and making them well.

While every attention is given to the instruction of the pupils in material things, religion and morality are also taught at all appropriate times, and the fact that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ lived and died for them as well as for all mankind is kept before their minds by all possible means. The knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ is increasing amongst them, and its influence on their lives, though slight, is perceptible. Sunday-school is held regularly.

Last year the pupils planted 5 acres in potatoes, melons, corn, and garden truck. The crop was almost an entire failure on account of the severe drought. This year they have planted 12 acres, cultivated it well, and have every prospect of an excellent crop, unless unfavorable weather ensues. They will have to put away 10,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 pounds carrots, 1,500 pounds each of beets, parsnips, and turnips; 1,000 pumpkins and squashes; 500 pounds of onions, 2,000 pounds of corn, and 1,000 head of cabbage, besides having the use of all these products in abundance, as well as having peas, beans, radishes, cucumbers, water and musk melons, lettuce, and other salads in quantities greater than they could consume. Last year the pupils partook of vegetables sparingly; this summer they have eaten them with relish. The use of milk and butter has greatly increased among them. Last summer but few would use either; now the product of eight cows is consumed by them, and they would use more if they had it. The pupils are better satisfied than ever before. There has not been a single runaway for a year. They are contented and happy, and as healthy as Indian children usually are. One pupil died in the school during the year—a little boy eight years old—of consumption. When it was certain that he could live but a few days his parents asked that he might be taken home so that when he died his relations could mourn over him as is the custom of the Indians. The child consenting, his parents were permitted to take him home. Before he died, he told his parents that he was now the same as a white boy, and wanted to be buried after the manner of the whites, and that he did not want any one to mourn over him as the Indians do. His parents obeyed his wishes strictly, and his remains were brought to the school, from whence he was buried as became a Christian. The school is now so advanced that it ought to have a farm and pasture land permanently set apart for its especial use, and well fenced. It should have horses, wagons, farming tools, cattle, hogs, and sheep, a stable for the horses and cows, a pen for the hogs, and a fold for the sheep. A number of chickens and a good hennery should also be provided. If a sufficient plant were given the school and a ditch large enough to irrigate the farm assigned it opened, in a few years the pupils could be fed by the use and sale of the products of the farm.

A small printing office and printing press would be of great use to the school, and would enable the teachers to advance the pupils more rapidly in reading and writing English; and the superintendent, being a practical printer, could teach several of the pupils the art of printing, thus giving them useful occupation. A shoemaker's outfit is also needed; but before it or a printing office could be used room must be provided for them. There should be a board fence 12 feet high, inclosing a space 20 yards around the school building. There is now only a wire fence around the school, which is not over 50 feet from the front of the school building. Every Indian from the camp who wishes to can converse with the pupils and it can not be prevented. The scenes of camp life, which are weekly presented to their view, are very detrimental to the pupils, and the camp gossip, which can not now be shut out, is a serious evil to them. With such a fence they can be separated almost entirely from the demoralizing influence of the camp, and their progress towards civilization be correspondingly accelerated.

To Miss Alice I. Johnson, teacher in the Sunday school; to all the employes of the school, and to yourself also, are thanks due for work willingly and patiently done for the success of the school; and I can not close without commending Dr. A. Russell, late physician at the agency, for the intelligence, skill, care, and humanity shown in treating his patients in the school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. BEADLE,
Superintendent.

General H. E. WILLIAMSON,
United States Indian Agent at Crow Agency.

Report of Peter Ronan, Agent, Flathead Agency, Montana.

The schools on this reservation consist of two industrial establishments, one for boys and one for girls, and are situated at Saint Ignatius Mission, about 20 miles north of the agency, and within the boundaries of the reservation. Those schools are conducted under contract with the Government by the Jesuit missionaries of Saint Ignatius Mission and the Sisters of Providence. The contract is for \$150 for each of 75 children in each school.

These children remain in the school the year round. There is a partial vacation in the month of August, but it extends only to a suspension of certain studies.

It is hardly necessary to report that the Indian schools of this reservation, under the careful teaching of the missionary Jesuits of Saint Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence, are excellent institutions of education for Indian children, and are fast attaining a national reputation. They should be encouraged and sustained, not only by the Government but by the good people of all denominations, as education and religion are the best and only means that can be employed with any hope of success in elevating the Indian to citizenship and usefulness.

Report of Edwin C. Fields, Agent, Fort Belknap, Montana.

A day school has been kept running at the agency during the year, except the regular vacation:

Average attendance of scholars.....	33½
School-houses.....	1
School-rooms.....	2
Teachers employed:	
One; compensation per annum.....	\$600
One matron and assistant teacher.....	360

The advancement of the pupils has been as satisfactory as could be expected at a day school. The attendance has not been large, on account of the long distance most of the scholars are daily required to travel to attend school. There should be maintained by the Government an Indian training and boarding school, in addition to the contract mission school, the capacity of which is too small for the requirements of the two Indian tribes. In round numbers there are at present not less than 350 children who, by all means, should be sent to school.

MISSION SCHOOL.

A Catholic Indian mission school has been established under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, and located 60 miles southeast of the agency, with a capacity for 50 pupils. The buildings are well constructed, and have all the conveniences suitable for the purpose for which they are intended, but unfortunately the contract at present limits the number to 20 pupils, which number are now ready to begin the school year September 1, 1887. There are many other children whose parents are desirous of sending them, but can not on account of the limited number contracted for.

I respectfully recommend the enlargement of the contract at as early a date as possible.

Report of D. O. Cowen, Agent, Fort Peck Agency, Montana.

AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Special Agent Heth, who was in charge of this agency from July 1, 1886, to November 5, 1886, in his report of this school for last year, says: "Little progress has been made during the year, owing to bad management or no management at all; that the school was only nominally in operation, and that the missionary schools at Wolf Point and Poplar Creek amounted to nothing."

When I took charge, November 6, 1886, I found that Agent Heth had made an effort to revive the school, and had secured the attendance of 51 children. The employes then consisted of a superintendent, industrial teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook. After familiarizing myself as much as possible, for the time being, with agency affairs, and finding winter upon me, so that but little outside work could be done, I concluded to turn my attention mostly to the school, and endeavor to build it up. I called the so-called chiefs and headmen together and talked over school matters with them, pointing out the advantages to be gained by educating their children, etc. Three of these meetings or councils were held, and I made an earnest effort to persuade the Indians to voluntarily bring in their children; but they did not enthuse over the subject, and I became satisfied the school would not be filled

unless they were coerced. I notified the parents that unless they surrendered their children within five days I should send the police for them; that I should cut off rations from those attempting to hide their children, and imprison those defying the police. They regarded this announcement as a big joke, and said that such threats had been made by former agents, but were never executed. They soon realized, however, that I was in earnest, and did not propose to tolerate any nonsense in the matter. The police were set to work according to instructions, and I refused rations to those who had cached children, and some bad characters who interfered with the police I confined in the agency prison. This effort proved to be successful, and 50 children were placed in the school within a few days. On December 1 the rolls showed 126 in attendance; January 1, 1887, 130; February 1, 136; March 1, 158; April 1, 179; May 1, 196; June 1, 201; July 1, 202, and July 13, 203.

The school is crowded to overflowing, and the buildings are inadequate for this number. If there were room, I could easily add children to make the aggregate 250. An estimate has been sent in for a new building, and I hope to see it erected before cold weather. A hospital, a large water tank, seats, desks, and other things are needed and no doubt will be provided. Last fall a 2-inch iron pipe was laid 5 feet in the ground, connecting with a well 1,700 feet distant from the school. Water is forced through this pipe by steam power, which is a great improvement when compared with hauling with ox team from the Missouri river, over a mile.

As the number of pupils increased employes were necessarily added, and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1887, the following positions were authorized: Superintendent, industrial teacher, three teachers, matron, seamstress, laundress, baker, cook, and night watchman. The various departments have been systematized as much as possible, considering the disadvantages the employes had to contend with, and the school management, on the whole, by those in immediate charge, has been successful beyond expectation on my part. Fully 50 per cent. of these children had never been inside of a school building. They were taken out of the blanket at the tepee, or hiding place, as wild as their parents when they left the chase. These urchins are now clean and tidy, and so changed in their general appearance that sometimes visiting parents experience difficulty in identifying their children. They are contented and happy, as a rule, and there is not one runaway, where there were ten five months ago. During school hours object lessons, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography are taught. Each evening a short session is held and the time devoted to singing and various exercises to interest and instruct the children. The industries taught are farming and gardening, how to use farm implements and tools, butter making, dress making, and sewing generally, baking, cooking, and to manage kitchen and dining-room details, washing and ironing, care of stock, cutting and sawing wood, etc. The school grounds consists of 40 acres, of which about 15 acres are cultivated this year in corn, potatoes, and various kinds of garden truck, and a good yield is promised.

Report of R. L. Upshaw, Agent, Tongue River Agency, Montana.

The only school connected with the agency is Saint Labre's boarding-school, on Tongue river, a contract school conducted by Roman Catholics, being in charge of sisters of Ursuline order. The school building is a very good one, erected at a cost of \$7,000. It has a capacity for 50 boarders and 20 day pupils. The attendance has been an average of about 35 for the year, of boarders, boys and girls. The pupils are making fair progress; great obstacles have been overcome; the sisters are gaining the confidence of the parents of the children; Indian prejudices are being broken down, and the way made easier every day; but the obstacles in the way of bringing these savages to light are still very great. The school is in most excellent hands and deserves every encouragement. The sisters make sacrifices seldom made without prospect of great and immediate reward; the major part of them will not be realized until death shall have claimed them.

The teachers are Sisters Saint Ignatius, Saint Angela, Santa Clara, and Saint Ursula, and Mr. J. Mahoney, industrial teacher. The sisters receive no salaries. Mr. Mahoney's salary is at the rate of \$40 per month. Authority has been granted to erect a building at the agency for a day school. The house is well under way and will probably be completed in the month of September. It is 18 by 50 feet and consists of two rooms and a hall, and when finished will accommodate 50 to 60 pupils.

If permitted to exercise my own discretion in the arrangement of the day school, I shall cause principal attention to be given to the acquisition and use of the English language, and for girls a knowledge of cutting, fitting, sewing, and general housework. All is preparatory to further advancement at Saint Labre's school. I deem the learning to speak English by these Indians of the first importance. Half the troubles with them arise from the difficulty of communicating with them, and consequent misunderstandings.

Report of Charles Hill, Agent, Santee Agency, Nebraska.

At Santee industrial school located adjoining the agent's office, there was an enrollment of 90 during the year; average attendance, 77.71; the largest in the history of the school, being children from Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agencies. Only 15 Ponca children attended the schools; more desired to come, but the school was filled to its utmost capacity, and they could not be taken.

The accommodations of the school were much improved during the year by building an extension 18 by 26 to main building, a school-house 26 by 44, partitioning the former school-room and turning it into dormitories.

The sleeping-room, heretofore so much cramped, will soon be sufficient.

The improvement gives four additional dormitories, two 18 by 26, and two 12 by 25, a kitchen and dining-room for employes, and two school rooms 25 by 25 and 25 by 16, respectively.

The aim of this school is to give the Indian children a plain English education, and instruction in useful industries, that they will be most likely to follow when they are grown to be men and women, with the responsibilities and cares of life upon them. Perhaps as good a lesson as they receive is the regular habits and training a steady attendance at school insures.

A more steady attendance was secured this year than last, partly of their own inclination, and from refusal of those in charge to allow any pupils to absent themselves unless very plausible reasons existed.

A regular system of detail, lasting two weeks in each department, was observed all through the school; for the girls, cooking (including kitchen work), dining-room work, housekeeping, sewing, and laundry; one class of thirteen girls in the sewing-room, under the instruction of the seamstress, assisted in cutting, fitting, and making garments for the pupils of the school, making 1,233 new garments, kept up mending, etc.; two classes of smaller girls sewed on buttons, hemmed handkerchiefs, darned stockings, and sewed carpet rags, sewing 160 pounds.

For the boys, farm work, care of stock, and general choring, carpentering, blacksmithing, and milling, at agency shops, particular care being taken to interest the smaller children in such light duties as they could perform.

Twenty-eight acres was cultivated as a school farm by the boys, under the instruction of the superintendent, the boys doing all the plowing, harrowing, cultivating, etc. The comparison between school children and those who have not attended school is brought out in its true light by choosing apprentices from those who have attended school and those who have not, the staying qualities is found with the school pupils.

The crop is looking very fine, especially corn, sorghum, and potatoes. I would recommend that the school farm be enlarged and give the boys an opportunity of doing for themselves, by allowing them a specified per cent. of what was raised, thus giving them an idea of the value of labor and money.

If the farm was enlarged to about 100 acres, the boys would make more progress than they otherwise will. This increase of farming land would have to be secured from an Indian, as all available farm land belonging to the school is under cultivation. Fifty acres of beautiful land adjoining the school farm, belonging to a blind Indian, could be secured for a nominal rent, and would be of great value to the school.

SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The American Missionary Association are engaged in missionary and school work here that will be a lasting benefit to the Indian and a credit to the Department.

This school, with accommodations for 150 pupils, under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Riggs and an excellent corps of assistants, is among the best schools for Indian training. The closing exercises of this school were very creditable. Their buildings, eighteen in number, are well adapted and convenient for the work, giving accommodation for the large and small pupils of both sexes in separate buildings, all eating in one dining-hall, which is a large and commodious building, capable of seating 200 pupils at one time.

The industries taught at this school are, for boys, blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, stock-raising, and farming on a limited scale; and for the girls, all kinds of housework, sewing, etc. A great deal might be written regarding the good work being done by this school. The Episcopal mission, under the management of Bishop W. H. Hare, has been very useful in leading Indians in the way of right living. The churches, 3 in number, were, up to July 26, under the immediate supervision of Rev. W. W. Fowler, who was always ready to look after the wants of these people, and displayed an earnest zeal that was truly commendable. Hope school, situated at Springfield, Dak., belongs to this mission (Miss F. E. Howes, principal), has accommodations for 32 pupils, who are carefully taught, the girls in all kinds of general

housework, sewing, etc.; the boys, care of garden, grounds, cattle, and 2 boys learning trades.

The Government day school, located at Flandreau, Dak., reports an average attendance of 23 for 10 months. The board of 27 pupils was paid a portion of the year, at a cost to the Government of \$873.80. These children were boarded among the Indian families living near the school. The Flandreau Indians all being farmers, the children receive some industrial instruction at home.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the fact that most of the Indian schools are industrial schools, I would recommend that the quarterly school-report blanks be amended so as to require that the industrial occupation of children be given with each change of season, and that the principal of contract school be required to forward with his quarterly reports a written statement embodying the main features of his school's progress.

Report of W. D. C. Gibson, Agent, Nevada Agency, Nevada.

The boarding-school at Pyramid Lake reservation, as also the day school at Walker River reservation, have both been filled to their utmost capacity with pupils. Notwithstanding that Mr. W. J. Davis, superintendent of the training-school at Grand Junction, Colo., obtained 10 of the most advanced scholars (boys) from the boarding-school and 8 boys from Walker River reservation, and, judging from letters received of recent date by relatives and friends from these boys, they are apparently better contented with their new home than was anticipated, yet I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of the move in having the transfer of the children made, as it has certainly had a most demoralizing effect on the schools, which I hope will be only temporary. The children who were competing with each other in advancement in education seem to have lost some of their ambition in that direction, and I fear it will prove a hard task to revive it again as of yore, the parents of those remaining, no doubt, fearing that when their children arrive at the same proficiency they will leave them also, while the parents of those who are in Colorado mourn them as lost or as they would the dead, and are frequently at the office at daylight making inquiries as to their (the children's) welfare and asking for letters.

It is really a pitiful sight to witness their distress and sorrow at times when they come to talk about the children and ask how many "moons" before they come home, while their appearance indicates that they had passed a restless night, or perhaps not slept any. At times I really feel sorry, and console them in every possible manner, by pointing out the advantages their children will derive by the change, and refer them to the letters of encouragement they receive. They have heard of recent Indian troubles in Colorado and their greatest fears will soon be aroused, when I anticipate that they will insist that I shall intercede in their behalf with the Department to have their children returned.

I sincerely hope that success will crown the efforts of those who are taking an interest in having an appropriation made for the erection of a building and the establishment of an industrial training-school in Carson City, or somewhere within the limits of this State, as I firmly believe it would prove the very best thing which could be done for the rising generation of aborigines of this State, and my opinion is fortified by the action of the last State legislature in session, when it appropriated \$10,000 to be expended for that purpose. The Indians are praying for such a school, where children can be taught within their reach.

Now that our school facilities are to be increased by the building of a new school-house here at agency headquarters, I confidently look for a large attendance of pupils when it is completed. There are enough Pah-Ute children of school age to fill a half-dozen school houses, providing there was some means devised for collecting them and compelling their attendance at school.

I believe in compulsory education. We have such a law in force in this State, and as the citizens are constantly complaining of Indian children being a great nuisance around their towns and places of business, I have no doubt but that the State law could be readily so amended as to require peace officers to arrest all Indian children of school age and deliver them to Indian agents and superintendents at their terminal points for receiving along the lines of railroads, from where they could be conveyed to schools on reservations at a very slight expense to the Government.

This would necessitate the erection of more boarding-schools, but I believe the beneficial results that would accrue by adopting such a course would warrant the expenditure.

There is certainly no class of people within the confines of our Government upon whom the rigid enforcement of such a law could bestow such beneficial results as it would upon our aborigines.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

The boys have been taught carpentering, blacksmithing, teaming, farming, gardening, handling wood, and caring for stock, under the supervision of the industrial teachers. They have raised from 8 acres of land under cultivation the following:

Potatoes	bushels..	350
Corn	do....	50
Turnips	do....	15
Vegetables (assorted)	pounds..	15,000
Melons		4,000
Pumpkins		500
Cabbages	heads..	500

The girls have been taught sewing, cooking, chamber-work, etc. They have fabricated during the year the following articles:

Aprons		15
Chemise		110
Dresses		121
Pants	pairs..	60
Shirts		251
Skirts		2
Pillow-cases		46
Bed-ticks		7
Towels		23
Vests		5
Waists		4

At the boarding-school we have had (for the ten months school was in session) a daily average attendance of 57 pupils. At the day school a daily average attendance for the number of days school was in session during the ten months, 38.

In summing up the advancements made by the pupils, all I have to say is that my most sanguine and earnest hopes for their success has been more than realized.

BUILDINGS.

During vacation we have had all the agency and school buildings repaired, renovated, and whitewashed, which gives the surroundings here a cheerful and attractive appearance.

Report of John B. Scott, Agent, Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.

The day school established at this agency on the 14th of March last has made considerable progress under the superior guidance of Mrs. L. J. Wienss, who seems to possess a peculiar faculty for teaching Indian children. I am much pleased with her mode of teaching and general supervision of the scholars. Considering the short time this school has been in operation the scholars have made considerable progress. Indian children learn the primary branches of education as readily as white children, while in writing and drawing they excel. A midday meal is given the pupils with the most satisfactory results to all concerned. The boys attending the school have performed cheerfully the manual labor required in the cultivation of the school garden, and vegetables will be produced sufficient to supply the school during the winter.

The daily average attendance is 35 scholars. The capacity of the school is not sufficient for the accommodation of the number of children of school age at this agency.

I would recommend that the present school-room should be enlarged and that an additional teacher be employed. I think 50 scholars could be induced to attend school if room could be provided.

After a term of four months and one-half I deemed it advisable to give a vacation of four weeks during August, so as to give the scholars rest and allow the larger boys to assist their parents during harvest.

Report of Fletcher J. Cowart, Agent, Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.

A boarding school of 35 pupils has been maintained at the agency during the entire year, and a day school at Three Rivers, 45 miles distant, until April, when the removal of the Jicarillas necessitated its discontinuance. The same cause depleted the boarding school of about half its pupils. Considerable trouble was experienced in refilling it, and it was necessary to withhold rations and use force before it could be accomplished.

The intensity of their opposition to the school is almost incredible, but why they so oppose it is hard to say. Their children are better clothed and better fed than they are in the camp, have comfortable houses and beds, and they are permitted to see them at any time they choose. Still there is nothing that so demoralizes them as a requisition upon the camp for pupils. They sometimes try to bribe me to leave their children alone, and all my coaxing and reasoning with them amount apparently to nothing. In several instances where men have been required to furnish a child they have given their horses to other members of their band, generally poor women, for a substitute. However, after the children have been there a little time in school, all parties seem to become reconciled, and an attempt is rarely made to have them return to camp.

The progress of the pupils when once they have acquired some knowledge of English compares favorably with that of white children. One of the most difficult things to impress upon them is a regard for neatness and care of their clothing. Fondness for dirt and rags seems to be inherent in them.

No amount of washing and mending is adequate to keep them decent with the allowance of clothing prescribed by the regulations.

The school farm has been increased from 2 to 15 acres under the present management. An ample supply of vegetables was harvested last autumn for the winter and spring use of the school.

This year the yield will be much greater and more varied. I estimate that it will consist of 10 tons of oat hay, 30 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 5,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 heads of cabbage, 200 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of beets, 20 bushels of onions, and 1,000 pumpkins, besides peas, beans, squashes, cucumbers, etc. The school herd has received good attention, and is in a thriving condition. The children have an ample supply of milk and butter, of which they are fond. This is a taste cultivated altogether in the school. The camp Indians never avail themselves of such luxuries. A supply of hay for the winter feed of the milch cows is provided by the pupils under the industrial teacher. One pupil has been kept half the time with the blacksmith, and is becoming familiar with such work. Two have been under the care of the shoe and harness-maker, who has also instructed them in carpenter's work, house painting, etc. They have assisted in nearly all the work of this kind that has been done. Two new school buildings have been erected during the year, an additional dormitory for boys, and a shoe and harness shop. The girls, all of whom are yet small, are taught such domestic work as they are large enough to learn. Several of the boys (more advanced) subscribe for and read a small newspaper published for Indian youths.

Report of S. S. Patterson, Agent, Navajo Agency, New Mexico.

The school has not made the progress the past year that I had hoped for. By the constant and persistent efforts of the agent and school employes only an average attendance of 43 could be secured; a slight increase over last year. The progress, however, was somewhat retarded by the death of 5 of the pupils during the winter and early spring. This caused a feeling of distrust among the Indians as to the proper care of their children, and some went so far as to attempt to withdraw theirs from the school. It also had the effect of preventing others that had been promised from coming in. It will require some time to fully restore the lost confidence. Another loss was occasioned by the expulsion of six boys and a girl for persistent disobedience to the rules and other misconduct. These pupils were too old to be brought under strict discipline, and for the good of the school it was thought best to let them go.

Without the instruction of industrial training I fear that the matter of education will make slow progress among these people. The Navajos have a natural and strong aversion to what may be termed book learning, but they readily take to the trades and appreciate such instruction, which is worthy of most serious consideration. The school having had no vacation last year, this year it was given from the 1st of July to the first Monday in September. About half the pupils, including the girls, remained in the building; the others visited their parents and friends about the reservation. The superintendent and matron have worked like Spartans to promote the general welfare of the school, and I hope as a result of their continued labors another year a more gratifying report may be shown.

In regard to the education of the Moquis the agent says:

The prospect is still favorable for a liberal support of the school, and no time should be lost in opening it. The Moquis are more inclined to yield to persuasion of this kind than the Navajos. Even the Araibe chief, whose people until recently despised the face of a white man, told me the other day that he would send two of his own children to the school, and would secure several others from his village.

These are good signs looking toward the improvement of these benighted people.

Report of M. C. Williams, Agent, Pueblo Agency, New Mexico.

There are two Government day schools, supported entirely by Government; that is, the pay of teachers—one at Acoma and the other at San Felipe Pueblo. The Acoma school has had but small attendance, the teacher alleging as a reason the want of a suitable house. The San Felipe school has done fairly well, the teacher having nearly as many as he can well attend to, the pupils having made fair progress, and I think the teacher has faithfully discharged his duty.

There are 7 day schools carried on by contract with Catholic Board of Missions, and 4 day schools carried on by Presbyterian Board of Missions.

One boarding school for boys, managed under supervision of Catholic Board of Missions at Santa Fé, and one for girls at Bernalillo.

One boarding school for boys and girls at Albuquerque, under management of Presbyterian Board of Missions; Ramona school for benefit of Navajos, Apache, and other Indians at Santa Fé; boarding at Santa Fé, under management of Congregational Church, or University of New Mexico; also the bonded Government school at Albuquerque.

The total average of all these schools during the past year is 680 pupils. All of them have done fairly well.

Besides these there are about 100 pupils (pueblo Indians) in attendance at Carlisle school. Some of the pupils who have been educated in the East at Carlisle have returned, and are pursuing the trades learned there and are doing well, while others, notably the girls, are not doing so well.

They return to the pueblos with good clothes and rather higher ideas of life than the average Indian has; hence they are rather looked upon as strangers and derided by their people.

No suitable occupation is opened to them in their villages, and as soon as the clothing they had upon arrival is worn out, they relapse into the habits of their associates.

I believe that more good could be accomplished if they could all be taught in the neighborhood of their families and occasional visits allowed, so that they could influence their relatives and friends. An absence of four or five years alienates the parent from the child and the child from the parent, and much of the good intended by education is thus lost. While believing this, I believe that the industrial schools in the Territory are much the best to advance the pupils in every way.

Report of T. W. Jackson, Agent, New York Agency, New York.

The Indian schools in this agency, numbering 29, are supported by and are under the immediate control and superintendence of the State of New York. The cost of this State last year for the support of these schools was \$9,122.33, with an average daily attendance of about 500 pupils.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum, upon the Cattaraugus reservation, is partly supported by the Indians of the Six Nations, who set apart the sum of \$1,000 to be paid annually out of certain moneys due them by treaty. The asylum also receives the per capita annuity due to each child while residing at the institution. This school is of great benefit to the Indians who take advantage of it, and is one of the causes which has brought the Indians on this reservation to a better state of civilization than upon the other reservations. It is at present in a flourishing condition, having under its charge about one hundred children, giving the girls practical instruction in housekeeping and household duties, and the boys in farming and other useful trades.

Report of Robert L. Leatherwood, Agent, Eastern Chester Agency, North Carolina.

THE SCHOOLS.

There is a training school carried on at this agency, in which are kept 40 Indian children—20 boys and 20 girls—who are boarded, clothed, and instructed.

The boys, in addition to the various English branches, are taught to farm, to use stock, to work in the shops, and various other useful industries; and the girls, in addition to the English branches, are taught housekeeping, dairy work, and various other duties. I am inclined to think that it is in the training school that the children make the greater progress. The location of this school could scarcely be excelled. It is located at Cherokee, N. C., a beautiful plateau. The Government has erected some very excellent buildings at this place for educational purposes. The school-rooms are sufficiently large for a school of 100 or more, and 80 could easily be kept in the home.

This school is supported by the Government, and is under the control of H. W. Spray by contract. The children have made rapid progress, which shows clearly that the mind of the Indian is capable of being improved.

THE DAY SCHOOLS.

There are also, in addition to the training school, five day schools carried on at this agency, located at the following places: Cherokee, N. C., Swain county; Birdtown, N. C., Swain county; Big Cove, N. C., Swain county; Macedonia, N. C., Jackson county, and Robbinsville, N. C., Graham county. The day schools are supported by the interest on the educational fund of the Eastern Band of Cherokees, and are under control of B. C. Hobbs, by contract. Those schools are all well patronized by the Indians, and are doing much good. The children who attend them soon learn to speak, read, and write the English language. I think the educational interest is rapidly advancing, and will soon be the means of making good, intelligent, and industrious citizens of the Indians.

Report of J. B. McClane, Agent, Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.

There is but one boarding-school. The boys' school-house was east of girls' school 108 feet. I have moved it 156 feet east and 339 feet south, a much better location. It is 24 by 40 feet, two stories. It should be enlarged by 25 feet in length to give more room, but it is too late for this season if we do our other repairs. The female school-house is 60 by 70. It is not worth while for me to report what it needs, having done that last year. I have authority for the lumber, and it is on hand and ready to put up, but I have not the authority nor money to go ahead with the improvement, but expect it every day.

Number of school children, 60. Expense of school to the Government, per capita, is less than \$100 per annum.

* * * The sisters that are employed in the school are of the Benedictine order. There are seven persons employed in the school; five sisters, one young man assistant teacher, and one Indian industrial teacher; this last fills a place that will save the Government many dollars in the course of the year.

Report of Joseph Emery, Agent, Klamath Agency, Oregon.

We have two industrial boarding-schools on the reservation. At these schools over 200 Indian children have received instruction during the year. The average attendance has been 175. It is my constant aim not only to have imparted to these children the rudiments of an English education, but to have them instructed in all the lines of industrial work as far as it is possible, with the resources placed at my command, which are calculated to make them intelligent men and women, and thus fit them for self-support and citizenship.

Two years ago last May, 19 of our most intelligent pupils were removed from our schools, and taken to the Indian training school, Forest Grove, Oreg., now located at or near Salem, Oreg. Since then ten of these children have died, one other sent home to die; five still remain at the school (two having graduated and returned home). Two of these, I understand, are in declining health. These deaths have not resulted from the want of kind care on the part of the managers of this school; but the change from this dry, cold climate and great altitude to the low land and damp climate of the Willamette valley has proved disastrous to the health and lives of the children.

These numerous deaths have caused much sorrow and wide-spread discontentment among my Indians.

So intense is this feeling that any effort to remove children from this reservation at present to that school would be met with serious resistance on the part of the Indians.

Report of Jos. B. Lane, Agent, Siletz Agency, Oregon.

The limited opportunity and acquaintance I have had with the school children attending the boarding-school here prevents me from saying what advancement they have made in their books or industrial pursuits during the year, but from my limited observation I am convinced that their instruction is an uphill work, and one that requires great patience and perseverance. Upon my taking charge here I found about 60 boys and girls attending boarding-school, whose chief occupation seemed to consist in trying how not to accomplish anything beneficial to themselves and in kicking up as much deviltry as they know how. They were, in fact, a pretty hard lot. There were, of course, some exceptions. Some of the employes connected with the school were persons wholly unfit for their positions; and morality was at a low condition. It became necessary to dismiss several of them on this account. I will attempt to reconstruct matters at the beginning of the next school year. It is now vacation, and only about 15 to 20 remain in the boarding hall, sufficient to assist in the necessary duties around the school and farm.

Report of B. Coffey, Agent, Umatilla Agency, Oregon.

The boarding-school management at this agency has, I regret to state, given me a great deal of anxiety and trouble within the past year.

The superintendent—a Roman Catholic priest—got the idea, from some outsiders, of course (and whom he supposed to be reliable), that the school was entirely outside of the control of the agent, and in some cases objected to my orders on some small matters which were afterwards amicably settled. Inspector George R. Pearsons arrived here, and on his visit to the school, October 25, 1886, after examination of classes, etc., he suspended the superintendent and appointed another temporarily, but the teachers, matron, seamstress, and laundress being sisters of the Roman Catholic faith, all left their positions on the 30th of October, thereby breaking the school up for a day or two until new teachers assumed control, which was done at once.

One of the mixed bloods of the reservation was appointed superintendent, and the other employes, including one Indian teacher (all seculars), ran the school pretty well for some months, when several of the parents of the Catholic pupils, who compose the majority of the school children, complained of the arrogance and tyranny of the new superintendent, and threatened to remove their children if the superintendent was not removed. Some of them were actually removed, as shown by the proceedings of an Indian council held here May 20 last, and forwarded to the office at that time, and which well exemplified the state of feeling among these people. At my request and remonstrance, however, the greater number of the children remained until the close of the fiscal year, when I promised a change should be made.

Ever since the school was first started under the auspices of the Catholic sisters as teachers a jealousy has existed between the Protestants (who are small in number, but who can and have caused no small trouble), and the Catholic Indians in regard to this school, notwithstanding the fact that every inspector who has visited here—my predecessors as well as myself—explained time after time that this was not a Catholic but most emphatically a Government school, and for all the children alike, and that no one's religion should be in any way interfered with, and that the sisters were employed because they were known to be the best teachers that could be had for this purpose; but although they pretended to believe it yet their actions showed that they did not, as scarcely one of them sent their children to school during the sisters' administration.

As I recommended when I forwarded the proceedings of the Indian council above referred to, a good male superintendent would, I hope, be appointed direct by the office, as it requires no small skill and tact, combined with firmness and kindness, to run this school here to suit all. This should be a man who would enforce the rules and regulations with firmness, see that the employes performed their whole duty, and, in fine, be a superintendent in fact as well as in name, and acting in perfect harmony with the agent, we would have a school here in a short time as good as any of its kind. All the elements for a good school exist here. The children are tractable and intelligent, and the supplies furnished by the Government are more than liberal, so that nothing would be wanting to make it a success.

Moreover, the Indians, when they know a superintendent has been appointed from Washington, that all children are treated alike, and that religion does not enter in any way into the business, the slightest trouble or bad feeling would not exist. The scholars, according to the wishes of their parents, could have their own Sunday schools and could attend their own church at any time under charge of some of the employes. I would not recommend a mixed blood or Indian, even if competent, to any position outside of a subordinate one, as their own people do not sufficiently respect them.

Report of Jason Wheeler, Agent, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

They have been conducted and managed efficiently in the past year, as well as prosperously, and with marked and good results, save at Sinemasho. The number of children attended the Sinemasho school was 38; males, 22; females, 16. School was taught $10\frac{1}{30}$ months. Average attendance during that time was $26\frac{11}{30}$; largest average was $35\frac{8}{11}$ during May.

At the agency boarding school the number of scholars attending was 69; males, 43; females, 26; a gain of 15 scholars above last session.

School was taught $10\frac{1}{30}$ months. Average attendance during that time was $54\frac{1}{3}$; largest average was $64\frac{1}{3}$ in February.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There was constructed at Sinemasho last year a school-house by the employes, with the aid of a few Indian laborers, which makes the school building good and sufficient. But the buildings at the agency school are in a bad state. More room is needed, es-

pecially for the girls' sleeping apartment and for the superintendent and matron. The girls' sleeping apartment is a one-half-story room, with a 7-foot ceiling, with very poor ventilation.

The rules and regulations require the superintendent and matron to sleep in the building. There is no such place provided, except a small room partitioned off from the girls' dormitory, 10 by 16, 7-foot ceiling. The physician in charge here pronounced it unsafe and totally unfit for occupancy.

I have asked for authority to build and repair, but have not received it.

Report of Timothy A. Byrnes, Agent, Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.

SCHOOLS.

The school at this agency has much increased in scholarship during the past year. The school building has been filled beyond its capacity. The school supplies were very scant, and I was not able to clothe the pupils as they should have been. In the increase of the school I was ably assisted by the superintendent, Miss Fannie A. Weeks, who devotes her entire time and attention to her duties. The children are mostly small, averaging from 6 to 14 years of age, and they have made good progress in their studies. On my arrival here I found these Indians very much opposed to schools and to work of any kind. By good management and hard work among them, I succeeded in gathering their children in. They now seem not only contented but are well pleased with the school and the treatment of their children, and pay frequent visits to it. The school buildings are not fit for the needs of the agency. They are entirely too small, illy constructed, and not fit to live in during the winter season. More room and better buildings are needed. I have made this school popular with the Indians, and had I the necessary accommodations I could largely increase the attendance. * * *

UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION.

There is no school on this reservation. A very small one-story building was put up here for school purposes a few years ago, and was plastered this spring. It was never used as a school and never will be, until suitable buildings are erected for that purpose. A day school at this agency would not be a success, as the Indians live great distances from the agency. Boarding facilities must be provided to secure a school at this agency. If suitable buildings are erected for that purpose, I am satisfied that I could secure a good school with a little time, patience, and hard work.

Report of Rickard D. Gryder, Agent, Colville Agency, Washington Territory.

At this agency there are four schools, under contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; two at Colville Mission, one boys' and one girls', and two at Cœur d'Alene Mission, one boys' and one girls'. They are all industrial schools, the boys' being in charge of the fathers and the girls' of the sisters.

My first visit was with Inspector F. C. Armstrong, and the fathers and the sisters had no information of our coming until we presented ourselves. Enough can not be said in praise of the self-sacrificing sisters, and the great good they have accomplished in this reservation. Ever attentive and watchful of those under their charge, they have succeeded in developing a change in the girls that is wonderful.

There were 46 girls in attendance at the Colville Mission School, and 44 at the De Smet Mission School on the Cœur d'Alene reserve.

Everything about the premises was neat and clean, the scholars far advanced in English branches of education, and more than ordinarily skillful in dressmaking, millinery, fancy work, and housekeeping.

The fathers have used the energy for which they are noted in educating the boys, and have been very successful; everything about the school was neat and clean. The scholars will compare favorably with the same number of boys in any public school, both in education and behavior. Some of them have developed remarkable talent in mathematics.

There are 51 boys in attendance at the De Smet, and 33 boys at the Colville Mission Schools. I would here remark that the education of the Indian is a hard problem to solve. Educate a boy or girl, taken from a tepee, to the standard of the whites. After educating them say, We have done all we can for you; go back to your people and profit by your education. The consequence, twenty-nine times out of thirty, will be that they will go backward instead of forward, unable to brook the sneers of their companions. They throw away the supposed advantages of civilization and soon become the worst Indians in the tribe, so that after educating them it is necessary for the Government to watch over them until they become accustomed to some branch of industry.

I would call the attention of the Department to the necessity of having an agency boarding-school on the reserve large enough to accommodate the children from the three tribes who do not want their children to go to the Catholic schools, and would suggest that the agency buildings at this place be turned into a school for Spokane, Moses, Nez Percés, San Puells, and Nespelim Indians, and have the agency removed to Hepsilum, where the agent is most needed.

Report of W. S. Powell, Agent, Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The boarding-school is situated at the agency, 2 miles from the village of Neah Bay, and has a larger attendance than ever before. The number of Makah Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen is found to be 83; of this number, including the apprentices, 64 have attended the industrial boarding-school, the average attendance during the year having been 53, which average would have been larger but for the parents keeping their children with them during the fall months to dig potatoes after the hop-picking season was over.

THE DAY SCHOOLS.

The Quillehute day school had a large attendance, averaging 51. The scholars have done fairly well. The Department granted me permission last year to issue to each girl and boy one suit of clothing, which had a happy effect, and I hope the same issue will be granted this year. The teachers are S. W. Smith, principal, with salary of \$500, and H. G. Smith, assistant, with salary of \$360. The Jamestown day school, which had belonged to the Nisqually agency, was placed under my charge last September. This was done without any expressed wish or desire on my part, and at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1887, it was in the same manner retransferred to that agency. The teacher represents to me that there has been better attendance and more interest this year than any previous year since he has had charge. The Clallam Indians, for whom this school is carried on, and the Hoh Indians, belonging to the Quinaielt agency, should belong to this agency as they would be nearer and more accessible to the agent, and this would be according to the wishes of the Indians.

Report of Edwin Eells, Agent, Nisqually and Skokomish, Washington Territory.

This work has been continued during the year with gratifying success. The three boarding schools belonging to this agency have been as full as the buildings could accommodate. The progress of the children in their studies and the interest taken by their parents in the schools has been very satisfactory. The work should be continued, as it is their surest safeguard.

There are needed more permanent buildings, and enlarged quarters for the accommodation of the schools of this agency, and they should be put on a sure and independent basis. New buildings are needed on the Puyallup reservation, as this location has many and superior advantages for a high school.

There should be accommodations for 150 scholars, with training shops in which the older boys could learn trades, while the other schools belonging to this agency should still be kept up as feeders to this school, and also on account of the beneficial influence which they would have on the Indians living on these reservations. Good schools, with homes and proper religious instruction, seem to me to be the most important requisites for making good citizens and successful men. There are good farms connected with all the boarding-schools which are well supplied with stock, tools, school herds, and all conveniences needed to carry them on, so that the expense of sustaining these schools can be materially lessened.

But little money has been expended for the erection of new buildings for the several schools during the past year.

Two laundries have been erected, one at each the Chehalis and S'Kokomish reservations, one and one-half stories high, 20 by 30 feet, and at a cost of \$250 each.

There has also been erected at Chehalis a carpenter shop 18 by 24 feet, built exclusively by Indian labor. Several of the old houses have had new roofs put on them and repairs have been made in various ways.

Report of Charles Willoughby, Agent, Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory.

SCHOOL AND AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Living in such a climate, on a bleak coast, open to the fury of prevailing storms, with a rainfall which can only be surpassed at Neah Bay, north of us, it is but natural to suppose we are safely housed; that our buildings are substantial and imper-

vious to wind and rain. And yet, how much the reverse is all this. Our buildings are rotten from the ground up; every storm gust threatens to topple them over; the rain drips in upon us from the roofs, and the wind cuts keenly through the chinks in the walls; in some of them the beds have to be covered with our water-proof clothing, and buckets placed to catch the water during a heavy downpour; while it becomes necessary to mop the floors, or place old sacking to soak up the rain falling upon everything, and being driven through the side walls at every gust.

These old buildings are all of wood. We have not a foot of lumber at our command, nor has there been for years.

The expense of getting lumber to the agency would be costly; but were the buildings capable of repair, the Department would doubtless authorize its purchase. They are, however, past any repair, and can only be substituted by new buildings. Yet it is not here our boarding-school should be, in the very heart of the Indian village.

Both boys' and girls' dormitories are in the roof; the boys' over the school-room, lighted by a window at each end; the girls' over the employés quarters, at the boarding-house, also lighted by a window at each end; while in each case, with nothing but the rotten shingles between them and the sky. The clatter made by the shod feet of the girls on the floor overhead is not pleasant music to the employés living immediately under them, by any means.

The boys seek the ranches when out of school, and there are no means of preventing this thing, save by locking them in their dormitory. Plans and cost of suitable buildings have been submitted to the Department on two occasions by me, and I have urged the necessity of something being done ever since my advent. Some sixteen months ago a site of 5 acres was cleared at the Anderson House (8 miles south) for the erection of school buildings, and the sum of \$300 was spent in doing this work: yet, nothing further has been done in the matter, and I have given up hopes of anything being done.

The Government expects us to train our school boys and girls that they may become useful members in society. How are we to do it under the circumstances? The girls are kept close prisoners, save during vacations. We are compelled to do this, but is it right?

SCHOOLS.

We have a boarding-school and a day school; the first named at the agency with 20 scholars, the latter at the Queets Village with 19 scholars. These are, as shown, 71 children of ages between six and sixteen years, consequently there are 32 of these not attending schools. I would here remark, however, many of these non-attendants are troubled with loathsome syphilitic eruptions, which prevents them being inmates of the boarding-school, and that living far away from our day school, in like manner, excludes them from its benefits. Again, there are others whose parents are ever on the move, and who, as occasion offers, attend white schools at or near Georgetown.

Both schools have been in session ten and one-quarter months during the year, and I can speak very favorably of the results obtained.

I have an efficient corps of instructors who have been long in the service of the Government.

Report of W. H. Talbott, Agent, Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory.

The school is under the management, according to contract, with the "bureau of Catholic Indian missions," and most ably conducted under the direct management of the Sisters of Charity, and one priest as principal and head teacher. The labors attached to such an institution are arduous, but all things considered the children have been very thoroughly instructed. The buildings need to be enlarged and some important repairs made to make them comfortable, and I have applied to the honorable Commissioner for funds for that purpose. I am gratified to state, however, that the children have been made quite comfortable under the circumstances.

The average attendance during the year was $99\frac{17}{25}$.

Report of Thomas Priestly, Agent, Yakima Agency, Washington Territory.

I have the honor to present the following brief report of the industrial boarding-school at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The buildings used for school purposes are four in number, consisting of one comfortable two-story school-house, capable of accommodating about 150 pupils, and supplied with a fair quality of school furniture, books, etc.; one two-story dormitory for boys, the lower story of which is divided into three rooms, two used as sitting or study rooms and one as bath-room; the upper rooms are used as sleeping apartments for the larger boys; one comfortable building, one and one-half stories high, now used as a hospital, and well adapted for such purposes; one large boarding-house, two stories

high, with dining room, kitchen, sitting, seamstress' sewing rooms, laundry, etc., on the lower floor, and dormitories for girls on the upper floor. School has been in session ten months during the year, with an average attendance of 98.

The pupils have advanced in their studies during the year in a satisfactory manner. Although nearly all of them can speak the English language, they are adverse to doing so, but a strict enforcement of one of our rules prohibiting any other language in or about the school has worked a desirable change.

Quite a number of the parents of the children who attend the school are anxious to have their children educated, and send them voluntarily, while a larger number only send them because they are almost compelled to do so.

The attendance did not fall off during the year until we were invaded by an epidemic of measles in May, which, for a short time, reduced it. This epidemic only caused a suspension of the school sessions for ten days. During this time we treated about sixty cases in our hospital, all of whom recovered within that time.

The branches taught are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, and penmanship.

The industries taught are farming, gardening, milking, caring for stock, chopping wood, building fence, and general farm work.

The trades taught them are blacksmithing, wagon-making, carpentering, harness, boot, and shoe making. The girls are taught to sew, wash, iron, cook, and all kinds of house work. Regular details are made daily among boys and girls, so that each pupil gets drilled in each branch of industry taught.

If all the children of school age on the reservation were gathered up there would be about 250 of them that could be spared by their parents to attend school. It is my desire to make provision for and gather these children into the school as fast as practicable, as properly-conducted schools are the only hope and the only avenues through which our Indians can pass from barbarism to our degree of civilization.

The amount of farm work accomplished by the pupils has been far below my expectations and desire, and may be accounted for from the fact that but a very small proportion of them were large enough for such labor, and the only farm near the agency was so foul or full of weeds as to necessitate the plowing it up in June, so as to reclaim it and put in condition for a crop next season.

Report of Thomas Jennings, Agent, Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

There are two boarding-schools on the Menominee reservation, both in successful operation. One of them was built and is carried on by the Government, and has ample accommodations for 85 pupils, but at times 100 have been in attendance. The pupils are from the three tribes of the agency, but the Oneidas have the greatest number in attendance. This school is in charge of six persons employed as teachers in the various educational and industrial branches, besides five other persons employed as matrons, cooks, seamstresses, and laundresses.

The addition of a carpenter and shoemaker to the school as industrial teachers is a large saving in the expense, besides teaching many of the pupils trades. There has been built during the past season a building 30 by 50 feet in size, which is used for carpenter, shoe, and paint shop, besides for a store-house and wood-shed. There is now under construction a barn, 40 by 70 feet, with a stone basement, to be completed to shelter the stock belonging to the school and to house the crops raised on the school farm.

In addition to the buildings there should be built a good sized one-story building, to be used as a place for the pupils of the school to congregate in during cold and stormy weather. A building of this kind would not only give the pupils a chance for exercise during inclement weather, but would save much wear and tear in the school building. The larger boys of the school and the industrial teacher have, during the past season, cleared 25 acres of the school farm, and will soon have 333 acres inclosed with a fence. There has been raised on the farm during the past season 18 acres of oats, 8 acres of corn, 4 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of hay, and 2 acres of garden truck. The school now has a team of horses, 6 cows, 10 sheep, and 24 hens.

If a large portion of the school farm was improved and cultivated it would nearly sustain the school. But with only the industrial teacher and the larger male pupils to clear the land, while not engaged in school duties, it will be a long time before that result is reached.

The other school was built and is carried on by the Catholic order of Franciscans, and will accommodate 150 pupils, of which number the Government aids 130 at an annual expense of \$108 per pupil.

This school is in charge of two priests, five lay brothers, and seven Sisters of St. Joseph.

The pupils of the school are taught the common branches of education, farming, carpentering, shoe-making, blacksmithing, wagon-making, and other industrial branches. The pupils in both schools have shown commendable improvement during the past year.

There are six day schools on the reservation, and the Government is preparing to build a large-boarding school for their use, which will be of immense benefit to them.

Report of J. F. Gregory, Agent, La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.

The schools of this agency during the past year have been under the charge of efficient instructors, and their success has been deserved. The Indians all evince a greater interest in educational work than ever before, and seem to understand that only through punctuality and diligence can any excellence be attained.

Two schools, one at Bad River reservation and one at Lac Courtes Oreilles reservation, conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, had contracts whereby they were paid at the rate of \$7.50 per quarter for each pupil instructed. They have accomplished good work, and their average attendance has been good. Last winter I was authorized to purchase, at a price of \$600 from the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, the mission house owned by them on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. This has been used for a school-house, and is a great improvement on the old one, which was very poor.

Report of Thomas M. Jones, Agent, Shoshone Agency, Wyoming Territory.

The building of the agency school has just been repaired; the gable end, having bulged out, had to be taken down and rebuilt.

The school began the year in a prosperous and flourishing condition, but by a change made in the superintendent in November for a while continued its prosperity, and I had hoped it would even improve on its commencement prospects, but in a short time it turns out that the superintendent neglected his duties, his school was not kept up to the proper standard of discipline and morality, and he persevered in meddling more in agency matters than attending to his school duties, hence the school for a while was a failure until it fell into new hands by the removal of the discordant elements, and I am glad to report during the latter part of the session a return to its previous satisfactory condition.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The St. Stephen's school, about 30 miles from the agency, has constructed a very large building at great expense, but through neglect of contractors and a treacherous soil, after reaching the fourth story towards completion, the building is found insecure and useless for the purposes, and has been rejected and will be torn down, and when they begin to rebuild, as no proper site can be had on the land assigned, I shall have to select another outside of the assignment. The energy, pluck, and money which this church is using is bound in the end to lead to most satisfactory results, and with 400 Arapahoe and 200 Shoshone children of school age, there is ample room for even more schools than we now have established, and I could take in 100 more scholars than now attend the agency school if the buildings estimated for could be granted.

The industrial teacher has displayed such knowledge and experience in farming and in inducing the Indian boys to work that we have had more vegetables than could be consumed by the school, and 15,000 pounds of potatoes were issued to the tribes for seed which had been raised in this way, and which had to be bought with moneys furnished by your office heretofore.

I take pleasure in saying that the present agency and school employes give entire satisfaction, and have co-operated with me in my work.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1888.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the nineteenth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in pursuance of the act of May 17, 1882.

No change of the membership of the board has been made during the year.

We have given careful attention, as required by law, to the inspection of goods purchased for the Indian service, as well as to the inspection of agencies and other branches of the service, so far as could be done with the means at our disposal.

The reception of bids and the award of contracts for supplies, instead of being done entirely in New York City, as has been the custom for many years with but one exception, was divided between Saint Louis and New York. The bids for subsistence, transportation, and stock cattle were opened in the former city, and those for all other goods in the latter.

In Saint Louis the meeting was held for this purpose on the 12th of April, in the Commercial Exchange, when 184 proposals for subsistence and transportation and 9 for stock cattle were opened and read in public, and awards were made in all cases, except for a portion of the transportation where the rates were deemed too high, and it was decided to reject the bids and readvertise.

In New York City, on the 3d day of May, 284 proposals for Indian goods were opened and publicly read, as usual. After careful inspection of the samples presented, awards were made for such as seemed best suited for the service. On the 17th of the same month bids were received and opened for the transportation of supplies to some of the Northwestern agencies. The rates were much lower than those previously offered and rejected at Saint Louis, and awards were made.

We have no evidence that anything was gained by the experiment of dividing this business and transferring a part of it to the West. Possibly a few more bids for beef were received than would have been received in New York, but all the contractors with whom we conversed informed us that they would have made the same offers in the one city as in the other. The expense of transacting the business in two places was much greater, and the gain, if any, did not, in our opinion, compensate for the increased outlay of time and money.

INSPECTION OF AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS.

During the year Commissioner Gates has made a careful examination of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., in all its departments of instruction and industrial training. Commissioner Smiley has inspected the school at Lawrence, Kans. Commissioner Waldby has visited the agencies of southern Dakota and those of Nebraska, and inspected the methods of administering the agency business, the condition of the Indian schools, the efficiency of agents, teachers, and other Government employes, and the progress of the Indians in farming. He also made special inquiry as to the employment and progress of students returned from Eastern and other industrial schools. Commissioner Walker has made a tour of inspection through northern Dakota, giving attention to all matters of interest in that region, especially to education. Reports in detail of the last two of these visits and inspections will be found in the appendix. We invite special attention to some suggestions and recommendations in the report of Mr. Waldby. One relates to the condition and needs of the Indian students returned from Eastern and other schools. While but few of them go back to the old-time ways, and it is apparent that the great majority do exert a civilizing and beneficial influence, there are some, as might be expected, who have not the moral courage and stamina to withstand the derision and opprobrium which meet them on their return.

Their great need is proper employment. It is becoming more and more difficult as their number increases to find for all these young men and women such suitable positions as they have been educated to fill. The trades are already overdone, and opportunities for positions as teachers and missionaries are restricted to few applicants. It is recommended therefore that a much larger per cent. of the boys be trained to cultivate the soil and to become practical farmers; that they be taught the use of tools, the methods of making ordinary repairs, and of doing all work incidental to the farm. The girls should be instructed in cleanliness, cooking, laundry work, mending, and plain sewing. In both sexes inculcate good habits and morals, and impress upon them the necessity of labor, and the value and blessings of farm ownership and a home of their own. There would not then be found such lack of employment and disposition on the part of the returned Indian students to labor as is now said to exist. Employment at farming could readily be obtained, and would soon afford ample provision for their wants. But to attain this desirable result, it is manifest that some help is needed at the start. The young men and women who go from the comforts of the boarding-school need a more decent abode than the filthy tepee of their parents, and to begin the cultivation of a farm they must have tools to work with. To a limited extent these requisites can be furnished by the Indian Bureau out of the regular appropriations. But to supplement this Government aid there is room for all the friends of the Indian to lend a helping hand. A beginning has already been made, which deserves honorable mention. The ladies of the Connecticut and Washington branches of the Women's National Indian Association have taken up this work, and have settled two couples of Hampton students in homes on the Omaha Reservation by lending them money to build houses and break their ground for farming. How the new plan works is re-

lated by Rev. H. B. Frissell, who recently visited that reservation, from whose report we make the following extracts :

I will speak especially of these two returned Hampton students. As already mentioned, the lands of the Omaha Reserve have been taken up in accordance with the provisions of the land-in-severalty bill, and a portion has been sold to the whites.

These returned Hampton students had each 160 acres of their own. Before arriving at the reserve I had heard, through a grain buyer on the train, something of their farms. He said that they had as good wheat as there was in Nebraska.

As soon as possible I drove out to their homes, which lie along the Logan Creek. I found one of the young men with his carpenter's bench on the shady side of one of the most comfortable houses that I had seen in the neighborhood. He told me with pride that he himself had built the house with the assistance of his neighbor, the other ex-student of Hampton. For the first year after their return, the two couples had been obliged to go back to the mud lodges of their parents. In the case of Philip Stabler this meant a return to surroundings thoroughly bad, for he came from a non-progressive family. So he was obliged to live in the midst of the heathen dances, and feasts, and general barbarism that characterize the non-progressive part of the tribe. The help afforded by the Connecticut ladies enabled him, the second year, to put up on his own land a house that cost some \$400, and hire 20 acres of land, broken, with which to commence his farming operations. Once having this start, he got on very well. He had owned, previously, two Indian ponies, which were not strong enough to break up the soil. These he traded for a strong American horse, and by leasing the 40 acres which had been allotted to his little boy, he bought still another horse, so that the second year he was able to care for his own land, and to break up 30 acres more. He showed me with pride the 500 cotton-wood trees that he had set out about his house, the flower-garden which he had started from seeds sent him by Eastern friends, and the plot where various kinds of vegetables were planted.

We went together to see the turf barn which he had built with his own hands, where he now had 9 horses and 4 colts, some pigs and a cow. He showed me his chicken yard, where, he told me, he had raised 90 chickens this year. He showed me how he had learned to stack his hay and straw. He told me how he had just gotten the job of putting up a neighbor's house, for which he was to receive \$2.50 a day.

I went to the adjoining farm of another Hampton graduate, Noah La Fleshe, and I found much of the same condition of things that I have described in the first. The young man was away from home. His neat looking wife told me that he had gone, with his team to break land for another Indian, and was to receive \$5 for the two acres he could break in a single day with his good, strong horses. His wife invited me into the house, which her husband had built with the same help from the Washington ladies. She showed me how he wainscoted the rooms, so as to make the house warmer and improve its appearance. She showed me the pretty table, chairs, sofa, and shelves for books, which he had made. I went into the neat kitchen, where everything was in apple-pie order, where preparations were being made for the husband's return, which already showed that this Indian's wife understood the art of cooking. I went into the bedroom, where the bed, with its white spread, showed the careful housekeeper, and the results of training at Hampton. The neat pattern of the paper upon the walls of the rooms, the brown shades that hung at the windows, the pretty tidy which the wife had made for the sofa, the pictures upon the walls, the books upon the shelves, the well-thumbed Bible lying upon the table, all bore witness to the happy results which Eastern schools and the Ladies' Indian Association had made possible.

These young people were receiving nothing from the Government in the way of clothes, food, or cattle. Only \$7 a piece in money, which was the payment for land in Indian territory sold by the tribe to the Government. They were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow."

The success of this experiment is full of inspiration to new effort. These two Christian homes furnish an object lesson to the whole Omaha tribe. Great credit is due to the ladies of Washington and Connecticut for the work they have done. Two other cottages have been built by the Woman's National Indian Association, one on the Omaha and one on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

If every branch of the association would go and do likewise, help the educated young men and women to build such homes on all the reservations, what an influence for good they would exert.

In close connection with this, another suggestion of Mr. Waldby is worthy of attention. Observing that as a rule better and more intelli-

gent farming is being done by the reservation Indians, whose lands border on or lie near to those owned and under cultivation by the white farmers, he suggests that the land-in-severalty bill might be advantageously supplemented by a provision for the settlement among the Indians of a limited number of white farmers upon each reservation, after Indian allotments are first made or provided for. The Indians, while not good planners, are adept imitators. If, therefore, a few white farmers of good character and thrifty habits could be introduced, the Indians might profit from their methods, and by observation of their skill in farming and of their mode of living might learn better than in any other way both how to work and how to make home more cleanly and comfortable. They would also find some profitable employment with the whites; the children of both races would mingle together in school and the process of civilization and education would go on much more rapidly than is possible on the exclusive reservation plan. Of course, during the transition period, careful safe-guards must be provided to protect the Indian farmer both from himself and from the possible cupidity which the love of gain inspires in the thrifty Anglo-Saxon. To induce families of the right stamp to settle among the Indians, and instruct and encourage them by example, provision would be requisite for the acquisition of a permanent title to the lands cultivated by white farmers on conditions similar to those specified in the general homestead laws.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.

Besides the meetings before reported in Saint Louis and New York, for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of Indian supplies, we have held two conferences with friends of Indian civilization, one at Mohonk Lake and the other in this city. The Mohonk Conference was attended by more than 100 persons invited by Commissioner Smiley as his guests, besides many others drawn thither by their interest in the objects of the meeting. The conference continued three days, and the discussions took a wide range, but the prominent topics considered were—

First. How to secure the best results from the severalty law, and what further legislation is needed for that end.

Second. The best method of education in Indian schools, whether in the English language exclusively or in part by the use of the Indian vernacular.

THE LAND-IN-SEVERALTY BILL.

This bill, which became a law on the 8th of February, 1887, is a great step in advance in our Indian policy, and the day when it was approved by the President may be called the Indian emancipation day. The measure gives to the Indian the possibility to become a man instead of remaining a "ward of the Government." It affords to him the opportunity to make for himself and his family a home, and to live among his equals a manly and independent life. It offers to him the protection of law and all the rights and privileges and immunities of citizenship.

It is plainly the ultimate purpose of the bill to abrogate the Indian tribal organization, to abolish the reservation system, and to place the Indians on an equal footing with other citizens of the country.

We do not look for the immediate accomplishment of all this. The law is only the seed, whose germination and growth will be a slow process, and we must wait patiently for its mature fruit. There are difficulties and perplexing questions to be settled and conflicting interests

to be adjusted. Some of these are found in the character and habits of the Indians themselves, while many are ready and have been waiting long for this beneficent measure; some non-progressive Indians are still opposed to it, and will throw obstacles in the way of its execution. They see their power and importance as tribal chiefs slipping away, and they have enough human nature to cling tenaciously to their prerogatives.

Some whole tribes are unprepared for the execution of the law or to profit by it if it were by force applied to them. Hence we are pleased to notice that the Executive has begun the work of allotments under the provisions of the new act upon some of the smaller reservations where the Indians are somewhat advanced in education and habits of industry. Twenty-seven reservations have been selected—one in Arizona, Papago and Pima (Salt River); two in Michigan, L'Anse and Vioux de Sert; four in Wisconsin, Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, Red Cliff, and Lac du Flambeau; one in Minnesota, Fond du Lac; four in Dakota, Lake Traverse (Sisseton),* Devil's Lake, Ponca, and Yankton; one in Idaho, Nez Percé; one in Montana, Crow; eight in the Indian Territory, Absentee Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Quapaw, Modoc, Ottawa, Shawnee, Seneca, and Wyandotte; one in Nebraska, Winnebago; three in Oregon, Siletz, Grande Ronde, and Warm Springs, and one in Washington Territory, Muckleshoot. Surveys have been begun or contracted for on most of these, and six special agents of well-known ability and experience have been appointed to superintend the work. It will require at least a year to complete the allotments now ordered, and after that the work will be continued elsewhere as fast as the condition of the Indians will justify. We believe that opposition will gradually die out, even among the most ignorant and barbarous tribes, and that in a few years all will learn the value of a secure title to the lands which they occupy, and the advantages of a more civilized manner of life.

It is manifest that the time has not come to relax the efforts of teachers and missionaries. It is rather the time to redouble such efforts, not only to instruct and persuade the more ignorant to accept the benefits now offered, but also to guide and lead the better class, so that their new legal condition may become to them a blessing and not a curse. Law alone is impotent to change character. It cannot make the ignorant wise nor the lazy industrious. It cannot lift the Indian across the great gulf which separates heathen barbarism from Christian civilization. Hence upon the churches and philanthropical associations rests now greater responsibility than ever before in the history of the Indian problem. And what we have seen and heard in our conferences leads us to hope that Christian people are ready to respond to the demands of the hour. They see the necessity of sending out as missionaries and teachers men and women of sound practical common sense, as well as of earnest Christian character; men and women who will win the confidence of the Indians and mold their character by the power of an upright, godly life among them; men and women who will not think any details of practical business or household economy beneath their notice. The Indian in the transition state, through which he is now passing, is in special need of daily help in all the small matters of life; he needs the personal presence of one who can, not only tell him how, but show him how to work like the late Father Wilber, or Mr. William Duncan, of Metlakatla, by taking hold of the plow, or running the machine, or mending the broken tool with his own hands.

*Allotments to the Sissetons, about 380, have been completed by Special Agent Lightner.

And what the teacher and the missionary ought to be in character, so ought to be every agent and physician and clerk and farmer and laborer employed in the Indian service. Every one should be pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, from profanity, and every evil habit. With a service pure and earnest and faithful, we believe that the severalty act will be the best boon ever granted by our Government to the Indian race.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Possibly some slight modifications of the severalty act may be found advisable after further experience in its execution. It may become necessary to grant larger tracts of land to some tribes, the Navajoes for example, who inhabit a sterile region, and must roam over a large country to find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Beyond this, and the suggestion we have already made as to the settlement of carefully selected farmers among the Indians, we now think of but two matters upon which additional legislation is needed. One relates to courts of justice. The Indians being made citizens, and subject to the laws of the States and Territories where they reside, it is essential to their protection that the courts be made accessible to them. Those now held are in many instances far away from the reservations and out of reach, for the Indians can not pay the cost of appealing to them for justice. Temporary relief might be found in legalizing the existing "courts of indian offenses," as Commissioner Atkins suggests. But the time will come when the Indians will not be an isolated people; when, after they have received their allotments and homesteads, the surplus lands will be occupied by others, who would not be subject to the decisions of Indian courts. It seems, therefore, wiser to extend the existing judiciary system, and to establish courts within the reach of all. Unless provision of some kind is made for the punishment of crime, and for the trial of civil suits, we shall have the same deplorable conditions as have long existed in the Indian Territory.

The other matter needing the attention of Congress relates to the costs of conducting courts, and of public improvements in the Indian country. The lands allotted to the Indians are exempt from taxation for a period of twenty-five years. The Indian has all the rights and privileges of citizenship, but is exempt, in large measure, from the burdens of citizenship.

The country where he lives will be organized into counties and towns. Courts must be established, public buildings erected, roads opened, and bridges built. It can hardly be expected that the white citizens of these counties and towns will pay willingly the whole expense of these public services and improvements. It is not just to require it; nor is it just to require the States and Territories to assume this burden. Hence, so long as Indian lands are exempted from taxation by the laws of the United States, provision should be made by the United States for re-imbursing to the States and Territories the amount which they will lose by such exemption. With these simple additions, we believe that the severalty act can be carried out with most beneficial results to the Indians and to our entire country.

In view of the new condition of Indian affairs brought about by this act, some earnest friends of the Indians have proposed radical changes in the entire service. One plan, elaborated by Professor Thayer, of the Cambridge Law School, is to abolish the Indian Bureau, and transfer

all its work and duties to the Judiciary Department, which shall be authorized to appoint commissioners to take charge of surveys and allotment of lands; trustees under bonds to hold and disburse annuity funds and appropriations; superintendents of schools and assistants to manage the educational work; to establish courts wherever needed, and to appoint judges of such courts, and justices of the peace to take cognizance of minor offenses. The scheme has not been perfected in the form of a bill for Congressional action; therefore, approval or condemnation of it would at present be premature. But we fail to see how the service would be simplified or improved by its mere transference from one department to another. It would still require the same number of agents to conduct it, though they might have new names, and all of every name and grade would still be appointed by fallible men.

Another proposition, which has been approved by the President, and the Secretary of the Interior, is the appointment of a new commission of Army officers and civilians who shall have large powers and take charge of all business relating to lands and education. In so far as the allotment of lands is concerned, this proposal is practically adopted in the severalty act, which provides for the appointment by the President of special agents for that purpose. Six such special agents have been appointed and are in the field. Some of them we know, and all we believe, to be well fitted for the work. In relation to their appointment, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Mohonk conference:

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference be tendered to President Cleveland for the promptness with which he has entered upon the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Dawes land-in-severalty bill, and for the care which has been shown in the character of the special agents already appointed.

Resolved, That we extend to the President and to the Department of the Interior our hearty co-operation in further efforts to secure the most fitting men for this important and peculiar service, in the faithful performance of which the future of the Indians so largely depends.

In our judgment we have enough machinery for the management of the Indian work, provided it is well manned. The best machine will work only ruin in the hands of a poor engineer, while even an imperfect machine under the control of a skillful hand may turn out good work.

PROGRESS AND EDUCATION.

But little has occurred during the year to interfere with the industrial pursuits and progress of the partially civilized Indians. The raid of a small band of Apaches has been stopped by their capture and imprisonment. On the other hand, a settlement of peaceable Apaches in the San Pedro Valley has been broken up by lawless whites. These Indians, under the leadership of Eskimizin, their chief, had taken up lands in the valley, built comfortable homes, irrigated and fenced their farms, and, by their own industry, accumulated property. But soon white settlers began to encroach upon them, and, by threats of violence and arrests upon false charges, have succeeded in driving them from their good homes. They have left behind them all their possessions, which have fallen into the hands of their grasping persecutors. We trust that steps will be taken to restore to them their property and their lands.

The Northern Utes have been sadly disturbed by an unprovoked and shameful attack upon Colorow's camp by cowboys and Colorado militia, which resulted in a loss to the Indians of one man and three children killed, of their entire camp property, clothing, and provisions stored for winter's use, and of their large herds of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats

stolen by the merciless robbers. The story of the outrage is clearly told in the reports of General Crook and Commissioner Atkins, and the record will stand a dark blot upon the history of the State of Colorado. It is impossible to right such a wrong, but surely remuneration for the loss of property sustained by the Indians should be given at once.

It has been difficult to understand the reasons for the recent outbreak of the Crows of Montana, a tribe whose boast has been that they had never killed a white man. The best explanation we have seen is made by an officer of the Army who was present with his command and assisted in quelling the outbreak. Writing on the 19th of November, after the short, decisive action which put an end to the trouble, this officer says:

The resistance of some of the older men of the tribe to any change in modes of life, the restlessness of many of the young men not yet ready to settle down to civilized ways, the desire to make reprisals on the Piegaus, who have stolen their horses, and the superstitious fear of Chese-to-pah (sword-bearer) in his assumed character of medicine man, and perhaps a dislike for their agent and his ways, were the causes of the outbreak. There will never be another. The wounding of Chese-to-pah, within ten minutes after the firing began, shook his pretensions to invulnerability, and all who knew of it withdrew from the fight, and his death less than half an hour later ended all resistance and the war.

These disturbances, though serious and attended by some loss of life, have not had any wide effect.

The great body of the Indians have continued peaceable and have made commendable progress towards self-support. They have more land under cultivation than heretofore, twenty-three thousand acres of new land having been broken the last year. They have more and better dwellings, twelve hundred new houses having been erected by themselves. They have more agricultural tools and machines, some of them purchased with the proceeds of their farm products. Their stock has increased in number and improved in quality, and is better protected and cared for. For illustration of these general statements we refer to the report of Commissioner Waldbury. Of the Crow Creek Indians, he says:

As farmers they appear happy and contented, comparing in most respects favorably with the whites. * * * The lands are good and the Indians are proud of their farms, horses, and cattle. * * * They understand that they must eventually become self-supporting. Estimates for flour have been reduced from 130,000 pounds last year to 50,000 pounds this year.

Of the Santees, Mr. Waldbury says:

They are mostly farmers living on their own lands obtained under allotments and patents, and are reasonably successful. The lands are good, well adapted to crop-raising, and the results this year an improvement on those of former years. * * * I drove from 20 to 25 miles among these Santee Sioux farmers and the evidences of civilization, the large number of acres under cultivation, the growing crops, comfortable homes and industry of these Indians gave me a pleasant surprise. * * * Fifteen years ago, only, these Indians were in village or camp near the Agency, supported wholly by Government rations and supplies. Now rations are furnished only to the aged and infirm. What a change! When we consider, furthermore, that formerly the presence of these Indians was a constant menace to the white settlers, and that while some of the older of these farmers were on the war-path and engaged in the Minnesota massacre of 1862, they are now employed in the peaceable pursuits of agriculture, happy and contented, and in very large measure adopting the social and business habits of their white brethren.

Similar contrasts and proofs of progress may be found on many other reservations. To the impatient reformer the advance seems slow, but when we compare the present condition with that of fifteen or ten years ago we can see how real and great has been the change.

In the following table we present some facts collated from the reports of 1877 and 1887, showing the progress made during a period of ten years. The five civilized tribes are not included:

	1877.	1887.
Indians who wear citizen's dress	56, 188	91, 097
Houses occupied	9, 669	17, 046
Built last year	1, 103	1, 674
Schools	150	227
Scholars	6, 019	14, 333
Average attendance	3, 598	10, 520
Money expended for education by Government	\$209, 337	\$1, 166, 025
Money expended by religious societies	\$70, 114	304, 914
Indians who can read	9, 397	19, 816
Church buildings	105	159
Land cultivated by Indians	110, 550	237, 265
Wheat raised	211, 878	724, 958
Corn raised	856, 952	984, 972
Oats and barley	163, 247	512, 137
Vegetables	313, 975	524, 010
Tons of hay	31, 973	101, 828
Horses and mules owned	177, 361	358, 334
Cattle owned	49, 883	111, 497
Swine owned	26, 358	40, 471
Sheep owned	587, 444	1, 117, 444

These are some of the good results of the peace policy. We wish they were greater, especially in the line of

EDUCATION.

For, until an entire generation shall have some mental and industrial training, we can not hope to see the whole Indian race redeemed from barbarism and transformed into a self-supporting, thriving people.

To accomplish this, much more liberal appropriations must be made for education. The treaties of 1868, negotiated by the Peace Commission, promised liberal things; but the fulfillment has been meagre. The excuse has been that the Indians would not send their children to school, and therefore it was useless to build the school-houses and supply the teachers promised. That excuse is not valid now. Parents are anxious for the education of their children. The schools are everywhere overcrowded. During the last year the 227 schools supported wholly or in part by the Government furnished accommodation for 13,766 pupils and had an enrollment of 14,333. It is manifest that the capacity of existing schools must be increased, and facilities for the education of all children of school age should be furnished without delay.

ENGLISH VS. VERNACULAR.

On the question of teaching the English language exclusively in Indian schools, this board is already on record substantially indorsing the recent orders of the Indian Bureau, which have been subjected to much discussion and criticism. Ten years ago, in our report for 1877, we said:

Another measure essential to any good results is a common school English education. We would emphasize the importance of teaching Indian youth to speak and read the English language. If they are ever to be enfranchised as American citizens they must have some knowledge of the common language of the country. We recommend, therefore, that funds appropriated for education shall not be expended for the support of schools in which Indian languages are the exclusive medium of instruction.

Again, in 1881, alluding to the order of Commissioner Price, we said:

The policy adopted of teaching only English in the Government schools is eminently wise. To live in friendly relations with his neighbors, and to transact the ordinary business of life, to become a useful American citizen, the Indian must know the common language of the country. Many keen-witted Indians see this. Said an old chief in Oregon: "My father left me 1,400 ponies; if he had sold the ponies and sent me to school to learn white man's talk I should be better off now." We have visited reservations where schools have been in operation sixty years, and yet we were obliged to address the people through an interpreter.

"We can not afford," it has been said, "to raise any more Indians in this country." And yet, accepting the old fiction that Indians are foreigners, we have already raised two generations of Indians by unwise theories of education, and have kept them in isolation, shut up from intercourse with civilized communities about them by the strongest and highest possible wall of partition. A better system is now in use, and we trust the time is not far distant when English books and the English language will be exclusively taught in Indian schools.

We see no reason to revoke or to modify these words. The new life upon which the Indian is now entering makes an English education more important to him than ever before. The recent orders may seem somewhat sweeping and arbitrary, especially in their application to those schools which are supported by mission boards or by Indians without expense to the Government; but they have been greatly misunderstood. They have been interpreted to forbid the preaching of the Gospel and all religious exercises in the vernacular. Some of the officers of the Department appear to have given them this construction. It is reported that United States Inspector Bannister, in October last, directed the Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, missionary in Dakota, to close the mission day-schools on the Cheyenne River, with the further injunction that even if no school is kept daily religious services (in Dakota) will not be allowed. Some other instances of this kind are reported. We do not believe that such extreme action was intended or is justified by the orders of the Indian Office. We are sure there is no wish to restrict in any way religious liberty or to interfere with religious exercises.

The orders as we read them refer to schools attended by children, and they forbid the teaching of such children to read and write the Indian languages; they forbid the teaching of grammar, geography, arithmetic, and other branches of common school education in the vernacular, and of course the use of school books printed in the vernacular. They require that English shall be the language of conversation in the schools, but it would be an extreme construction to say that the teacher must never explain the meaning of an English word by the use of the vernacular if he is able to use it. With regard to the few small mission schools on reservations which have no Government support, we are inclined to think that the orders might be wisely modified or suspended until those who support such schools can make arrangements to employ English teachers.* The school facilities being now sufficient for only about one-third of the Indian children of school age, every effort for their education should be welcomed. A little teaching even in the vernacular is better than no instruction. At the same time we would urge the mission boards to conform as soon as possible to the wishes of the Indian Commissioner. All admit that the English language must be brought to the front at the earliest possible moment. All admit the wisdom of requiring its exclusive use in the Government schools. If an English education is best for the 14,000 pupils enrolled in Government, why is it not best for the 400 pupils enrolled in the mission schools?

* The orders have been modified by Commissioner Atkins.

INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

In our report of last year we called attention, as we had done often before, to the sad condition of the Mission Indians in southern California, and of the Round Valley Indians in northern California. We urged the passage of bills then pending for their relief. Both were passed in the Senate, but Congress adjourned without action upon them in the House of Representatives. We also urged action by the Executive to clear the reservations of those Indians of intruders and to protect them from the encroachments of squatters and cattle men. Orders to this effect were issued very soon after the adjournment of Congress. In the case of the Mission Indians these orders have been to some extent carried out, and the people still retain possession of their ancestral homes. But suits for ejectment against some of them are now pending in the courts, and but for the help of the Indian Rights Association and the Boston Association they would have very little prospect of success in the defense of their rights.* Legislation is still needed in their behalf.

In the Round Valley case the order for the removal of trespassers has not been successful, and they still hold and use almost the entire reservation. Refusing to obey the orders of the Interior Department, a military force was detailed by General Howard to eject them; but the officer in command was met by the sheriff of the county with a writ of injunction issued by the county court, and telegraphed to General Howard for instructions. General Howard telegraphed to the War Department and was ordered to withdraw his troops and wait for a settlement of the case in the courts. The Department of Justice then instructed the United States district attorney for California to take charge of the case, and by him it was transferred to the United States district court, where it is now pending. The attorney seems to have but very little hope of securing justice to the Indians through the courts of California. Thus a people, peaceable and unoffending, able and willing to support themselves, are dispossessed of their rightful property and driven to starvation or to dependence on the Government while the intruding thieves hold their ill-gotten wealth, and intrenched behind the decrees of the courts bid defiance to Executive orders and to the Army of the United States. Once in California the order of vigilantes inflicted summary punishment upon thieves and robbers. But there are no vigilantes to avenge the wrongs of Indians. The story of the injustice and wrongs endured by the Round Valley Indians is as dark as any chapter in the century of dishonor. It is all on record in the Indian Office, and we know that no effort has been spared by that office to give relief and to secure the permanent rights of these Indians. The responsibility now rests upon the United States Congress. The remedy for all these evils and troubles is the passage of the bill which was before the last Congress. The same bill, with slight modifications, has been prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the action of the present Congress. It ought to receive early attention and to become a law without delay.†

* The Saboba case has been decided in favor of the Indians.

† Since the above was written the following emphatic message has been sent to both houses of Congress by the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a communication, of the 23d ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draught of a bill "to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," with accompanying papers relating thereto. The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Our recommendations therefore are—

- (1) The early passage of the Round Valley and Mission Indian bills.
- (2) The establishment of courts at points accessible to all Indians.
- (3) Provision for the expenses of courts and public improvements, so long as Indian lands are exempt from taxation.
- (4) Provision for assisting graduates of training schools and other deserving Indians in building homes.
- (5) The application of civil-service principles to all appointments in the Indian service.

Respectfully submitted.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Chairman.

E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary.

ALBERT K. SMILEY.

MERRILL E. GATES.

WM. McMICHAEL.

JOHN CHARLTON.

WM. H. WALDBY.

WM. H. MORGAN.

JAMES LIDGERWOOD.

WM. D. WALKER.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

occupancy, and disclose a disregard of Indian rights so long continued that the Government can not further temporize without positive dishonor. Efforts to dislodge trespassers upon these lands have in some cases been resisted upon the ground that certain moneys due from the Government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded the sum necessary to extinguish the same should be at once appropriated and paid. In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and bare-faced wrong-doing, plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect its dependent Indian wards and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection.

These intruders should forthwith feel the weight of the Government's power. I earnestly commend the situation and the wrongs of the Indians occupying the reservation named to the early attention of the Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt attention.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 5, 1888.*

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1888.*

SIR: The purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners respectfully submit their annual report for the year 1887, as follows:

In compliance with the advertisements from the Indian Bureau at Washington sealed proposals for subsistence and transportation for the Indian service were opened and publicly read on the 12th day of April, 1887, at the Chamber of Commerce Building in Saint Louis, Mo., in the presence of Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. J. J. S. Hassler, representing the Secretary of the Interior, and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, viz: E. Whittlesey, William H. Waldby, and William H. Morgan. There were one hundred and eighty-four bids received for subsistence and transportation.

Contracts were awarded for nett beef amounting to 836,800 pounds at an average of \$7.06½ per 100 pounds, which was 65½ cents per 100 pounds less than last year. Contracts were awarded for gross beef amounting to 34,878,000 pounds at an average of \$2.80 per 100 pounds, or 24 cents per 100 pounds less than last year; making a total saving upon these articles of nearly \$90,000 upon the prices of last year. All other articles of subsistence were purchased at about the same rates as last year except coffee, which was much higher, being about \$30,000 above last year. On April 15, 1887, there were nine bids for stock cattle opened and contracts awarded. The bids for transportation to Northwestern agencies were from 50 to 100 per cent. over last year's rates, some of the contractors stating that on account of the interstate-commerce law they had been unable to make special rates with the railroad companies. It was deemed advisable to reject such bids and readvertise. This was done. Bids were subsequently received and opened, and lower rates obtained.

In compliance with advertisements from the Indian Bureau, Washington, D. C., sealed proposals for annuity goods and supplies for the Indian service, other than those called for as above stated at Saint Louis, were also opened and publicly read on May 3, 1887, at the United States Government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York City, in the presence of Commissioner Atkins, Mr. Hassler, representing the Secretary of the Interior, and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, viz: General Clinton B. Fisk, Albert K. Smiley, E. Whittlesey, Merrill E. Gates, John Charlton, James Lidgerwood, William D. Walker, and William McMichael.

A number of bidders and others were present at the openings of bids at both Saint Louis and New York. The public advertisement for supplies and the public opening and reading of bids induce competition and enable bidders to attend and compare their own bids with others. Bidders are invited to be present at these openings, and the officers of the Government and the members of the Indian Board who attend are glad to receive at the time any suggestions from bidders or others which will promote the efficiency of the service. In order to see that the goods furnished are equal to the standards called for, and contracted for, the Commissioner appoints special inspectors to assist in their inspection. For the year 1887 these inspectors were as follows, in New York, viz: E. R. Livermore for flour, T. I. Paine for groceries, James T. Faulkner for caps and hats, William Elliott for medical supplies, Charles A. Schofield for harness and leather, George G. Nason for boots and shoes, Andrew T. Anderson for clothing, John R. Gillman for shelf hardware, E. L. Cooper for agricultural implements and hardware, Samuel McCauley for notions, William H. Hood for dry goods, and Frederick A. Judson for school books. Mr. E. L. Cooper was also appointed inspector of miscellaneous supplies. In Saint Louis Jerome Hill was appointed inspector for groceries, and Daniel Conroy for harness and leather.

The United States Government warehouse at New York during the past year has been under the able superintendence of Mr. John R. Wilbon.

In New York the number of bids received was 273.

The awards of contracts are made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Atkins attended personally to making the awards, assisted by Mr. Hassler and by your committee.

The number of contracts awarded was 216.

The business of the Government warehouse at New York from July 1, 1887, to December 31, 1887, was as follows:

Number of packages of assorted merchandise shipped	26, 606
Weight of said merchandise	pounds-- 3, 834, 499

The shipments from various points in the West thus far reported were—

Packages	10, 371
Weight	pounds-- 2, 220, 704

To these are to be added the number and weight of additional packages still to be reported by Inspector Cooper.

Sometimes Indian agents in making requisitions for supplies of clothing, etc., are not sufficiently explicit in stating the particular sizes required. In order to prevent any loss from sending the wrong sizes, agents are requested to specify the exact sizes required, particularly in hosiery, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and clothing.

Your committee respectfully recommend that all bids and proposals for supplies for the Indian service be opened at one place and as early in the present year as practicable. They recommend New York City as the place of opening the bids for the present year 1888. They are of opinion that opening the bids in one place attracts more bidders and makes greater competition among them.

Your committee renew their expression of hope that with the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, and the increase in their education and civilization, the amount of mere dependent food supplies will diminish, and that the efforts of supply will be more and more directed to furnishing them with the means of independent labor and education.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM McMICHAEL,

Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, Board of Indian Commissioners.

General CLINTON B. FISK,

Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.

B.

REPORT OF WILLIAM H. WALDBY.

ADRIAN, August 15, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of June 14, 1887, requesting me to visit the Indian agencies and schools in southern Dakota and Nebraska, and to inspect all matters connected with the management of Indian affairs, giving special attention to the execution of the Dawes severalty bill and to the condition of students returned from Eastern schools, I left Adrian July 6, reaching Pierre, Dak., via Chicago and Saint Paul, in the evening of the 9th. I left Pierre the same night and drove to Oahe, 16 miles, where an Indian industrial school, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, is located, and which is in very successful operation. It is under the management of Rev. T. L. Riggs, whom I had hoped to meet, but found that he was absent, prosecuting his labors elsewhere on the reservation. I was cordially entertained by his estimable wife and household until Monday morning, the 11th. I learned that the school here has had an attendance of some 40 Indian children, all Sioux, ages ranging from six to eighteen years. At present the school is closed, this being the vacation period.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

July 11 I drove to the Cheyenne River Agency, and there met Mr. Charles E. McChesney, the United States Indian agent, by whom I was accompanied through the agency grounds and to an inspection of the supplies, buildings, and matters generally appertaining to the agency. Fortunately for my observation, it was ration-day for the nearly 3,000 Indians under his charge, and I witnessed the issue of supplies to the large

number of Indians there congregated and through whom the supplies reached the others of the tribe. The distribution seemed to be conducted with reasonable fairness; and aside from the salt pork, which was "rusty," if not otherwise damaged, I should say satisfactory. I was informed that the poor condition of this salt pork was owing to its having been a long time on hand. The Indians were orderly, well-behaved, and apparently contented. The agency boarding-school for boys has had an attendance of some 60 pupils, which number is up to its capacity. Several day-schools have been in successful operation at different places on the reservation, and have been well patronized. The disposition to have their children educated evidences an increased interest on the part of the parents. Several new school-houses have been built during the past year, and Agent McChesney deems it very important that additional buildings and facilities should be afforded him, so that the number of pupils may be doubled at the agency school. Saint John's boarding-school, for girls only, is situated some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this agency, and I understand it to be very ably managed by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr., both of whom I had the pleasure of meeting at the agency in the evening. I had heard so much favorable mention of this school and its success that I was disappointed at not finding it in session, it being the vacation period.

A steady progress in farming on the part of the Indians is said to be noticeable, and the requests for and the furnishing to them of oxen, horses, and agricultural implements exceed those in any former year. This in spite of the fact that the past two or three seasons have been unpropitious for crop-raising. The drought in May last and dry spells later have reduced crop prospects at least 50 per cent. on all around average. It may prove to be the fact that these lands are better adapted to grazing than crop-raising.

I conversed with some of the Indians through an interpreter as to how they felt about taking lands in severalty, but was unable to get much in the way of opinion from them. I was told by one of the chiefs that a council of thirteen, of which he was a member, had been elected by the tribe to consider and possibly negotiate for a change of some nature in the near future. Agent McChesney thinks the Indians on some portions of the reservation are looking with more favor on the land-in-severalty plan. It is evident that some of the older Indians, who have long swayed the younger element and have hindered advancement, are rapidly losing their influence, education and civilization being the cause thereof. I will here remark that while passing through the agency grounds I noticed with pleasure that the Indians were examining with much interest the scythes, mowers, and other agricultural implements, and seemed to be practically conversant with their uses. It being the haying season, many of these implements were to-day issued to them.

The condition of the returned students of the reservation from the eastern industrial schools is difficult to determine, and accounts are somewhat conflicting. I learn that they are, on the average, doing as well as could with reason and under all the trying circumstances be expected. Were it not for the pernicious influence, example, and opposition to progress of the old Indians, much better results might be counted on. The boys are given employment at carpenter work, blacksmithing, painting, herding, etc., when practicable; but that they need better opportunities for steady employment is beyond question. I was told that some of the girls are engaged in missionary and educational work, but with many of them there is no continued advancement apparent. I will add, however, that I heard but little said to their detriment. I am inclined to the belief that the number of returned boys and girls who have actually degenerated is small; but death, I am informed, has taken off about 20 per cent. of those returned to this reservation, scrofula and consumption being the immediate cause.

The Sitting Bull Indians, located on Cherry Creek and above there, are at times somewhat lawless and leave the reservation, make visits to Rosebud, kill a cow or two, and revel in feast, "sun-dance," and general carousal. The agent is using his endeavors to bring them to better discipline and, if possible, to persuade them to send their children to school, break up their camps, and adopt a more commendable mode of life.

Agent McChesney impresses me as having talent essential to his official position. Rumors reflecting on the management were said to exist, and I took pains to ascertain through several sources and from sundry persons relative thereto. I failed to discover any matter or find any person willing to make charges or complaint sufficient to require investigation.

Before closing the report of my visit to this agency I feel it my duty to say that some features of the beef slaughter and delivery ought, in my opinion, to be eliminated. The work should be performed with less cruelty and brutality to the animals, and certainly with less offensiveness and disgust to humanity. I noticed one of the Indian assistants, with a pole, and a spike in the end thereof (which spike, in my opinion, was very much too long for any apparent necessity), engaged in plying it unmercifully and to the intense agony of the animals. I observed Indian women, and girls even, waiting at the slaughter-house, anxiously and with seeming avidity, for the offal to be thrown them, as to dogs, and, after having obtained it, commence not only handling and curing, but

I also noticed that it was being devoured raw by many of the Indians, and in a manner most disgusting and sickening to the average white beholder. I claim that squaws and Indian girls should at least be rigidly excluded from the vicinity of the slaughter-house and the sight of and familiarity with its objectionable features, and that male Indians be compelled to first receive and cleanse (?) such offal, with a somewhat more seeming approach to decency, before the females are allowed to commence the process of curing the "choice morsel," as it is generally claimed the Indian considers it, and which assertion I have no reason to doubt. I do not mention these as matters peculiar to this or any other one agency, for I presume the same plan has been in general practice for long years. But does not such repeated exhibitions and examples of cruelty and depravity tend to keep the whole tribe demoralized, and is it not particularly debasing to the younger members thereof? That it has no tendency to inspire the returned students from Hampton, Carlisle and elsewhere with elevated impressions is certain; that it does tend to dispirit them would be reasonable to assume.

I was hospitably entertained by Agent McChesney and his amiable wife at their pleasant home during my stay. On the 12th I left for Pierre, arriving there in the evening. On the 13th I left Pierre by rail, necessarily remained overnight at Mitchell, and arrived at Chamberlain about noon of the 14th.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Very early on the morning of July 15 I drove up the river to Crow Creek Agency, and met Mr. W. W. Anderson, the United States Indian agent, who seemed pleased at my visit and took much pains to impart information. As he is agent also of the Lower Brulé Indians, reference will occasionally be had to that reservation also.

The number of Indians at Crow Creek is from 1,000 to 1,100, and at Lower Brulé 1,200 to 1,300—possibly 2,400 all told. At the Crow Creek Agency industrial boarding school 60 pupils have been in attendance the past year, being all that could be accommodated. Good results have been obtained and Agent Anderson would like to make additions and extensions to the building, sufficient to accommodate double the present number of pupils. The children are ready and anxious to attend if provision can be made for them. From 200 to 250 children of the Indian farmers living on the allotted lands are willing to attend school, but are denied the privilege, as the school-houses would necessarily be too far apart. Mission schools have increased two in number.

As farmers, the Crow Creek Indians are far ahead of the Lower Brules and are progressing rapidly; but the latter are doing better this year, and the anxiety to take lands in severalty is on the increase at both reservations. I rode many miles with Agent Anderson into the Crow Creek Reservation to see these Indians at their homes and to view their farms, houses, and crops. The agent has built 17 new farm houses and made other farm houses comfortable to the number of about 100 during the past year. I was quite surprised to see such improvements and to find so many pieces in crops. These Indians are doing remarkably well, and their success stimulates desire for more farm allotments. As farmers they appear happy and contented, comparing in most respects favorably with the whites. The past two or three years have been unfavorable for crop raising, and yet these agriculturists are doing not only fairly well, but are entitled to much credit. The lands are good and the Indians are proud of their farms, horses, and cattle. They raise wheat, oats, and corn, and the latter now promises well. The agent is erecting a grist-mill, which is to be in operation in October. Two practical farmers are employed to aid and instruct the Indians—one at each agency. Indians take fair care of agricultural implements, and 15 yoke of oxen have been loaned to them this year. In issuing cattle and horses at both agencies the endeavor is to make them feel that the Government helps those Indians who make good use of and take proper care of the stock. They are given to understand that they must eventually become self-supporting. Estimates for flour have been reduced from 130,000 pounds last year to 50,000 pounds this year. It is proposed to erect a home for the care of the aged and infirm Indians.

I have confidence in Agent Anderson's earnestness, activity, and ability. He seems to be looking closely and carefully to the interests of the Indians and the Government as well, and impresses me as being an exceeding worthy and exemplary worker in the cause.

LOWER BRULE.

I returned to Chamberlain in the evening, and on July 16 visited Lower Brule, accompanied by Agent Anderson, and was received by Mr. P. L. Tippet, clerk in charge. The agency industrial boarding school has accommodations for thirty scholars, and has been filled to its capacity. There is one other school only on this reservation, a camp school, located near the Missouri River, about 6 miles below the agency, at the mouth

of White River. It is conducted by Miss E. Goodale, well and favorably known as an earnest educator and friend of the Indian. A Hampton boy, who is a good representative from that institution, is the industrial teacher for the boys, and Miss Tileston, a missionary and very able assistant, imparts industrial instruction to the girls.

These Brule Indians are already doing considerable farming, and the progressive element is in favor of further surveys and allotments. An increased number are now ready to take land in severalty and commence farming. They see their Crow Creek neighbors prospering, and it creates a desire to follow their example. New surveys have just commenced on the Lower Brule side of the Missouri River, for the purpose of allotting land to those who have already asked for it, as also to others who may be induced to do so. Fair crops have been raised and the farmers now own horses and cattle in considerable numbers, and the agent has encouraged them by issuing some oxen and American brood mares. Rations are gradually being cut down, and it is thought that it has a tendency to stimulate the Indians to industry.

Some 60 children have been sent to Hampton from these two agencies, and about 50 have returned. Of the latter, Agent Anderson says 6 are well employed and others have been engaged in carpenter work and different industries, but as a rule do not seem particularly ambitious to labor. The reason they give is that the pay is not sufficient. They roam about the camps and agencies doing not much better and no more than others of the tribe. They ought to be made to feel the necessity for labor and that they can not have food and clothing without laboring for them. None of the returned girls have found employment, as there seems nothing for them to do, and they gradually drop back to ways and habits of the tribe. I will here add that I find other persons who sympathize with and defend these students of both sexes, and say they are no worse off than might be expected. That the lack of steady employment befitting the various trades or occupations for which they have been educated is one of the principal causes of their unstable condition would seem to be evident; and, in this connection, it was with pleasure that while at Brule to-day I met Miss Grace Howard, of New York City, a young lady whose well-directed zeal in the cause of Indian reformation has gained for her merited prominence. She is deeply interested in the work and endeavors to provide employment for the Indian girls from the Eastern schools, and among other projects such as plain sewing, making clothing, etc., already meditated by her, that of dairying is under consideration, and I see no reason why it is not practical and might not become successful. A mission site, on Crow Creek, some 12 miles from the agency, was selected for her a day or two ago and a building will be erected. A little church or chapel, now standing at the creek, some 3 miles distant, will this fall or winter be removed bodily to Miss Howard's new site. I returned to Chamberlain in the evening, and on the 17th left there by rail. I was compelled to remain over at Mitchell until next day noon for my train, and arrived at Springfield the next evening, the 18th.

SANTEE AGENCY.

I crossed the Missouri River the same night, and on my arrival at the Santee Agency was welcomed by Mr. Charles Hill, who is the United States Indian agent for consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agencies. On invitation, his hospitalities were thankfully accepted during my stay. On the Santee Reservation there are now about 870 Indians, all told. They are mostly farmers, living on their own lands, obtained under allotments and patents, and are reasonably successful. The lands are of good soil, well adapted to crop-raising, and the results this year an improvement on those of former years. On the 19th, in company with Agent Hill, I drove from 20 to 25 miles among these Santee-Sioux farmers, and the evidences of civilization—the large number of acres under cultivation, the growing crops, comfortable houses, and industry of these Indians—gave me a pleasant surprise. They were in the midst of the wheat and oat harvest, and reapers were in operation, and Indians were busily binding the sheaves and doing other work incident to the harvest. In all these fields there was not one white man to be seen; all were Indians. Many fine fields of growing corn were noticeable. Fifteen years ago only these Indians were in village or camp near the agency, supported wholly by Government rations and supplies. Now about 4,000 acres are under crop, and rations are only furnished to the aged and infirm, of whom there are about 60. What a change, when we consider, furthermore, that formerly the presence of these Indians was a constant menace to the white settlers, and that while some of the older of these farmers were on the war-path and engaged in the Minnesota massacre of 1862, they are now employed in the peaceable pursuits of agriculture, happy and contented, in very large measure adopting the social and business habits of their white brethren, and desirous that their children shall be partakers in the blessings of an education. The blacksmiths, carpenters, millers, engineers, harness-maker, overseeing farmer, laundress, assistant laundress, assistant seamstress, and assistant cook are all Indians.

There is one Government boarding-school, averaging 75 to 80 scholars, ages ranging from 6 to 18 years; attendance regular and results satisfactory. I called at the industrial boarding-school of the American Missionary Association and was shown through the building by Rev. A. L. Riggs, in charge. It has capacity for some 150 scholars, but it is now the vacation period. There were, however, two classes being taught in the primary department, and I witnessed with interest the work in progress, and was shown many articles, both useful and ornamental, the handiwork of the Indian mechanics and artisans educated at the institution. There is one Protestant Episcopal mission school located across the river at Springfield, Dak., with capacity of 30 scholars, under supervision of the Santee agent, to whom reports are made; said to be doing good work. Also one day-school at the Flaudreau Agency, with 36 scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of about 20; said to be a successful school.

During the past year there have been built for the Santee Indian farmers 13 houses, for the Poncas 5, and at Flaudreau 3. The Santees all have their land allotments, and the remaining lands have been taken by white settlers. A total of 174 brood mares have been issued: 140 at Santee, 24 at Flaudreau, and 10 at Ponca, and agricultural implements have been loaned to the Indians about in accordance with their needs. Santee has been fortunate in having good officers and farming instructors, and good reservation and mission schools, and progress in civilization and agriculture has been steady and satisfactory. At Santee there is a good grist-mill, and all the agency buildings were apparently in fair condition. I understand the conduct and morals of the Santees and Flaudreaus to be particularly good. Some few of the Poncas manage to obtain spirituous liquors, in rare instances, at the Niobrara saloons, and a small number of them have a plurality of wives.

The experience at this agency appears to be that the Eastern industrial training-schools have done and to a certain extent are doing much good to the Indian children. Many of these, however, on their return home, after the three or four years of absence, are quite disposed to sow more or less "wild oats" before settling down to industrial pursuits. On the contrary, those who have received education at the reservation industrial schools seem more inclined to immediately commence work; and they usually apply themselves with reasonable diligence. For mechanics and teachers there is not employment for all who return or are competent, and but few are disposed at the start to labor at farm work; but a fair percentage of them do after awhile engage in agricultural pursuits.

Agent Hill impresses me as being a judicious and conscientious manager, and I am pleased with his methods. The Indians seem to have implicit confidence in him, and readily yield to his advice and comply with his commands. While at Santee I had the pleasure of meeting Rev. John E. Smith, teacher and missionary and sub-agent in charge of the Poncas. As I subsequently made a visit to this reservation, I shall have occasion to refer to it later on.

YANKTON AGENCY.

July 20, I drove from Springfield to the Yankton Agency, where I found Mr. J. F. Kinney, the United States Indian agent, at the office; and I may here say that I deem this the most pleasant agency site that I have yet visited. I understand there are about 1,775 Indians all told on this reservation. After dinner, in company with Agent Kinney, I visited the employés at work in the blacksmith, carpenter and wagon repair, tin, shoe, and harness shops, and at the grist and saw mill, all being Indians except one. Also visited the agency industrial boarding-school, and had a pleasant interview with Mr. Perry Selden, the superintendent. The school has an enrollment of 113 scholars, and average attendance for the school year ending June 30, 1887, was 79.81. School was in vacation, but the agent informed me that progress was good and results were satisfactory.

I took a drive many miles on the reservation in company with the agent and visited some of the Indian farmers and saw them at work. The beauty of the lands, the productive soil, growing crops, comfortable dwellings, and evidences of improvement and progress gave me a pleasant surprise. With the Indians, I am informed, the feeling regarding taking land in severalty has undergone a great change in favor of so doing within the past two years. Some two hundred families are now located on claims and ready for the allotments. Much opposition was for a while manifested by a few leading Indians, but since the passage of the Dawes bill and its explanation by Agent Kinney by diagrams marked on the ground, showing how much land each family would receive under its provisions, there has been a growing disposition to take the lands in severalty, and the opposition is dying out. Here, as at most of the other reservations visited, crops are light, owing to the drought. Wheat and oats will yield about one-half a crop, but growing corn looks fairly well. There is, however, at least 25 per cent. more acreage under cultivation than last year. These lands are rich and fertile, are well adapted to both crop

raising and grazing, and I feel satisfied the Indians can, with proper urging and careful instruction, not only soon become self-supporting, but would be able to do even better. They now own horse and ox teams, and agricultural implements are issued to them as their needs require. The larger proportion of them are inclined to industrial habits, and with fair remuneration or reasonable results from their labor are quite disposed to work. There are yet some indolent ones, and it is difficult to induce them to do much labor. These will not adopt agricultural pursuits, and are constantly making excuses so long as they can obtain rations that will afford them partial subsistence. The agency farmer goes out among the Indians and teaches them practical farming. Twelve Indians are employed on police duty.

I could learn but little regarding the returned Indian students from Eastern schools, aside from information obtained from Agent Kinney. He does not speak in very commendatory terms of the energy and example of these children as a rule. He says the boys are not sufficiently anxious for work either as teachers, farmers, or in the shop; that they usually ask for more wages than can be paid them, and encouragement to go upon a farm is not entertained. He particularizes several cases of both boys and girls who are doing nothing, and whose conduct is anything but exemplary; thinks that many of the trades learned at the East are not suited to reservation industries, and that the farming methods there learned are not adapted to Dakota; also, that the Eastern climate, on account of humidity, is not as well suited to these Indian children. He gives it as his opinion that they should be educated at the agency schools. There the children are in communication with parents, and these visit them; the influence is beneficial and parents take interest and pride in the progress and success of their children.

I called at St. Paul's (Episcopal) boarding-school for boys; the buildings are pleasantly located, and the institution has for the past year been doing successful work under the management of Mrs. J. H. Johnston, principal, and some thirty-five to forty pupils have been in attendance. I also spent a pleasant hour with Rev. J. P. Williamson, Presbyterian missionary, who has been a long time resident at the agency, and was raised among the Sioux Indians.

I was informed that the supplies are reasonably satisfactory, excepting that the clothing for boys bears higher marked numbers than waist size would warrant. Boots and shoes are also small for the numbers marked thereon.

The Indians here are peaceably inclined, and while some immoralities exist there is no intemperance from spirituous liquors worthy of mention.

It would have pleased me better to note less coolness and a more cheerful and complete spirit of harmony existing between some of the officials and the managing head. I am not prepared to intelligently state what is the occasion of the apparent want of concord, nor to say positively where the blame, if any, rests. I can well understand that the position of Indian agent is at times extremely trying and perplexing. It requires the exercise of extraordinary good judgment, common sense, patience, clear discrimination, and firmness to be successful. I have no reason to believe, either from observation or conversation had with Agent Kinney, that he considers himself the acme of perfection in all of these requisites, but in justice to him will say that I found he had friends who credit him with tact and ability in sufficient measure to make his displacement at the present time neither desirable nor wise.

July 21 I left Yankton Agency and arrived at Niobrara in the evening.

PONCA RESERVATION.

The next morning Rev. John E. Smith came over from the Ponca Reservation, and on invitation I returned there with him and made a limited visit. We accomplished an enjoyable drive up the valley of the Niobrara River among the Indian farms, and it was pleasing to note the evidence of civilization and improvement in farming, the comfortable but small frame dwellings, the growing corn, and the large number of Indians busily engaged in harvesting the wheat and oat crops, the numerous stacks of which gave additional effect to the landscape. I had more or less talk with the Indians in this locality and they not only seem to appreciate the necessity for tilling the soil but are looking forward to a more rapid advancement in agricultural pursuits. Some of them already find a profit in raising live stock and are rapidly learning to understand the value of property. I deem their lands, on the average, to be better and more valuable even than those of Santee. In a few cases some who were formerly considered the most worthless Indians have had sufficient perception to see that the new way is better than the old, have taken land, and are to-day among the best of these farmers. The main settlement for farming at present is in the valley of the Niobrara, extending some 5 or 6 miles and averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. There are two other settlements, one of 7 families located on the Niobrara, and the other on the Missouri River, 5 miles north, consisting of 6 families. A Government day school, with a good and well-appointed frame school

building, is under Mr. Smith's charge, with an enrollment of 15 scholars, and good progress is noted. It being situated about midway of the valley, takes about all of the children of school age. Some 27 scholars from this reservation are at Genoa, Hampton, and other schools. There are now about 40 families, and 35 frame dwellings have been built for them during the past three or four years. Cattle and brood-mares have been issued to the farmers and additional land will be broken this year. The Indians as a rule are orderly and well-behaved. Some few of the young "bucks" seem determined to have two or more wives, and measures looking to punishment therefor have been inaugurated. Aside from such few, the rest are true to their marital relations, and as a people may be said to be chaste.

There is but one returned Eastern student at present on this reservation, and she, while capable, is doing very poorly, as her moral character is bad. Her ill conduct is not chargeable to Eastern school education, but to her life in early days.

I returned to Niobrara and left there in the afternoon by stage for Creighton, arriving at night, and resumed my journey on the 23d by rail for Valentine, which I reached late the same night.

ROSEBUD AGENCY.

On the 24th, in company with Mr. George Lunz and by his invitation, I rode from Valentine to Rosebud Agency, arriving there in the afternoon. Mr. L. F. Spencer, Indian agent, and his interesting family, very kindly provided for me at their residence during my stay. There are now 7,790 Indians, all told, under charge of this agency, and the increase over former number is occasioned by the return of students to the reservation. These Indians, as a rule, are not yet well up to the idea of taking lands in severalty, but Agent Spencer is encouraging and pushing them as fast as possible. Since his last annual report 30 have made application, but for lack of surveys, in part, no allotments have been made. Homes have been selected and crop acreage has increased, notwithstanding the adverse influence of many of the older Indians, and the outlook is now full of hope. The number of additional acres fenced this year is about 400. While the agricultural progress may seem slow, it is steadily advancing, and it is hoped the Indians will this year have corn and oats for sale, and if so, the Department, in accordance with its wants, should buy of these farmers as they may have the grain to spare. Let us bear in mind that a few years ago, comparatively, these Indians, as their ancestors had been, were nomads and marauders, not only lawless, ignorant, and depraved, averse to toil and honest effort, but at times active in scenes of brutality and inhumanity, and whose presence was a constant menace to the white settlers of the frontier. The wonderful change already accomplished is possibly no more than the true friend of the Indian may have hoped; but yet I deem it vastly greater practically than could have been with reason anticipated. One camp of Indians adjacent to the Rosebud Agency, where no farming had been done, has been broken up and divided into 3 camps and removed, respectively, 60, 25, and 10 miles, and all are now doing comparatively good work at land cultivation. They were told they must break up and go or they would be forcibly removed, and they decided to and did go peaceably.

There is at this agency one head farmer and one assistant. Five additional farmers have been employed from April 1 for six months; these five only exhausting the \$900 which is allowed for one other assistant farmer for the year. About one hundred additional log farm-houses have been erected during the past season. The prospect for fair crops this year is owing to better rainfall and in measure to the efficiency and practical efforts of the agent and his farmer assistants. Heretofore, owing to dry weather and drought, but little had been accomplished at crop raising. The Indians are doing more or less at stock grazing, and this pursuit is steadily on the increase. All the freight hauling from the railroad to the reservation is now done by them, and they not only do it satisfactorily, but seem well adapted to such service. Indian labor is employed at this agency wherever it can be made available. Fifty yoke of Government oxen will soon be issued to deserving Indians. Ten stallions have been sent here, but five only were accepted as being up to inspection requirements. Those accepted will be sent away to the various camps. Issues of stock-cattle, cows, heifers, and bulls, will be furnished to those who have made provision of hay to winter them.

There are twelve day schools located in different camps, and one at the agency, which with the mission schools approximate an attendance of 500 pupils. I understand there are 1,921 children of school age on the reservation. The two mission schools have had an aggregate attendance of 91 scholars during the last quarter—one under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal, and the other of the Catholic Church. The Catholic is now transformed into a contract boarding-school. Agent Spencer thinks a good Government boarding industrial school should be erected and in operation here without delay, and that scholars should be graduated from the camp-schools and educated at such institu-

tion. His idea is that scholars can be more practically fitted for reservation life and with better general results to the tribe at such school than at the East or elsewhere. My own impressions are, that as this is one of the large reservations, the experiment is worthy of trial. Regarding the returned students from Eastern schools, I gather from Agent Spencer that an aggregate of 390 pupils has been sent from this agency to Hampton, Carlisle, and other training schools. Of this number, 70, who had returned up to the middle of April last, and about as many more since, are now on the reservation, and of the number 10 of them are employed by the Government in the following positions: 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 2 assistant teachers, 2 in the agency office, 1 in the commissary and 1 in the harness shop. Those graduated as tanners, tailors, bakers, or printers find no occupation at their respective trades here. As a consequence, they go to relatives and friends in the various camps, and seemingly relapse into the life and ways of the tribe, resuming the Dakota language, with no apparent endeavor to retain and speak the English. There have been but two land certificates issued to returned students, but it is only just to say that nearly all those living in camps have made more or less attempts to do some farming. There is a police force of 43 Indians, organized, uniformed, and under good drill and discipline. The force is considered too small, and the agent thinks it should be increased to 75, in order that greater good and more satisfactory results be brought about.

Serious complaint is justly made of a large lot of bacon, comprising some 120,000 pounds, which arrived here frozen on the 27th of January last, and was only some twenty days on the way from Chicago before arriving. Agent Spencer received it under protest, and it should never have been put in the warehouse. He states that when it was thawed out it was too rotten to sustain its own weight by the strings. He has been unable to utilize a portion of it, and in the opinion of the agency butcher some 15,000 pounds of this spoiled bacon is still in the commissary warehouse, and on personal inspection to-day I should pronounce it practically worthless. It is due to the Government that the whole transaction be thoroughly ventilated and some one given a chance or be made to explain. The men's black felt hats, of which there were some 1,500, are of poor quality, do not wear as well as they ought, and easily drop to pieces. Clothing for all ages is complained of as being too small at the abdomen for the length of the garment; and further complaint is made of the inadequate supply of boys' suits, jackets and pants, calico shirts, and red and gray flannel shirts, and woolen socks. It seems there are 1,921 children of school age on the reservation, about equally divided between the sexes, and the agent claims that his estimates for these 960 boys should be carefully considered and more nearly complied with. One lot of dried peaches, 1,695 pounds, purchased as per invoice October 7, 1886, proved to be very poor, dirty, sandy, and moldy, and it would seem that this matter should also be inquired into.

I was fortunate, so far as my desire and curiosity was concerned, in happening at this agency on beef-issue day. I witnessed the delivery of 267 head of Montana steers to the Indians, previous to which I inspected the cattle at the corral and saw them weighed and branded; they were a fine lot and averaged about 1,125 pounds each in weight. The contractor is Mr. John N. Simpson, of Saint Louis.

I met Mr. Boyle, the superintendent of schools, but a short time before the hour of my departure. In a brief interview held with him, while not distrusting his educational abilities, I nevertheless deemed it my duty to make to him a personal suggestion, and was gratified to understand that he not only fully appreciated its pertinence, but would endeavor to carry it out.

Agent Spencer, from what I can gather and from personal observation, is not only doing his work and performing the duties with ability, but I judge him to be a systematic, able, efficient, and conscientious officer, handling matters with reasonable satisfaction to the Indians and for their best interest, and at the same time with fidelity to the Government.

On the afternoon of July 26 I left Rosebud for Valentine and Rushville, arriving at the latter place about 2.30 o'clock the next morning.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

July 27, left Rushville by stage for Pine Ridge Agency, arriving here at noon, and found Mr. H. D. Galligher, United States Indian agent, in charge at the agency office. On invitation to partake of dinner with him at his family home, I with pleasure did so, after which we made a round of inspection. I understand the number of Indians on this reservation to be 5,084. They seem to be making a decided and manifestly improved effort in the direction of farming, but it is mostly done in small patches, averaging, perhaps, some three acres. The drought and dry weather for successive seasons have been discouraging, but, nevertheless, a decided improvement is manifest. These lands, I may add, are considered better for stock-grazing than for general crop raising.

I notice the same interest in and inquiry for farming implements, by these Indians, as at the other agencies. Very fair care is taken of such implements, as also of their live stock, and in the latter the Indians manifest much pride. The staple crops raised are corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Oxen, to the extent of probably 175 yoke, have been issued to the deserving Indians in the last two years. During the present season 150 brood mares have been issued, and agricultural implements in increased numbers, as their wants seemingly required; as also, 175 farm wagons, with harness complete, for four horses to each wagon. Agent Galligher informs me that there are now four practical farmers engaged in instructing these Indians, and that they are making constant and faithful effort to do so. The Indians are peaceable and obedient and there is scarcely any trouble or wrangling among them; and the agent says he has never seen a drunken Indian on the reservation, although there has been prosecution in two cases for bringing liquor thereon. The sanitary condition is satisfactory, and births have been in excess of deaths during the past year. Births are always promptly reported by the Indians, but it takes much time usually to learn of a death as it affects the ration issue unfavorably.

The police force consists of 3 officers and 40 privates, all Indians, and all said to be good men, who perform their duties in an acceptable manner. This has been beef-issue day, the work being conducted essentially as at Rosebud. After securing their rations and doing a little trading, the Indians as a rule left for their various homes, and comparatively inconsiderable lounging and certainly no gambling was noticed. There is one boarding-school at the agency, with an enrollment of 168 scholars, about equally divided as to the sexes; ages ranging from 7 to 17 years. I took occasion to visit the building, and although school was in vacation I found it cleanly and in good condition. Being kindly solicited by Superintendent Manning to share his hospitality during the remainder of my stay, I accepted the cordial invitation. There are also 8 day schools, one of them at the agency, with an aggregate enrollment of probably 270, and an average attendance of some 165 pupils. Additional interest is manifested, there is less opposition in school matters, and attendance is improving. The superintendent states that constant effort is being made to build up the schools, as he regards it the most important part of his duties. The Protestant Episcopal Church has a mission boarding school located on this reservation, as has also the Roman Catholic Church; but it being vacation period I did not visit either of them.

Agent Galligher's experience relative to the returned students from Eastern schools is that most of those who intend to remain on the reservation have applied to him for work or position, and so far as practicable he has given them employment. Many of them are thus utilized, and preference is invariably given these students. If no employment is secured they go to the homes of their parents and friends. They do not seem to be idling around the agency, and he considers their influence on such friends and the tribe as a whole salutary and in some degree compensating for the expense Government has been to for their education. Representatives from Carlisle and Wabash industrial Indian schools are now here to return with their scholars who have been spending their summer vacation on the reservation, and also for the purpose of obtaining new pupils.

Only yesterday, at a council held at the agency, the venerable chief, Red Cloud, and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, representing different factions of the tribe, or I may say, diverse opinions, with possible jealousies, came to a perfect understanding, smoked the pipe, shook hands, became friends, and mutually agreed to hereafter do all in their power and in harmony to help their tribe in every possible way, and to forward the modern methods of civilization, agriculture, and education. I will here add that Red Cloud came to the agency to-day to greet me, and in an interview fully confirmed the facts as above stated. He furthermore said he wished me to inform the Great Father that he will endeavor to do all that he would naturally desire him to do; that he now considers himself and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses as one man, and they will pull together and hereafter sit side by side in council as brothers. I was exceedingly impressed with the earnest manner and noble presence of this old chief. I understand he is very industrious and exemplary. He informed me that he was a Catholic and was anxious to assist the priest, Father Jutes, in locating the contemplated industrial mission school. The institution is intended to accommodate 100 pupils, and will ere long be in operation. Red Cloud informed me that "Indian gardens do not do well this year; not much rain kills the crops."

I had the unexpected pleasure of meeting Inspector E. D. Bannister here, who informed me that he had then spent nine days among these Indians on official inspection. I was glad to obtain his opinion of matters generally pertaining to this agency, and to compare notes with him. He gave a very satisfactory account of his observations regarding the condition and progress of the Indians of this reservation, and his examinations in a general way as to the agency management. I will add that Agent Galligher seems to enjoy the reputation of being a fair and honorable official.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

I left Pine Ridge about noon of the 28th, and arrived at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency (via Dakota city) in the afternoon of July 30. I called at the office of Mr. J. S. Warner, Indian agent. He was temporarily absent, but I was cordially welcomed on his return that night. There is a total of some 2,480 Indians on these two reservations, and the numbers are nearly equally divided, or some 1,240 each. There is one industrial boarding school located at the agency on the Winnebago Reservation, in a fine brick structure. This school has had a varied experience during the past year; but recently there has been a change in superintendency and management, and the school has since been successful. It had at one time only 7 pupils, this fact owing partly to an epidemic of measles and sore eyes, and partly to mismanagement of the superintendent, but at the close, before vacation, there was an attendance of 35 pupils. It is hoped the school will be filled to its capacity of 60 to 70 scholars the coming fall. The last-appointed superintendent has now resigned, and I trust a very able and competent man may be appointed in his stead.

On the Omaha Reservation is the Omaha Industrial Boarding School, Mr. J. H. Chapin being superintendent, and his wife the matron—both good managers, vigilant and industrious. The attendance has been from 65 to 70 pupils, sexes nearly equal in number. The available land connected with this institution is under a high state of cultivation, both as to garden and field crops.

The industrial teacher, Mr. M. J. Fitzpatrick, impresses me as being a competent and able man for the position. The main school-building needs extending and enlarging, sufficient for kitchen, laundry, and dormitory. A new cooking-range is much needed as the old one is worthless. The building for school-room proper is separated, and some 40 rods distant from the main building, and I mention the fact as it is deemed an advantage. It is claimed that it is more quiet, and thus better for the students; that there is no liability of Indians dropping in to lounge and distract children's attention; that children must necessarily present themselves in line and march to the school, and would be readily missed if not in line; that better discipline can be maintained in the school, and that employes at the main building thus have better opportunity of doing their work. There is no barn on the premises, and one would seem to be a necessary requirement. An Omaha mission school for girls only, under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is a successful institution, has a full attendance, and is well managed.

The Omahas have all selected their lands and allotments have been made to them in quantity as provided for in the Dawes bill, although done long before its passage. There was a partial allotment of lands made to the Winnebagoes many years ago, but it was performed in such an imperfect manner that but few of the Indians knew where their allotments were. They are now very urgent and clamorous for a re-allotment under the Dawes land-in-severalty bill, and have of late selected lands and made settlements, after the manner of squatters on the public domain. I took a long ride in company with Agent Warner over these reservations, and on no other reservation have I seen quite such farms, fine growing crops, and comfortable homes as here. The soil is rich and mellow, and seasonable rains give reason to anticipate good results each year. There is a lack of necessary farm implements and teams, especially so among the Winnebagoes, and if these requisites could be furnished, more acres would be cultivated. The Indians here seem to be ripe for extended farm work.

The Winnebagoes are quite inclined to imitate the industry of their white farmer neighbors, and the Omahas are also, many of them, very fair farm workers; but a portion of the latter are non-progressive and not doing as well. The Omahas are now passing through a transitory state, from former dependence on an agent to self-reliance. How they may succeed and what the ultimate result will be time must decide. It is but fair to say that this year's results show a marked progress over the last. The turning over to these Indians of the grist and saw mill and blacksmith shop has been attended with bad results. The mill is dilapidated, the machinery destroyed or carried off by piecemeal, and about all there is now left is the building, the boiler, and a portion of the engine. Doors and windows have been removed and carried off; and yet I am told that although this mill had not been in operation for some three years, it could have been put in motion in two or three days time in December last. Now it is practically worthless and abandoned, and it would be easier telling what is left than to state what portions are gone. The blacksmith-shop is in a similar condition, nearly everything aside from one anvil and the bellows having been carried off. Now when work is to be done it is necessary to go off the reservation or send for a blacksmith with his tools.

The returned students show an inclination to do something for themselves in the line to which they have been educated. The males usually desire to be agency farmer, clerk, chief of police, or hold some other position, but the agent has no vacant places, and if he could employ them has no means for paying them. Finding themselves thus help-

less, some have returned to the various schools, others return to their homes or friends, and sooner or later become ordinary members of the tribe again, notwithstanding which they do not lose the effect of the education obtained. Many of the returned girls on these two reservations have attained a condition of respectability recognized even by their white neighbors, and have become useful members of society, and find no lack of employment when they seek it. Many others are living quietly at their homes, and the influence of their education is not lost. If, by chance, any relapse into the old condition or become notorious, they are of course pointed to as showing the uselessness of education.

Representatives of Carlisle school are here for pupils, with probability of obtaining them.

The Indians, in the main, are orderly and well behaved. They are steadily advancing in civilization and in the adoption of the dress and customs of the whites. The agency buildings from natural wear, tear, and decay, need some repairs. The home of the agent is without water supply, except by hauling. The Winnebago Indian police force consists of a captain and seven privates. There is none for the Omahas.

Agent Warner impresses me as being a zealous and efficient officer. He apparently satisfies the Indians; and that he deals fairly, both with them and the Government, I have no reason to doubt. I am indebted to him and his good wife for hospitality during a portion of my visit at these reservations.

August 1 I left the Winnebago Agency, and arrived at Adrian the Wednesday morning following.

OBSERVATIONS, OPINIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS.

I may say, in a general way, in connection with the management of Indian affairs by those with whom I have come in contact, and who are directly intrusted with its details, that while I have not in every instance discovered a person who to my mind would seem in all respects fully competent to fill the position occupied, nor found the full fruition of perfection every where, yet I deem it but fair to say that the larger portion of the officers, teachers, etc., are not only well qualified and do fill their respective positions creditably, but in some instances rare ability and superior qualifications are manifest. I find much that is encouraging; much that is entitled to commendation and praise, and I am satisfied that good progress, sure and steady, if not rapid, must be discernible to any one who has recently, and without bias, visited these reservations and made the Indian problem a matter of observation and study.

The methods and sources by which information touching Indian affairs have been obtained by me are: Personal observation in part, from officials at the various agencies, from Indians themselves directly or by interpreter, and from white persons not connected with Indian affairs, whom I deemed in position to impart trustworthy information.

Touching the intercourse of the agency traders with the Indians: The dealings of the former with the latter are now said to be in most cases reasonably fair, there being within my knowledge no complaints of sharp practice. The time has been when an Indian tradership was by no means among the least desirable positions to be secured from the Government; but in more recent times the regulations in force, the restraints imposed, the frequent visits and scrutiny not only of inspecting officials, but of others interested in the Indian's welfare, have operated to the advantage of the red man and to the restraining of traders' profits within moderate bounds. Indeed more than one of these Indian merchandisers have freely asserted to me that their business pays them such moderate profits that they are willing to part with their traderships on very easy terms, and seek for business in more remunerative channels.

As regards the condition of the Indian students returned from the eastern and other schools: I find that they come home well dressed, and in appearance and manners substantially like white people, but instead of always being cordially welcomed by their former Indian companions, are not infrequently met with ridicule, jeers, and buffetings, and are nicknamed "pale-faces." It therefore requires in some cases more moral courage and stamina to withstand such derision and opprobrium than these young Indian students are possessed of. The returned girls also come back well and tidily dressed, are generally improved, and from their manner and appearance attract much attention from both Indians and whites. In consequence they have many admirers and manifold allurements and temptations. In addition to the above obstacles in the path of the students it is now quite difficult to readily find for all of these young men and women such suitable employment as they have been educated to.

The trades are already overdone and opportunities for obtaining positions as teachers and missionaries restricted to few applicants. What these young people need is ready and proper employment, urging and encouraging. Their influence on the tribe, as a rule,

is not pernicious; on the contrary, that they do exert, to a greater or less degree, a civilizing and beneficial effect is apparent. I am not prepared to believe that any considerable number of them go back to the old-time ways, it being readily observable that there is a general and marked advance in civilization among all the tribes visited. The necessity and expediency of educating the Indian children is now very generally admitted. That mistakes are made in their training and instruction is asserted by nearly all teachers who have had experience in the school education of these children. Most of these educators either have a plan of their own or are the champions of the reservation, non-reservation, or some other educational plan, system, or project. Be that as it may, I am satisfied that for the present a good plan would be to give both boys and girls a common-school education; train a much larger percentage of the boys to cultivate the soil and to become practical farmers; teach the use of tools sufficiently well to enable them to make ordinary repairs and to do other work incident to the farm and farm labor. Instruct the girls in home cleanliness, neatness in cooking and in laundry work, mending and plain sewing. Inculcate good habits and morals in both sexes and impress on them the necessity of labor and the value and blessing of farm ownership and a home of their own. There would then not be found such lack of employment and indisposition on the part of the returned Indian students to labor, and is now said to exist. Employment at farming could be readily obtained and would within reason afford ample provision for their wants and requirements. If some of the scholars develop a more than ordinary degree of aptness and capacity for higher education, or peculiar adaptation to trade-learning, such might be selected and educated for the professions or encouraged as trade-learners, but not otherwise.

Having noticed that as a rule better and more intelligent farming is being done by the reservation Indians whose lands border on or lie near to those owned and under the cultivation by the white farmer, it occurs to me that the land-in-severalty act might be advantageously supplemented by a provision permitting the bona fide location among the Indians of a limited number of white farmers upon each reservation, after Indian allotments are first made or provided for. As has been often remarked, the Indians, while not good planners, are adept imitators. If, therefore, a few white farmers, of a thrifty order, could be introduced, the Indians might profit from their methods and industry, and thus, by observation of their modes and skill in farming, advance towards their white neighbors in the art of husbandry, learn better how to make home more cleanly and comfortable, how to cook, and how to eat. The Indians would find more or less employment with the whites, would sooner abandon their heathenish rites and ceremonies, sun dances, medicine dances, and expensive gormandizing feasts. Schools could be better maintained; and in the matter of school education, would not the rule of imitation be as likely to be adopted as in that of industrial pursuits? Should some such plan be chosen, careful safeguards to protect the Indian farmer, both from himself and the possible cupidity which the love of gain inspires in the thrifty Anglo-Saxon, must be provided.

The Indian husbandman should be prohibited from selling or otherwise disposing of any of the agricultural implements, tools, or teams with which he has been provided and all else necessary to the occupation of farming. The white settlers should in like manner be estopped from the purchase of such implements, teams, etc. A suitable plan upon which the latter might acquire permanent titles to their farms, would of course be essential to insure good faith and stability of settlement, and a provision requiring, say, a five years' occupancy and certain specified improvements should be made a precedent to the acquirement of full title from the Government. I will add that I found no one who claimed that a white family living on their own land and cultivating the soil were detrimental to their Indian farmer neighbors; but it seemed to be well understood that on the contrary the contact was both beneficial and profitable to the Indian and his family.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. WALDBY.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*.

C.

REPORT OF WILLIAM D. WALKER.

FARGO, December 30, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I hereby present a report regarding some of the things I have seen and learned in connection with some Indians occupying reservations in North Dakota.

As a member of the National Board of Indian Commissioners I made a visitation during the summer to three of said reservations, to wit: (1) Devil's Lake Reservation, (2) Turtle Mountain Reservation, (3) Standing Rock Reservation.

(1) This reservation is under the care of Major Cramsie, who is the agent appointed by the Government. His interest as well as that of his wife in the Indians under their care seems to be practical and sympathetic. Certainly their aim seems to be to do all in their power to lift the red man from savagery to civilization. To this end they are encouraged and helped to successful tilling of the ground; they are taught the sacredness and blessedness of the marriage tie; they are instructed in boarding and day schools, which aim to cultivate the moral as well as the mental faculties.

This reservation, I learn, formerly contained 230,400 acres, as assigned by the treaty of May 2, 1867. In 1875 it was diminished through a mistake of the surveyor by 64,000 acres. This error was discovered in the year 1883. The Department of the Interior was duly notified of the fact in September of the same year; but the Secretary decided that as the lands had been occupied in good faith, the settlers could not be displaced. No steps, however, have been taken to compensate the Indians for their loss to this day. In round numbers, the amount of land thus taken from these poor redmen covers an area of about 35 by 14 miles.

Only about two-thirds of the reservation consists of arable land. The rest embraces largely alkali flats, sandy hills, lakes, and wooded sections. Only about one-twelfth of the whole area has timber upon it.

The Indians are encouraged to cultivate the soil. I learned from the agent that every able-bodied man is engaged in farming. Even some men who have reached the age of sixty have farms upon which they labor personally.

In the year 1886 the number of acres under cultivation was 3,850. New land was broken that year to the extent of 850 acres. This year about 300 acres more have been added to the area prepared for the raising of crops.

The products consist chiefly of wheat and oats. There are also vegetable gardens here and there, where corn, potatoes, cabbages, beets, turnips, and the like are raised.

The largest farm cultivated by an Indian had 90 acres in crops this year. There are 206 different farms on this reservation. Each is cared for by a separate man or woman or family. From one elevated point I could count 35 different farms under culture.

A great lack is proper houses for these people. Many of them have reared log walls for their homes, but owing to the fact that no shingles or flooring have been provided by the Government the skeletons of the buildings stand unutilized. This has been the state of things in several instances for years. It was a pathetic sight to see these structures reared here and there; all that the Indian could do performed; but because of Government neglect the labor was simply expended in vain. Certainly the discouragements which come to the Indian in his endeavors to rise are multifold and heartless. So, too, I saw the framework of good granaries reared, but roofing unprovided. If there is one thing for which there is an especial need on this reservation at the present time it is lumber to be used in the completion of scores of houses which are already built and need only to be properly finished in order that the Indian may have, like his white brothers, one sacred spot which he can call home.

I found on this reservation a system which struck me as admirable. Clubs have been formed for the purpose of purchasing and holding costly implements of agriculture. They number from three to six Indians each. There are as many as twenty-seven or twenty-eight of these groups of partners owning self binders, or self-rakers, or the like. The Indians seem to take a large interest in their property thus held in partnership.

I was unable to see the schools in full operation. A vacation of two months is granted in summer. The great majority of the pupils, therefore, were with their parents, scattered over the reservation.

In the boys' school there are, I learned, about thirty pupils. In addition to the ordinary rudiments of education they are also taught farming and gardening. They cultivated this year 60 acres of wheat, barley, and oats. Their garden, consisting of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, looked remarkably well. All sorts of vegetables were raised by them. Their labor has produced an adequate supply for their school needs for a year. I was glad to see the practical thus mingled with the intellectual training in their school life.

The girls' school is on a much larger scale. The building is insufficient for the need. Its dimensions are 40 by 98 feet. There are about eighty-seven children connected with it. Some of these are boys. The work is under the care of the Grey Nuns, who seem to be exceedingly devoted. I saw some of the exercises of the few children who were resident, and they showed very striking progress. Connected with this establishment is a neat chapel, a bake-house, and a stable. More permanent structures are in process of erection. When they are completed doubtless a much larger work in the way of education will be accomplished.

(2) STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

In the early part of September I visited this reservation, Major McLaughlin was absent, and so I had not his help to inspect the work. His substitute, however, Mr. Robinson, afforded me every facility, and did all in his power to make me acquainted with the reservation. Through Mrs. McLaughlin, too, the wife of the agent, I was helped greatly to gain such information as I sought. I found her showing a warm personal interest in the Indians. They seemed to look on her and her husband as genuine friends. Their work seemed to be more than a cold official one among these poor people.

On this reservation dwell about 4,550 Indians. The number of families is 1,180.

There are about 1,000 different farms cultivated by these red men. Of course they vary in size. Forty acres is the maximum number cared for by any single individual. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, turnips, are the staples. A great proportion of the land is not arable. Much of it is very hilly. When care is taken cattle do well on this reservation. Many of the Indians have had eminent success in raising them. During the year past as many as fifty log-houses have been built by these people. Five hundred acres of new land also have been broken. The crop for the year stands as follows:

	Bushels.
Corn -----	15, 200
Oats -----	5, 800
Wheat -----	3, 670
Potatoes -----	11, 230
Turnips -----	5, 230

Besides large quantities of squash, cabbages, turnips, melons, etc.

I found several of the people living in comfortable log-houses. Those which were shingled and floored made cosy homes, but such as had the mud roof and the clay floor were simply forlorn. While they are compelled to live in such abodes we may not expect these people to pant for the white man's life. Such houses are simply pest-breeder. The tepee certainly for three-quarters of the year is preferable. Suitable lumber and shingles here, as on the Devil's Lake Reservation, are the crying need. I found that where there was a finished house there was ambition to have some furniture and to adorn the walls with pictures, and to keep the place clean. In the other buildings there was general untidiness, and an utter barrenness of all that was homelike or comfortable.

On this reservation there are 7 different schools. Two of this number are for boarders, the others are day-schools. In one of the former there are 135 pupils; in the other there are 80. It was vacation time, and so I was unable to see them in full operation. At one of them, however, I met a goodly number of the scholars, and was surprised at their proficiency in reading and arithmetic, in spelling and definitions, and more particularly in writing. Their singing, too, was remarkably good. The faithful Sisters who have the work in charge, evidently have given hard toil here, and they show ripe fruit as the result of their labors.

I visited also, a couple of the day-schools which were in session. The examination I made of the progress of the scholars was, to me, very satisfactory. The numbers on the rolls of the day-schools are as follows: At one of them 16 pupils, at two others 30 each, and at the other two 60 scholars each.

During my visit I held a protracted council with the Indians. Large numbers of them gathered from near and from far. Several of the chiefs spoke at length. The subject of the western boundary of their reservation was one that lay heavily on the hearts of many of them. They all showed an anxiety to have it defined. It seems that, as matters stand now, a large tract of territory at the forks of the Cannon-Ball River, which the Indians claim is theirs by treaty, is being occupied by whites. When the Indians go upon this debatable ground in search of game the occupants order them away. A great deal of feeling is stirred thereby. The former, the Indians, feel that the problem can only be solved by the setting up of proper landmarks by the Government. I am of the opinion that a good work would be done if this was only brought to pass. The disposition of the Indian in the matter seems to me all right. He asks that this step shall be taken in the interests of peace. The decision of the Government he is willing to accept absolutely. This was the general sentiment.

I introduced the subject of the Dawes severalty bill for their consideration. I tried to explain its provisions as clearly and forcibly as possible. I found, however, a general unwillingness to accept its provisions. The universal voice was that the conditions of the treaty at present existing between them and the Government is satisfactory. They reasoned that the allotment of a certain plot of bare land with naught else was no boon. I endeavored to impress on them that the dividing of the land among them did not mean an abridgment of any of the privileges and rights already possessed. Their answer was that every new compact they had entered into in the past with this Government simply brought reduced property and privileges; that they had no faith in new plans, projects,

treaties of any description. Their desire is to "let well enough alone." I must confess that their reasoning seemed to me most natural; and certainly the history of the dealings of this nation with the red man has shown their declarations to be, alas! too true. I am sure it will take time and teaching to lead the Sioux to recognize in the "Dawes severalty bill" in its present form an unalloyed blessing to that race.

(3) TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

This reservation has been reduced to two townships. About one-third only of the land is arable. When the area of the reservation was diminished some of the best land was taken. What remains is hilly and woody and dotted with small lakes to a great degree. There are upwards of 300 full bloods resident. The half-breeds number more than 700 people. They are of the Chippewa tribe.

The condition of this band of red men is forlorn indeed. The game, which has been their sustenance in the past, has virtually been obliterated. The land is largely untillable. The rations which the Government provides are only sufficient to keep them on the ragged edge of starvation all the time. Four pounds of pork per month and 15 pounds of flour for the same period for each individual is the amount of food they receive. This is all. If a white man was reduced to such a ration, I imagine life would have few charms for him. And this is the benevolent provision of the United States Government for its wards—peaceable, loyal wards, too. Large tracts of land have been taken from them and settled by white men. They have seen funds for these same lands poured into the United States Treasury, and they have received nothing but this beggarly pittance from month to month. It is a fact that during the winter before last some of these poor people, in order to keep body and soul together, devoured carrion thrown out by the roadside, dead dogs and dead mules found by them frozen in the fields. They have few implements of agricultures and very few stock on the reservation; so that very little can be done even in cultivating the poor land that has fallen to them in the unjust apportionment which has been made. Some of the people who attempted to raise potatoes and turnips, having no hoes or other implements, were compelled to use axe-heads and the paddles of canoes to dig the vegetables out of the ground in the autumn.

There are among these Indians only 10 breaking plows, 10 harrows, 10 wagons, and 12 cradles. They have no reapers at all. There are less than 600 ponies and cattle of every kind on the entire reservation. The houses are 150 in number, nearly all of them having earth floors and roofs. With such meager aid to reach civilization we certainly can not expect that it will have any attraction for them.

To make any progress at all toward self-help they need certainly 20 yoke of cattle, 10 wagons, 20 breaking plows, 20 harrows, 20 scythes, 2 dozen rakes, 2 dozen hay-forks, 4 dozen hoes. This is the minimum of needs for the full-bloods. The half-breeds also require, in order to do the work they ought to accomplish, as many as—

Ox teams	50
Breaking plows	50
Wagons	30
Harrows	50
Hay-forks	50
Rakes	50
Hoes	75

Unless some such provision is made for these people, to expect from them self-support, or anything approaching it, is simply to ask an utter impossibility. It will be the old story of Egypt centuries ago—the tale of bricks without the straw. The marvel is that in their wretchedness and their hunger and in absolute despair they have not risen and revenged themselves in some way. But they have been, and are, pre-eminently a peaceable, inoffensive people. If they had shown their teeth somewhat, I wonder if their condition would not be very materially better to-day? The New Zealander, I understand, prays only to the malignant gods—to propitiate them—and neglects entirely the good ones. Is it not true that this nation aims to treat best the aborigines which have taken most scalps of white men and have shown themselves to be most blood-thirsty and malignant? Is this either grateful or Christian?

A need at the agency, in order to accomplish necessary work on the reservation, is 2 mowing machines, 2 self-binders, 4 horses, etc.

On this reservation are three small day schools. There is also a large girls' boarding-school. This is under the care of a body of devoted Sisters. On their roll are the names of 100 scholars. The buildings were inadequate and very simple. I am glad to say that better structures are being built, which will afford more comfort to teachers and scholars. It was vacation time, and so it was not my privilege to see these schools in their working order.

I can not close this report without emphasizing the fact that this band of Indians have been neglected, and, as I think, greatly wronged. It seems to me that it is the duty of the Government to make a just settlement of their claim to large tracts of land taken from them, for which they have received no compensation whatever. I am of the opinion, too, that very much more generous provision should be made for their needs of every description. They are worthy as a people. Justice, I think, demands that we should show them more consideration and care, and that as well as some other tribes less noble they should have fair play.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM D. WALKER.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*.

D.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The expenditures by religious societies during the last year for Indian missions and education are as follows:*

Baptist Home Missionary Society	\$9,459.37
Southern Baptist Missionary Society	10,454.00
Catholic missions (probably)	20,000.00
Congregational Missionary Association	30,563.50
Southern Methodist Board	10,975.00
Mennonite Mission Board	5,550.80
Friends, orthodox	17,907.25
Presbyterian Home Mission Board	108,643.11
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board	28,839.99
Presbyterian Southern Mission Board	7,015.61
Protestant Episcopal Mission Board	39,224.10
Unitarian Mission Board	5,281.10
Woman's National Indian Rights Association	11,000.00

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

THE INDIANS.

The principal work of the society for the Indians is still in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Among the Delawares, also among the Sac and Foxes of the Territory, also at the Pyramid Lake and the Walker River Reservations in Nevada, missionaries have labored. The number of missionaries to the Indians the past year has been 12, of whom 5 were white and 7 natives. Mr. Nathaniel A. Potts (Wal-le-lu), who addressed the society in 1882, and who was expecting to enter upon his labors in the Territory this year, died last winter. Mr. G. W. Hicks, who has pursued his studies at Rochester for two years, is under appointment to labor at the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory. The year appears to have been one of much religious interest among our churches in the Territory, nearly 600 baptisms reported for 1886. Rev. D. Rogers reports 7,653 Baptists in the Territory, 2,538 of whom are among the colored people. A few white Baptists are included in the remainder.

Rev. W. E. Roscoe and wife, missionaries to Alaska, reached their destination at Kadiak Island, about 1,500 miles northwesterly of San Francisco, and 500 miles westwardly from Sitka, September 22, 1887. Mrs. Roscoe is supported by the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society (Boston). Communication between Kadiak and the United States is interrupted from November to May, so that but little information has been received from them. What has come to hand shows the need of the Gospel for that people, who have become incorporated with the population of our country. The terribly corrupting influences of adventurers and reckless whites have not yet been so powerfully experienced in the Kadiak district as in the southeastern district of Alaska. Being somewhat isolated, this island and its surroundings seem to afford a more hopeful field of labor, eventually, than the regions along the line of pleasure and business traffic.

* This table does not include special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, Ramonia, and some other schools.

A noticeable event and one that is destined, probably, to work great changes in the condition of the Indians on reservations, is the passage of "the land-in-severalty bill" by Congress, and which was approved by the President February 8, 1887.

It is mortifying to consider that American Baptists have missions at but three of the 169 Indian reservations of the United States, and that for the conversion of these pagans in our own land it is exceedingly difficult for the society to find suitable laborers.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

The Indian University, near Muskogee, Ind. T., grows in favor with the Indians. Sixty-nine students have been enrolled, six of whom are preparing for the ministry. President Bacone says: "Students have come from the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks, the Delawares, and the Seminoles. Many others from these tribes and from the Blanket Indians, farther west, have wished to enter the school, but, having no means of support, have been unable to do so." Three hopeful conversions are reported.

The institution sustained a great loss in the death of Professor Shoemaker, soon after entering on his work last fall.

At Tahlequah the demand for a Christian primary school under Baptist auspices has been so great that it has been continued with enlarged and improved accommodations. Miss Sweet, who had it in charge most of the year, was laid aside by sickness in February, but the work has been successfully carried on by others.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD.

INDIANS.

Our work among the Indians is progressing hopefully.

The effort of the Board to develop the churches already established, by throwing upon them the burden of their own support, is resulting in a better condition of things among them. A few more years of such training, we are assured, will show to them that the policy of the Board in this respect has been a wise and most helpful one, eliciting their Christian activities and developing the real Christian manhood of their people.

The Choctaws, under the leadership of Brother J. S. Murrow, are diligently at work endeavoring to establish a Baptist school in that nation.

They have already contributed liberally of their own means and ask but \$500 to complete a well-arranged and commodious building at Atoka, which will be a credit to their Christian enterprise and a blessing to their people. They richly deserve the small sum they ask, and we hope they will speedily receive it.

After the death of Brother Vore, Brother J. O. Wright, principal teacher of the school, was temporarily made superintendent. The Board has received most favorable reports of his efficiency in that position. He seems to be giving complete satisfaction to both the pupils and patrons of the school.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, CONGREGATIONAL.

INDIAN WORK.

The Indian work is chiefly in Nebraska and Dakota. The following is the summary for the year:

Churches.....	5
Church members.....	370
Added during the year.....	43
Schools.....	18
Pupils in schools.....	608
Missionaries and teachers.....	61

The report shows an encouraging increase in church membership. This means the redemption of souls from heathenism.

The three principal stations in the North are Santee, Oahe, and Fort Berthold. The

work has been strengthened in each of these stations during the year. The Santee Normal School celebrated its seventeenth birthday during the past year. It was the first school of its kind established among this nation and its fruitful history abundantly proves the wisdom of its planting. Superior normal training is given the students in this school. The enrollment this year was 195. Twenty-six students were gathered in the theological department, many of whom will doubtless become missionaries to their own people. Pilgrim Church at Santee has enjoyed a year of prosperity. Eighteen have been added to the membership, eleven on the confession of their faith.

At Rosebud Agency three villages, including about eight thousand Indians, are open to missionary influence and the work is being pushed with increased vigor. Jacob Good Dog, a converted Indian, was the Boniface in this field.

Among the Ponca Indians, in Nebraska, the work has been carried on with about the usual results.

Oahe.—This mission includes a training school and 11 out-stations on the Cheyenne and Grand Rivers. Nineteen have been added to the Oahe Church on confession of their faith during the year. A young man has been ordained as missionary to the Indians and enters this field on Grand River for his life work. He has caught the spirit of Edwards and Eliot and Brainard.

Fort Berthold has passed a year of prosperity. New work is opening in this field. We quote from a recent letter: "Since my last letter we have had very interesting and serious developments. The Gros Ventres and Mandan tribes, situated 20 and 40 miles from us, have little or no religious instruction only as they come to us. These two tribes we are hoping some of our young men who are away at school will be ready soon to work with."

S'kokomish Agency lies 1,000 miles to the west of Fort Berthold, in Washington Territory. The church here has also been blessed during the year with revival influences and four have united with it on confession of faith.

These Indian missions have been visited personally during the year by two of the secretaries of the Association and the work has been carefully inspected.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, still receives a fixed appropriation from the Association for the Indian department of its University, the principal and teachers being appointed by the Association. Fourteen Apache girls have been among the pupils during the year—the first Apaches that have ever been gathered in our schools. They prove to be bright and docile pupils.

REPORT ON INDIAN WORK.

[By Mr. Frank Wood, chairman.]

The first great work of this association was due to a crisis in the history of one oppressed race on this continent who, after more than one hundred years of slavery and oppression, had, in the providence of God, freedom and citizenship suddenly thrust upon them. Four millions of souls, a large majority poor, ignorant, and degraded; to these came the American Missionary Association as God's own messenger to lead the way to education, usefulness, and Christianity.

A similar emergency has now arisen in the history of another oppressed and wronged race for whom this association has always done good work—the North American Indian.

Since the last annual meeting of this association the Dawes bill, which has been called the emancipation proclamation of the Indian, has passed both houses of Congress, and is now the law of the land. Public attention, as never before, has been turned to the wrongs and the needs of the Indian. The new conditions have developed new necessities, new opportunities, and new dangers. Numerous societies, in thirty-two different States, have been organized to assist them. All this gives new importance to the work of the American Missionary Association among the Indians. The summary for the year is encouraging. The conversions and additions to church membership tell a story of faithful, unselfish work for the Master in one of the hardest possible fields of missionary labor, with little of the romance or pleasure of travel sometimes afforded by missions in foreign lands; among a people whom a judge of the Supreme Court called "a despised and rejected class of persons;" handicapped and hindered in all their efforts by the suspicions and hatreds developed by centuries of injustice, robbery, and cruelty from a government that claimed to be civilized and Christian, and also by the reservation system, which puts the missionary and the teacher under the absolute control of the Indian agent, who may be a mere political tool and a man of no character, yet has despotic authority on the reservation, with power to expel or imprison the missionary or break up his school or congregation. Yet in spite of all obstacles, through love of Him who was also "despised and rejected of men," they remained faithful amid dangers and difficulties till, through their labor and that of their companions and predecessors, there are now nearly 29,000 Indian church members.

None have done better or more faithful work than the missionaries of the American Missionary Association. None are doing better work than Mr. Riggs and his associates. Yet, when compared with the extent of the field and the number and spiritual needs of those not yet reached by the influences of the gospel, and the opportunities and perils incident to their new and changing conditions of life, how very small is the work that the Christian Church is doing in this great field. Think of it—248,000 Indians in the midst of a Christian land, and after the labor of two hundred years only 29,000 professed Christians among them, and only 143 missionaries, of all denominations, to carry the gospel to this great multitude; and these few are hampered and hindered in their work by the intercourse laws, the opposition of agents, and the orders of the Commissioner. When for the first time legislation, based on justice and humanity, is opening up vistas of usefulness and progress to the Indian; when the need of Christian teaching, guidance, and care is greater than ever before, the Indian Bureau has issued orders that paralyze missionary operations by prohibiting the use of the vernacular in teaching English or the truths of the gospel. The Indians all know the vernacular. They have been carefully shut away from any other language by the Government restraints that surround all reservations, shutting out everything that would educate or civilize. The vernacular is used in the mission schools to teach English and the truths of the gospel to those who understand no other language. With this use we should submit to no interference. In a contest for religious liberty against the official tyranny that has for the last hundred years tried to usurp the place of Divine Providence to the Indian we may be sure of the support of the freedom-loving American people. The intercourse laws should be repealed so far as they relate to the operation of missionary societies. We should insist that all obstructions to the preaching of the gospel should be swept away. Then bring before all the churches the pressing and immediate needs of these neighbors who have fallen among thieves, who are pagans in a Christian land. While we are waiting they are passing into eternity. Shall we remain in selfish indifference till we are aroused by the dreadful sentence, "If thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thy hand"? This association is only the servant of the churches. The means and the men must come from the churches. If the churches were awake to their duty in this matter, and realized their responsibility for the Christianizing of the Indian, they could send missionaries to every part of this field within a year. There are 248,000 Indians in the country, excluding Alaska. From this number we should deduct 65,000 in the five civilized tribes. This leaves 183,000. Of this number 28,600 are already church members. This leaves a population not greatly more than three times the size of this city of Portland. Would we dare to say to our Master that we can not occupy this field?

There never has been a time so propitious as the present; there never has been a time when the wrongs and the needs of the Indian have received so much attention from the Christian, the legislator, and the philanthropist.

Therefore your committee would recommend that a committee of five be chosen to co-operate with the financial secretary for Indian missions in devising and carrying out measures to bring the needs and opportunities of the Indian field before the churches, other missionary societies doing Indian work, and the numerous Indian aid societies now organized throughout the country.

This committee should make an effort to secure the co-operation of all Christians and friends of the Indians in a greatly enlarged, thorough, systematic mission work. They should also labor to create a public sentiment that should demand the repeal of the intercourse laws so far as they hinder mission work; the order in relation to the use of the vernacular in the mission schools, and the removal of every other obstruction of the Indian Bureau to the civil and religious liberty of the missionary and teacher on the one hand and the Indian on the other.

The gospel of Christ offers the only solution to the Indian problem. It must precede and prepare the way for civilization. Through it alone can we save the Indian and atone for the century of dishonor in which our Government's system of dealing with the red men have made them paupers and kept them barbarians and pagans. This is the work of the Christian church, and if we shrink from or avoid the duty of the hour God will not hold us guiltless.

A VISIT TO THE DAKOTAS.

[By Secretary J. E. Roy.]

In 1871, on a tour of home missionary supervision in Dakota, I came over the Missouri in a canoe, the only mode then of transportation to this Santee Agency school. I found here Rev. A. L. Riggs, who had come the year before to take up the newly initiated work of Rev. J. P. Williamson, who removed up the river 30 miles to open a

mission upon the reservation of the Yankton Sioux. At that time Mr. Riggs had already displaced the cabin home and cabin school-house by a frame residence and a frame chapel school-house about 30 by 50. Now I find that the chapel has been spread out upon the sides and elongated in the rear, with sliding doors to shut off each of the several new parts into additional recitation and Sunday-school rooms, and the whole to be crowded for morning prayers and Sabbath service. There have also come on, the Dakota Home for Young Women, the Bird's Nest for Little Children, and the Cottage for Little Boys, each of the three under a matron, and the Dakota Hall for Young Men, with one of the teachers' families there in charge. Then come the well-built shops for shoemaking, carpentry, and blacksmithing; and lastly, the three-story dining-hall, with accommodation for a hundred and fifty at the tables, with rooms for teachers and workers, and a whole story yet to be finished off, when funds are in hand, to accommodate more girls. The whole is heated by furnaces and supplied with the most approved apparatus for cooking, baking, and laundry work.

But beyond this expanding of the shell, I find the inner institution matured into a good deal of character and strength. Though it has grown by itself, it has come to be very much like our best boarding-schools at the South. The course of the year makes up more than two hundred pupils, and there are now here one hundred and thirty. The mass of them have learned the English, and the classes are taught in it. Many of them have been advanced in English studies. The régime everywhere takes on the Christian type. A great majority of the scholars have been brought to a personal acquaintance with Christ. A good number of teachers and preachers have already been sent forth. Music, both vocal and instrumental, brings in its refining influence. A splendid corps of teachers is employed. Every pupil, male and female, has some work to do. The shops for blacksmithing, carpentry, and shoemaking have each a competent workman as instructor, and those departments are run under the closest inspection. I have seen one Indian doing a fine job of shoeing horses, that most important of all work in blacksmithing.

Mr. Riggs, the father of the Theological Institute of Chicago Seminary, has brought the same feature in here. And so for two weeks, about twenty-five men, young pastors and divinity students, coming in from their fields, are drilled in the practical Bible doctrines and methods of preaching and pastoral work. The lectures have run from two to four in a day. Clearly it has been a season of stimulus and of replenishment to the young brethren. Those who were pleased with the young people from this school who sang at the Chicago council, at the New Haven anniversary and over the East, last fall, will be glad to learn that at least half a hundred of equal cultivation could be sent out as specimens. Three native teachers are here employed, and they can use either language. It has been a great delight to me to hear Pastor Artemas Ehnamani preach in his own pulpit in the presence of his church, that numbers a couple of hundred, and without the chopping up of his address by the intervention of an interpreter.

PONCA AGENCY.

[From Rev. John E. Smith.]

It is four years since I came to Ponca. As I look back over that time I can see where the Poncas have improved in many respects. The year I came they had given away some thirteen hundred dollars' worth of ponies to outside Indians. Last week thirty Yanktons were here and nothing of any account was given to them. Almost all the issued stock up to that time had been killed to furnish feasts, but for two years past very few have been used in that way. At that time hardly any children were in school, but they were running around with long hair, and dirty. Now almost every child is in school, either here or at boarding-school. Then the marriage relation was very little observed, except on the part of the older people, but for some time there has been very little marital infidelity. The general tone of the community has been raised, and the ideas of what constitutes a decent life, with many, have been changed.

The school is now running nicely for the most part. The lunch-dinner which is furnished the pupils is having a good effect so far. At present the morning session of three hours is devoted to study, and in the afternoon the smaller scholars are allowed to go home and the larger boys are mending harness. I hope for two or three good results from this. It will help to teach the Poncas to repair their tools, etc.; will teach the children to speak English—a thing we have not yet accomplished; and will give a few of the rudiments of industrial training. The average at church for the past month has been twenty, with a good attendance at the Friday evening meeting. We are now having night-school with a fair attendance.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

The Indian question has long perplexed the politicians of this country. The overflowing population of Europe and the natural increase in our own land have sought outlet and homes in the great wilderness open on this continent. In the conflict for possession the weaker race has yielded before the stronger, and in the adjustment of the issues involved the wisest and most humane policy has not always been pursued. An English traveler some years ago justified the sale of rum to the Indians on the ground that death by drunkenness was a more merciful process for the removal of the Indians out of the way of the white man than his slaughter with guns. Neither process will bear the light of Christian civilization. The needs of the millions pouring out from the overcrowded nations of Europe are no doubt greater than those of the scattered tribes who have hitherto occupied this land; but that does not justify their slaughter either by rum or by the rifle. The saying attributed to a noted military leader, that "The only good Indian is the dead Indian," represents bluntly the policy of rapacity which has entailed on our nation its record of wrong to the Indian race.

A wiser and more righteous policy is beginning to control this question. The removal of the Indian from the path of the white man and the possession of his land are not the sole ends a wise government must aim to accomplish. Killing them has proved to be an expensive process, and has outraged the moral sense of the nation. Feeding them has been less expensive than war, but it tends to perpetuate their barbarism and to render their future more hopeless by exposing them to the debasing influence of rapacious and vicious white men who crowd into or around their reservations. If the Indian lives in our land he should have the privileges and protection of its laws. The policy of the Government should not be to perpetuate the dependence and degradation of the Indian, but to qualify him for the responsibilities of citizenship. That the missionary is a most important factor in the civilization of these savage tribes is a fact fully demonstrated by the history of the Indians in the United States. With its vast expenditures and its carefully-matured treaties, the Government has failed in its effort to qualify the Indian for the responsibilities of self-government, except when it has had the co-operation of the missionaries sent out by the churches at work in this field. The Government is beginning to recognize this fact. A conference between the United States Indian Commissioners and the representatives of the different mission boards and other societies interested in the elevation of the Indians is now held annually in Washington City, to report the work accomplished and discuss plans for their welfare. The secretary of this board, in response to an invitation from the Commissioners, attended the conference held in Washington January 6. It was the first time since the war that a representative of Southern Methodism had had an opportunity of reporting to such an assembly the mission work which God has committed to its charge. Our brethren of the North had lost sight of the fact that we had any missions among the Indians, and their surprise deepened when they learned not only that we were among the first to open mission work among them, but that in results our labors would compare favorably with that of any church, North or South, in this important field.

Our Indian missions date back to the years 1821-'22, when we began work among the Creeks of Georgia and Carolina. Dr. Capers (afterwards bishop) was among the leaders in this movement. About the same time our church opened missions among the Cherokees of Alabama and Tennessee. Dr. J. B. McFerrin is one of the few who still remain among us who planted the gospel among the fathers of this now powerful and prosperous tribe. A little later Dr. Winans and others were laboring with much success among the Choctaws and Chickasaws of Mississippi. The labors of these pioneers in this field were greatly blessed, and before the removal of these tribes to the West our missionaries had gathered from among them a membership of over four thousand. When they were removed to the West our missionaries followed them, and continued their labors with such success that in 1844 they were organized into an annual conference. The story of heroic labor and sacrifice which attended our early missions among these nations has never been written. We hope ere long to place it in print. Dr. J. B. McFerrin, possibly among the last productions of his pen, is preparing the history of our early missions among the Cherokees. Dr. G. G. Smith, of Georgia, whose father was a pioneer in this field, has consented to furnish the story of our missions among the Creeks. We have in hand the account of mission work among the Choctaws and Chickasaws from the pen of the venerable Dr. J. G. Jones, of Mississippi. Our history of work in the Indian Territory will also be preserved. Our work among these people is worthy of a prominent place in the annals of missionary toil.

Our record shows that since 1846, when Southern Methodism assumed full charge of the missions among the tribes in the Indian Territory, we have expended for their

evangelization and education over \$370,000. Up to 1860 the United States Government recognized our church in the aid it extended the different church organizations in their educational work among the Indians. Since the war we have been studiously overlooked. Until very recently, in the choice of teachers for Government schools among the Indians, the Southern Methodist Church found no recognition. We have now two at Chilocco, Ind. T., and one in Colorado, and they are doing admirable work. Other churches which have done but little for the Indians, in comparison with the work our church has accomplished, find prompt and cordial recognition, and have teachers in schools in many of the reservations. Our claims receive but scanty recognition. The attention of the Commissioners has been called to these facts, and we have the assurance that in future our claims will be duly recognized. We hope these pledges will be met.

Our latest records show, as the result of our evangelical labors, that we are in the front line, if not in advance of all the churches in the United States, at work among the Indians. The official report of the last conference shows, in addition to the 5 presiding elders' districts, 53 pastoral charges, with 66 missionaries engaged in evangelical or educational work. We have also 115 local preachers, giving us 181 preachers at work in this field. The Indian membership is 5,485, and white 2,932, making a total of 8,417. The increase among the Indians last year was 635. Total increase, including whites, 1,133. Adult baptisms, 1,126; infant baptisms, 559. But few mission fields can report better results. They also report 86 Sunday-schools, 440 officers and teachers, and 3,797 scholars.

The Indians with whom our church has been laboring for over sixty years are now known as the "five civilized tribes." They are an intelligent, moral, and prosperous people. They have carefully fostered education. At this point they are keeping step with the whites in many of the States. These people are "living witnesses" of the value of missions among the forces that must civilize the world.

West of these five nations are the reservations of a number of "wild tribes," who need the gospel as sadly as any people on earth. They are now, as never before, accessible to the missionary. These children need instruction; these women need the presence, teaching, and example of Christian women to help them to transform their wigwams into Christian homes; the men need the gospel to lift them from their savage state to the rank of Christian citizenship. We trust the board will be able to make large provision for this important field. These poor in our midst have peculiar claims on the Church of Christ in this land.

What our church is endeavoring to do towards the education of the Indian may be seen by the following reports, copied from the minutes of the last session of the conference.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

We think this school is planted on the solid basis of an enviable prosperity, with an apparently bright future awaiting it. The pupils in attendance are in excess of the required number—80 boys. It is with pleasure that the superintendent has observed a marked improvement in behavior, and is hopeful for the future. The assessments from the treasurer of the board of missions have come forth regularly, with also the amount from the Creek Nation; and while on a recent settlement with the Creek council, the superintendent found himself with \$688.15 as the amount of funds on hand at the time of settlement. The surroundings indicate that the school will be attended with the crowning virtue of increasing prosperity. We would commend this school to the favorable consideration of the nation who have contributed to its support.

Rev. E. R. Shapard was placed in charge of this school at the last conference. Since then the building has been burned, and under discouraging circumstances the superintendent has been carrying on the work.

SEMINOLE ACADEMY.

On the first Monday in September, 1885, this institution entered on the sixth annual term, and closed its session under favorable auspices May 28, 1886. This school is a success, the pupils having made proficiency in their studies. In this school are taught orthography, reading, penmanship, geography, arithmetic, anatomy and physiology, calisthenics, vocal and instrumental music, while house-work is not neglected, but is carefully taught. The following boards have appropriated to the school \$4,800, namely, Parent Board, \$500; Woman's Board, \$1,800; Rosebuds of Virginia, \$450; and Seminole Nation, \$2,000. With this amount 40 have been provided for and trained. The religious interests of the school are kept prominent, the dawn and close of each day being attended by religious services, as well as Sabbath devotions. Thirty of the pupils professed faith in Christ. We commend this school to the favorable consideration of the conference.

NEW HOPE SEMINARY.

Under appointment of Bishop Hargrove, Rev. J. J. Methvin was appointed to New Hope Seminary, and took charge of said institution August 13, 1885, and with an able corps of teachers entered on the duties of the scholastic year on the 7th of September. During the year about 100 pupils were enrolled, who, under competent and faithful teachers, made rapid proficiency in science, and during the year 82 of those pupils professed faith in Christ and united with the church. Many of the girls were sprightly in intellect and bright and satisfactory in their Christian profession. This school had been kept up by an annual appropriation of \$10,000 from the council, with \$1,200 from the Mission Board, and also by the Fort Coffee farm; but during the council an act was passed to rescind the contract, which, however, was believed by many of the citizens to be contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people of the nation. And now, without reviewing the cause ostensibly assigned for rescinding said contract, we simply remark that the school thus drifted out of the hands of the church.

CHILOCCO SCHOOL.

In August of 1885 Rev. Walter R. Branham was appointed by Bishop Granbery to the superintendency of the Chilocco Indian School. This school is equipped for the education and civilization of the children of the wild tribes. During the year there were enrolled 201 pupils, about one-fourth of whom were girls. These children are from fifteen wild tribes. When these children come to Chilocco, many of them have no knowledge whatever of the English language; yet quite a number of them have bright minds and learn readily the rudiments of an English education. This school is divided into three grades—primary, intermediate, and a higher grade. The children are not only taught books, but also a number of the industries of life; and without paying out a single dollar for white labor, they have cultivated 200 acres of land. Though the work, considered religiously, may be apparently slow, yet we are informed the religious spirit is good; and though many of the children arriving at the school were without any apparent religious impression, yet there have been 15 conversions, 11 baptized, and 20 enrolled as members of the church. They have preaching every Sabbath, Sunday-school in the evening, and Bible service at night. The tribes contiguous to this school number about 25,000, who are virtually without the gospel; and may we not hope that many of the pupils converted here may live to return to their respective tribes with the gospel which the church up to this time has felt itself unable to give? Therefore we would respectfully request of Bishop Galloway to reappoint Rev. W. R. Branham to the school as superintendent, and Rev. E. A. Gray as professor in said school.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

We have 15 Utes of all ages—some over forty—in this school. Most of them are, or rather were, wild and uncivilized, fresh from their *tepees* and camps on the reservation, with blankets and painted faces, unused to any kind of control or regularity of habits, despising labor as degrading, and very suspicious of the white man's good intentions. You may form some idea of the task before us of reconciling these wild red men to the condition of things in a Government boarding-school.

The work is very onerous—full of responsibility, anxiety, and constant watchfulness. Great tact and a constant and absolute control on one's feelings, temper, and demeanor are very necessary to attain any degree of success in handling them. Yet, when I see the result of only four months' work, I am astonished and much encouraged. I have worked in the school-room twelve years, and never have I found more earnest, studious pupils. They are anxious to learn not only the dull routine of book, slate, and blackboard, but they will eagerly watch for information on any subject, and seem to appreciate any effort made to instruct them. Being very sensitive, they are easily discouraged in mental effort, and I find it advisable often to entirely overlook their mistakes, especially in figures on the blackboard. They are good imitators, so readily learn to write a nice hand. I am satisfied I can show superior work on copy-book or blackboard writing to any class of white children in the country for the same length of time. The boys do not love work, yet they do very well. They learn all kinds of farm work, gardening, taking care of stock, etc. The girls learn housework, sewing, etc.

There are eight officers in the school at present. We have capacity for about 70 pupils, and expect soon to fill up. The Government will probably add more buildings, shops, etc., as the school increases in numbers.

This work is as purely missionary as any in China or Japan; and educating the Indians in our language, habits, and industries is a great step in bringing them to Christ.

THOMAS GRIFFITH.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE SCHOOL.

The first annual term of this school, located at Webber's Falls, Cherokee Nation, closed successfully with a public examination and exhibition to the gratification of its friends and patrons. In this school are taught the branches not only taught in graded schools, but the principal is prepared to teach Latin and Greek, rhetoric, the higher branches of mathematics, calisthenics, and elocution. But in the history of this school a crisis has arisen, in which material aid must be obtained, or the enterprise will have to be abandoned. This school is a *desideratum*, and is as worthy of confidence and patronage as other schools within the bounds of our conference.

Fifty dollars was appropriated to this school for the education of indigent Cherokee children, and was so applied. The growing demands of this school necessitated the purchase of a piano, and \$150 was paid out of the purse of the principal, leaving a debt of \$225. And, unfortunately, we have no school-house building, but use the church as a school-room; and we have no accommodation for boarders from a distance, yet we regard the school as vital to the interests of our church in one of the best sections of the Territory. This is the only Methodist school in the Cherokee Nation. We would respectfully ask this annual conference to adopt this, and would suggest that hereafter it bear the name of Andrew Marvin Institute. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed of five discreet persons, who shall take in hand the interests of this school, and borrow on their personal note \$500, if necessary, and that this conference pledge itself to sustain the committee in the payment of the amount borrowed; that this amount be collected or secured within twelve months.

PIERCE INSTITUTE.

Pierce Institute is located at White Bead Hill, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory one of the richest and most desirable localities within the Territory. It is beautiful for situation, and could be made the joy of the Chickasaw Nation; and could this institution be disencumbered of its financial difficulties, it would long live in its resources as elements of moral and intellectual culture. From the lights before us we deem it expedient that this conference appoint a committee of at least five discreet persons, who may be acquainted with the surroundings, and whose duty it shall be to examine into the financial condition, and adopt measures for the adjustment and satisfactory settlement of said property on the premises, and if possible to secure those parties who have advanced money for the payment of the indebtedness hanging over said institution. And finally, we would most cordially and earnestly urge the conference, should its members consider it prudent, to take this school under its protecting wing, and thus make provision for its establishment in perpetuity; and that Rev. J. C. Powell be continued as superintendent, and that an agent be appointed whose duty it shall be to work in the interest of said school. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said committee of five be authorized to borrow \$1,000, if necessary, giving their own personal note for same; and this conference pledges itself to sustain this committee in the payment of the amount borrowed; that the amount be collected or secured, and paid at least within twelve months.

HARRELL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

This important institution is now under the control of the Woman's Board. Its condition will appear from the following report:

"While this institution is still youthful in age, it is expanding in growth and in the elements of increased usefulness. The present session opened with the names of 94 pupils on the roll. Its course of study embraces all the branches of literature usually taught in the States. In this school three departments are organized—viz, literary, music, and art; and in each of these departments there are competent teachers employed, who are applying themselves with commendable diligence in their respective positions as teachers, while the classes themselves are good and eminently studious, thus foreshadowing success in their studies. The present session is signalized by the greatest number of advanced pupils that ever attended these sacred halls of learning. And may we not believe that the successful career of this school in the past will justify the high degree of confidence cherished by its friends for the future? We think this institution eminently worthy the confidence and patronage of the Indian Mission Conference. Hence, we may not only safely indorse it, giving it the weight of our moral influence, but urge upon parents and guardians having daughters and wards to educate to liberally patronize it. We will respectfully request the presiding bishop to reappoint Rev. T. F. Brewer as superintendent."

The financial reports reveal a decided advance. The collections for preachers last year amounted to \$3,592.78; this year, \$5,231.70—an increase of \$1,638.92. The collections for missions aggregated \$1,101.02—an increase of \$362.07.

The missionary anniversary was a season of unusual interest. After addresses by Bishop Galloway and the secretary, the collection taken up amounted to \$297.

At the love-feast, Sunday morning, a number of Indians participated. The experiences of the red man and the white man were singularly alike. We shall not soon forget the testimony of one. "I am," he said, "a monument of the power of the gospel to save men of every race and tongue." The wild Indian—poor sinner—saved by the grace of God.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).

BRYN MAWR, PA., *January 2, 1888.*

The work has been educational and religious, but these divisions have been so closely related that the whole might come under the title of missionary labor.

The society has conducted 5 boarding-schools and 7 day schools during the past year, and has sustained 5 Indian youths at Earlham College and Maryville Institute. Three of the young women educated at Earlham College are now engaged as teachers of their own people.

The boarding-schools have had an enrollment of 255 pupils, the day schools of 300 pupils; total, 555.

The Tunesassa Boarding-School is in Cattaraugus County, western New York, and is designed for the Seneca Indians of the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Reservations. The new buildings are commodious and stand upon a fine farm of 500 acres, which is used for the raising of grain and stock, and affords facilities for training the boys in all the work of such a farm. The girls are taught all kinds of household duties, together with the care of the dairy. The school is a graded one, is taught by two teachers of experience and skill, and gives a thoroughly good education in the branches taught in the best country public schools. Great pains are taken with the industrial, moral, and religious instruction of the pupils, and the results, of late years especially, have been permanent, forming in many instances strong, well established Christian characters that have stood the trial of a residence among their own people and of the evil influences of vicious whites. The school has been supported wholly by private funds, given by Friends of Philadelphia and its vicinity.

White's Institute, near Wabash, Ind., has good and ample buildings, situated on an estate of 760 acres of fertile land, most of which is drained and under good cultivation. Stock-raising is carried on upon a large scale, as well as the cultivation of grain, grass, sorghum, and garden vegetables. There are a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, and saddler shop connected with this school. Much of the work of the farm is done by the boys, under good instruction. All the boys have become skilled in ordinary farm work, making good plowmen, etc. Six have learned carpentry, one of whom was assigned the task of constructing houses for his people as soon as he returned to his reservation. Five have learned blacksmithing, and four house painting, while others have become deft in repairing harness and shoes, doing the work well.

A good brick school-house accommodates a graded school conducted by three teachers who have had special knowledge of the best methods of teaching Indian children. The boys are taught to buy and sell, to make the best use of money, to be self-reliant, to speak English freely, to be frank and courteous in manners. In a large proportion of instances the returned pupils have proved industrious, moral, and self-supporting. A few have succumbed to the temptations of a frontier life.

WHITE'S INSTITUTE, IOWA.

This school occupied buildings that had been enlarged last year and thereby rendered more comfortable. It has had the use of a large farm, but has not been able to add shops for trades. Some instruction, however, has been given in shoe and harness mending, and in the use of carpenter's tools. The institute had an enrollment of 83 pupils. The results of the discipline and teaching of the school in forming sound moral habits and character have been excellent. The chief building was destroyed by fire in fourth month last, and in consequence the school has had to be closed for the present; but if there was confidence that the Government would continue to aid the school, it would almost certainly be rebuilt and reopened.

The Eastern Cherokee Training School, in western North Carolina, has had 41 pupils. It has been conducted in a manner similar to those above described, and with like happy

effects. In all the schools much instruction is given in the truths of the Bible, and an endeavor is made, with good success, to form habits expressive of Christian faith.

Of the day schools, two are in the Indian Territory, one on the western border of the Quapaw Reserve, the other on the eastern edge of the Osage Reserve. The remaining five schools are among the Eastern Cherokees in western North Carolina. One of the boarding-schools and two of the day schools have received no aid from the Government, the others have been assisted by it. Beside the above schools, the Modoc day school and the Quapaw boarding-school, both in the Quapaw Agency, are Government schools that have been conducted, the one by a teacher, and the other by a superintendent and matron, who are members of the Society of Friends. Those schools receive some encouragement and aid from the society.

MEETINGS AND MEMBERS.

There are six organized congregations in the Quapaw Agency in the northeastern corner of the Indian Territory, two in the Cherokee country that lies between the Quapaw and Osage Agencies, and one station in the former district where meetings are sometimes held.

Within the limits of the Sac and Fox Agency, almost directly south of the above territory, there is one organized congregation, and at two stations mission work is maintained, one for the Mexican Kickapoos, the other for the Iowas. One congregation and one station have been added during the year.

The total membership of these meetings is 337, of whom 229 are Indians. The gain for the year has been 70 Indian members and 30 others. There are five meeting-houses, an increase of one during the year. Four school-houses are used for meeting purposes. Seven men, with their wives, have been engaged in these missions, and the outcome of the labor of the year has been encouraging.

The expenditures for all purposes have been:

For education	\$10,188.08
For missions	7,719.17
Total	17,907.25

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. RHOADS.

The BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The joint standing committee upon Indian affairs laid before the meeting a very interesting report of their proceedings during the past year in the endeavor to render some assistance and sympathy to the Indians who were formerly under the official care of the committee of this yearly meeting. The same was read, and, after a verbal alteration, was adopted, the action of the committee confirmed, and they encouraged to a continuance of the useful work in which they are engaged.

To Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends:

The standing committee on Indian affairs submits the following report:

Since our last yearly meeting death has removed from our midst and from the field of his usefulness in the work of Indian education and advancement, in which he was always an earnest and thorough worker, our friend Cyrus Blackburn, late clerk of this committee. Those of us who have been associated with him in this interesting work can well appreciate the active sympathy he felt for the survivors of this greatly injured race of people, and with what zeal and industry he labored for their good.

He was faithful to the trust reposed in him, and by his personal efforts in influencing legislation for the benefit of the Indians, we have no doubt he materially assisted in the enactment of laws that have been and still continue to be a great blessing to them.

We have had a continued oversight of the Indians at the combined Santee, Flandreau and Ponca Agency under Charles Hill, agent, who is a member with us, and have been in correspondence with him and also with John E. Smith, teacher of the Ponca Agency school, and his wife. Opportunities have not presented to accomplish much in the way of practical help during the past year, but we have been able to respond to such appeals as have been made to us.

Immediately after our last yearly meeting we forwarded a box containing appropriate presents to the children of the Ponca school, consisting of articles of clothing which were both handsome and useful, and we have been assured by letters from the agent and teacher that the hearts of the children were delighted.

We were also enabled by forwarding the necessary amount of money to prevent an aged Flandreau Indian woman from losing her land through an incumbrance which was placed upon it without her knowledge.

A year ago a number of the Flandreau Indians had mortgages on their farms, given to secure the loan of money forced upon them by their white neighbors, with a view of getting possession of the property through foreclosure. The agent has, however, by his personal efforts succeeded in paying off all these mortgages, and the Indians again own their homes free from incumbrance.

The well-being of the Indians in this whole agency is carefully looked after by Charles Hill and his excellent corps of assistants, and their advancement in the knowledge of the practical duties of life, as regarded by enlightened and conscientious white people, is very gratifying. The men of the Santee have nearly all learned to be industrious, and many of them have become skillful and successful farmers.

They have under cultivation this year nearly 4,000 acres of land, about the same acreage as last year, and have raised over 84,000 bushels of grain and vegetables, 10,000 bushels more than last year; besides cutting 600 cords of wood and securing over \$500 worth of furs. The aggregate market value of their crops the past year will be about \$24,000. The mechanical department at the Santee Agency is an important and interesting feature. The Agent in his annual report thus speaks of this branch of their work:

"A person visiting Santee Agency now would find the Indians busy with their farming pursuits, and the following industries, under the management of Indians exclusively: Mason work, painting, blacksmith shop, carpenter, wagon shop, steam grist-mill, harness shop, house building, grain thrashing (four machines now in operation), no white persons being employed in any of the above departments. That the Indian has the ability to learn to take charge of and satisfactorily govern the different industries above mentioned has been fully demonstrated at this Agency."

The spirit of improvement has spread over that Agency, and they are advancing rapidly under the careful training of their instructors. Comfortable dwelling-houses are being built, 26 during the past year, wells dug, fences put up around the pasture-fields, trees planted, additions made to the school-houses and other Agency buildings, and many of these painted and otherwise improved.

The Agent states in his report that the "habits and morals of the Santee Indians are exceptionally good," and attributes their improvement in this respect to the influence of the schools and the missionary work done amongst them.

"The schools are all very successful, and the attendance fully up to the capacity of the buildings. The Santee industrial school adjoining the Agency building has an enrollment this year of 90, average attendance over 70, the largest in the history of the school. More desired to come, but the building was filled and they could not be taken."

We have been watchful of the tendency of legislation at Washington on the Indian subject, and have endeavored to throw our influence with those legislators who seemed to have the real good of the Indians at heart, and in this important work we desire to continue to be useful. The Indian still has many enemies, and there are always lurking about those who hope, by sharp practice in legislation, to get possession of his property without paying him an equivalent for it.

In eighth month last our friend Isaiah Lightner was appointed by the President as special agent to allot lands in severalty to the Indians at Sisseton, in Dakota. The appointment was made without solicitation on the part of the appointee or any of his personal friends, but was made because of his acknowledged peculiar fitness for the position, and also upon the excellent record he has established at the Department in all those qualities that go to make a trustworthy official. Friends ought to feel gratified at this appointment, as it is a marked evidence of the confidence felt by the Government in members of our society as workers among the Indians where honesty and efficiency are considered prerequisites.

Since last yearly meeting we have made an appeal to the Indian Department to appoint a matron for the Santee Indians. The duties of the proposed matron were intended to be, in a word, the instruction of the Indian women in the art of housekeeping. The delegates who visited this tribe in the summer of 1886 recommended this appointment, on the ground that the Indian women were far behind the men in their special sphere of domestic work, and that there was ample opportunity for effective labor in this channel.

The Indian Department, for reasons not necessary now to rehearse, has declared its inability to comply with our request.

While we do not propose to relinquish our effort to influence the Government to provide for this appointment, we have united in recommending to the yearly meeting that

it authorize this committee to join with other yearly meetings in making this appointment for the present year, and in paying our quota of the expense. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Genesee yearly meetings have already signified their willingness to co-operate in the movement.

On behalf of the committee,

LEVI K. BROWN.
THOMAS H. MATTHEWS.
JOS. J. JANNEY.
EDWARD STABLER, JR.

BALTIMORE, *February 11, 1887.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

Indian missions of the Board of Home Missions.

There has been growth in the work which was in operation at this time last year, and some new missions established.

WISCONSIN.

Rev. A. W. Williams has been sent to the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin. This tribe has been without a minister since the death of Mr. Slingerland.

DAKOTA.

During the past summer a large building was erected at the Good Will Mission, Sisseton, Dakota. This building is intended for the use of the Indian boys, and especially as a dormitory. It has enlarged the capacity of the school to such an extent that we have now over 100 pupils. We have also erected a large barn and a workshop, and made extensive additions to the girls' dormitory and the school building, and sunk an artesian well. The mission as it now is seems in the best condition for the very best work. Mr. W. K. Morris is the efficient superintendent, with Mrs. Morris and the Misses White, Patterson, Hyslop, and Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Buck as helpers.

The eight churches among the Sioux are under the general supervision of Rev. M. N. Adams. There is a native membership of 521. They are served by six native ministers, viz, Revs. J. B. Renville, D. Renville, L. Mazakinyanua, D. Greycloud, I. Renville, and C. R. Crawford. Rev. W. O. Rogers serves the Wood Lake church.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

There has been more advance in this Territory than in any other portion of our Indian work; in fact, there is no better or more hopeful mission field anywhere than is presented here. The number of missions is simply limited by the number of workers we can obtain and the necessary means to sustain them.

Vinita is still served by Rev. W. T. King. Rev. W. L. Miller is preaching at Tahlequah and stations. The school at the former place is doing exceedingly good work. There are about 80 pupils, of which 30 are boarding scholars. The Misses Miller, Armstrong, and Loeb are the teachers.

Rev. A. G. Evans has charge at Park Hill and Fourteen Mile Creek, while the Misses Mathes and Evans have about 60 scholars in the school at Park Hill. Rev. L. Dobson preaches at Eureka and Pleasant Valley.

Rev. W. H. Reid has the churches at Old Dwight and Childers Station. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Squier, Miss Reid, and Mrs. Neerkin have about 35 pupils in the boarding-school at Old Dwight. New buildings are being erected and the old ones repaired, and we expect to see the old mission field soon in excellent running order, doing good work.

Rev. A. N. Chamberlain preaches at Pheasant Hill and to the full-blood Cherokees. Miss Ada Bodine has a school of 30 pupils in the church building at Pheasant Hill. Rev. D. N. Allen preaches at Fort Gibson, Tegalea, Claremore, and Catoosa, while his brother, J. F. Allen, teaches and preaches at Canadaville. Rev. A. D. Jacke preaches at Coody's Bluff and California, and Rev. J. Smallwood, a native preacher, at Barren Rock and neighborhood.

Among the Cherokees we have 296 church members and 205 scholars in the schools.

Among the Creeks or Muscogees our work has been more largely increased than in any other tribe. At Muscogee an additional cottage has been built, which is said to be one of the most beautiful homes in the Territory. Thirty-five boarding pupils are cared for by Miss Alice Robertson, Miss Willey, and two assistants. Dr. Williams is supplying the church. Improvements have been made at Nuyaka, where there are 80 pupils. It is a model school in good work in all departments and in results. Quite a number have become Christians during the year. Mrs. A. R. Moore and her noble band of helpers deserve great praise for their faithfulness and efficiency. Rev. T. W. Perryman is the pastor of Nuyaka and Okmulgee.

Tulsa is under the care of Rev. W. P. Haworth. The school has 61 scholars and 3 teachers. There has been steady progress.

The transfer of the Wealaka and Wewoka missions to this board by the last general assembly gives us 100 pupils at the former and 63 at the latter place, and quite a number of ministers and teachers. The Wealaka school is under the care of Dr. R. C. Coltman and nine other helpers. Wewoka is under the care of Rev. J. R. Ramsay and 5 assistants. Rev. Dr. Loughbridge preaches at Wealaka and Broken Bow; Rev. J. N. Diamant at Wewoka and vicinity. The native ministers are G. Johnson, J. K. Hacho, D. Fife, J. H. Land, P. Fife, and E. P. Robinson, who supply Kowasate Town, White House, Achena, Kowetah chapel, North Fork, and other stations. There are 319 church members and 339 pupils among the Creeks.

The work among the Choctaws has grown from two to four schools during the year. Wheelock boarding-school for girls, under the care of W. B. Robe, superintendent, and four assistants, has more than maintained its good reputation. Several pupils have been brought to Christ. McAlester has outgrown its quarters, and reports 140 day pupils. Mr. E. H. Doyle has proved himself a wise leader. Atoka, with the Misses Charles and Richards as teachers, have a school of 59 pupils. Mrs. and Miss Knight have gathered 66 scholars into the new school at Caddo. The ministers at work among the Choctaws and Chickasaws are Revs. J. Edwards, at Wheelock; H. A. Tucker, Atoka and Caddo; W. H. McKinney, at Mount Zion, Apeli, and Big Lick; J. C. Sefton, at McAlester; S. R. Keam, at San Bois; J. Dyer, at Mountain Fork and two stations; W. J. A. Wenn, at Lehigh and Durant; T. A. Byington, at Bayou; J. Jackson, among the full bloods; B. J. Woods, at Lenox, Rock Creek, and High Mountain; C. J. Stewart, at Philadelphia; and Rev. W. J. Moffatt, at Paul's Valley, Johnsonville, and White Bear Hill. There are 664 church members and 319 pupils. Five or six ministers are needed. May we not expect that number from the theological seminaries?

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

At Albuquerque we have pressed forward with our buildings. Part of these are now in use, and the school doing its work well under the care of Professor Bryan. The spiritual results have been cheering—more so this year than usual.

The day schools at the Pueblos of Isleta, Laguna, Jemez, and Zuni have made progress. The Misses Scott have charge of Isleta, Miss Shields at Laguna, Dr. and Mrs. Vorhees at Jemez, and Mr. J. H. Willson at Zuni. These schools and teachers have special trials which call for the prayers of God's people.

While the building is in process of erection at Tucson, Ariz., we have rented the buildings which had been used for the public school and have made a beginning. Mr. Walker, Miss Whitaker, and Miss Gibson, are on the ground preparing the way for the coming of the pupils and the other helpers.

Mr. J. B. Douglass is the teacher at the San Xavier day school among the Papagoes, and Rev. C. H. Cook continues his labors among the Pimas.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Rev. A. M. Mann and his native assistant, Peter Stanup, labor among the Puyallups, Chehalis, Nisqually, and Squaxon tribes. Over 300 members have been brought into the church and give good evidence of being faithful and consistent Christians.

ALASKA.

From far-off Alaska comes tidings of hope and progress. Sitka, which is the central and most important mission, has been freed from the outside oppressions of last year, and has made rapid progress in good work and favor with all who see and know it. The workers are much the same—Rev. Mr. Austin as minister, Mr. Kelly as superintendent, and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Winan, and the Misses Kelsey, Rodgers, Pakle, and others.

Mrs. McFarland has the Hydah mission, and labors with Mr. and Mrs. Gould. New buildings have been erected, and a boarding-school of 20 scholars begun.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard are at present laboring among the Chilcats and other tribes who center at Juneau to get employment at the mills.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland are at Hoonyah, laboring at some disadvantage because of the migratory habits of the tribe; but they still report a large school and hopeful work.

Rev. S. Hall Young is at Fort Wrangel, where a church of 54 members is reported, some of whom are bright examples of the power of the Christian faith.

SUMMARY.

	1886.	1887.
Ministers.....	30	31
Native.....	8	17
	38	48
Churches.....	48	59
Church members.....	2,001	2,306
Teachers.....	63	95
Schools.....	20	26
Scholars.....	1,134	1,607

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Presbytery reports 12 churches, besides 24 stations, which are visited by the missionaries. There are 29 elders and 9 deacons; 62 persons were added to the church during the year on examination, and 23 persons by certificate. The total number of communicants is 639. In the Sunday-schools there are 25 teachers and 334 scholars. In the orphan school, under the care of Mr. Lloyd, there are 46 pupils. Contributions were made in the churches for the work of all the executive committees, as well as for presbyterial and congregational purposes. The whole amount contributed was \$2,866.

Under Mr. Lloyd's ministry at Caddo an interesting work of grace took place, and sixteen persons were added to the church. "I never saw," says Mr. Lloyd, "such an awakening here before." The report of the committee on the narrative states that the attendance upon the worship of God's house has been generally good, and that in nearly all cases the people are more attentive than before to the preaching of His Word. Family worship is held by most of the church members who have families, but catechetical and Bible instruction is much neglected, both in the family and in the Sunday-school. The observance of the Sabbath is good. Intemperance and worldly amusements are on the increase, and the diligence of Christians in going out to save the destitute is not commended.

Rev. F. H. Wright, who, after taking his theological course in the East, recently began work among his own people—the Choctaws—states his impression of the people in the following words: "This people is a Christian people. They have a profound reverence for God, His Word, for His house, and all things sacred. The Sabbath is generally kept holy, but more so in the parts far removed from the railroad. The Choctaws love the Gospel, and they drink in the life-giving words as the dry and parched earth drinks in the gracious rain."

DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

For an account of missions to the Indians we can refer only to the full report of Bishop Hare and the reference to the work in Shoshone Agency in Bishop Talbot's report of Wyoming, and in Bishop Walker's report of North Dakota in reference to the Turtle Mountain Indians. The large and very interesting mission to the Chippewas in Minnesota is not reported upon; neither is there any report from the Indian Territory.

Report of the missionary bishop of South Dakota.

The Niobrara Deanery includes all the Indian reservations within the jurisdiction of South Dakota, and all Indian missions within it, wherever situated; in other words, the Indian field.

The extent of the Niobrara Mission is greater this year than it ever has been, as the list of missions presented herewith strikingly shows.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

An educational work (comprising in a happy way the intellectual, industrial, and religious elements) was begun last fall in the best spirit by Miss Laura E. Tileston and Miss Goodale, Miss Goodale being the Government teacher and Miss Tileston the representative of the church, near the mouth of the White River in the Lower Brulé Reserve. It has been carried on with a skill and cheerfulness and patience beyond all praise. A similar work has been begun by Miss Grace Howard on the Crow Creek Reserve. Miss Tileston is in the special care of St. John's, Yonkers, and Miss Howard, of Calvary, New York.

SELF-HELP.

There has been a gratifying increase in the offerings of our Indian Christians from year to year. The record for some years past is as follows: Total offerings for the year ending June, 1881, \$585; 1882, \$960; 1883, \$1,217; 1884, \$1,514; 1885, \$1,801; 1886, \$2,000; 1887, \$1,551.60.

This year shows a decided falling off—an issue expected by the clergy in charge. Education, missionary work, the settlement of the Indians on farms, increase their needs. The means of making a living and of getting money do not increase with equal step.

NEW CHURCHES.

A neat and suitable chapel has been put up by the generous gift of Mrs. J. J. Astor, for the people of St. Philip's station on Wounded Knee Creek, Pine Ridge Reserve. By the gift of the same constant friend, I was able to provide for the wants of the Sissetons, who live near Lake Traverse. They rejoice in a pretty chapel completed in the fall of 1886.

Another group of Sissetons, who live about thirty miles from this chapel, have been remembered by the Lenten League of New York, and have the happiness of seeing their chapel under way.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

St. Mary's, St. John's, and Hope schools have all been maintained with their usual success, and St. Paul's, which had fallen below the mark, is, under Mrs. J. F. Johnstone's devoted and wise management, fast recovering.

The average number at St. Paul's has been 30; St. Mary's, 40; St. John's, 36; Hope School, 30.

WILLIAM H. HARE.

Report of the missionary bishop of North Dakota.

The Church of the Resurrection, a frame edifice, on the reservation of the Turtle Mountain Indians, nears completion. The poor people for whose worship it is reared are glad indeed to have this evidence of love and sympathy from Christian white people before their eyes. Neglected, wronged, and oppressed for long years by their pale-faced neighbors, these faithful Chippewas have shown notwithstanding a marvelous faith. Glad indeed am I that the time is approaching when they may have the regular ministrations of the church of their love. With great difficulty has their little sanctuary been built. Their distance from the railroads is so great that the time consumed in conveying materials from the nearest shipping point was enormous; and the expense, too, was correspondingly large. But liberal giving from those who recognize the nation's debt to the Indian has helped us to meet and overcome these hindrances.

Thorough work, however, can not be done among these people until a home for the missionary to be appointed is built. For this purpose at least \$600 more than the sum now in my hands will be needed. There are no houses to-day on the reservation where a family can find shelter for a night, except at great discomfort. The home for the missionary is therefore an essential for the work.

During the summer, before the walls of the church were reared, I held a confirmation on one of the hill-sides. No walls surrounded and no roof covered that gathered group of red men and women. The canvas of a tepee was spread upon the ground to form a sanctuary, so to speak; a dry-goods box covered with a piece of white muslin—in this respect we were unrubrical—served as an altar. Seven Indians, men and women, advanced towards our sanctuary and stood on its outer edge. A hymn was sung by the gathered congregation of red people. After an address, I proceeded with the confirmation office. Never, in all my life, have I officiated at a more touching service. The solemnity and awe with which these poor people joined in the service moved me to tears. Groups of pagan Indians clustered near, apparently very deeply interested and impressed. I then administered the Holy Communion to the newly-confirmed and to other Christian red men who were present. The Rev. J. J. Enmegahbowh, who was with me, assisted in the service and acted as interpreter. The whole scene was one that I think would have touched the heart of the Indian's fiercest foe. I have read somewhere that the original name of beautiful Lake George, in the northern part of the State of New York, was Lake Saint Sacrament, because on its borders, shortly after its discovery by white men, a similar holy scene was witnessed. There was the reared altar in the forest by the waterside; there were the robed priest and the consecrated elements and the bending natives and the communicating worshipers and the rising anthem to the praise of the Crucified One. I know not whether the tradition be true, but I do know that in this year of grace 1887 a hill-top in the Turtle Mountains was made sacred by such a solemnity, and I am not sure that there would be an unfitness in calling that small mountain, far away to the north, from this day on, the Mount of Saint Sacrament.

WILLIAM DAVID WALKER.

Report of the missionary bishop of Wyoming and Idaho.

OUR INDIAN WORK.

From Rawlins by a stage ride of 150 miles, consuming the greater part of two days and one night continuously, I reached the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, under the care of the Rev. John Roberts. Here we have a neat church, and attached to it a few rooms which the faithful missionary uses for a rectory. At this agency, in round numbers, are 2,000 Indians, consisting of parts of two tribes, the Arapahoes and the Shoshones. At this agency the Rev. Mr. Roberts has been laboring for six years. He has the spirit of the true missionary. Utterly self-denying and devoted to his work, he has won to a remarkable degree the reverence and esteem of this simple-minded people. During the greater part of his sojourn there he has had charge of the Government school and his support has come largely from that source. But such a position is uncertain in its tenure and is purely the result of political appointment as changes are made in the different administrations. Another teacher has just been appointed to the place, and while it is probable that, in some capacity, Mr. Roberts, so highly esteemed, will remain in connection with the school, yet it is evident that a different arrangement should be made. What is needed is a boarding-school of our own. Mr. Roberts feels that his work will always be hampered and in jeopardy until that want is realized. To this end \$10,000 is required. Had we such a building the Government would pay for the board and tuition of such pupils as might attend the school, and it would be self-supporting from the start. The accommodations at the Government school, I am informed, will not provide for one-fourth of the children of school age. Recently the Roman Catholics, through the handsome gift of a Philadelphia lady, have commenced to erect a school on the reservation, about 25 miles from our work. Will not some friend of this unfortunate race, thus providentially placed at our very doors, enable me to provide our missionary, who has, with so much heroism, consecrated his life to this work, with a permanent school-house? Meanwhile, until the larger need is met and the \$10,000 secured, if a modest but substantial house, costing \$2,000, could be erected as a part of the permanent building, it would enable the missionary to take a number of boarders, provide him with a comfortable home, and be a nucleus around which the work could be carried on. Who will give me this \$2,000? Or who will be one of four to give \$500? Shall we not stand by our missionary in his heroic efforts to lift up this people and rescue them from their moral degradation? It is only through the young, by means of Christian schools, that this work can be done. I feel the deepest anxiety that this mission should be sustained.

ETHELBERT TALBOT.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

INDIAN WORK.

The "Montana Industrial School" for Indians, under the superintendence of Rev Henry F. Bond, is now in operation, with an enrollment of 18 pupils, and the prospect of receiving its full quota of 50 as soon as its equipment is completed. This is the first and only school for Indians established by our denomination. While other religious bodies have for years maintained schools among the Indians with marked success, our own, for reasons given in our first annual report, had accomplished nothing in that direction till last July, when a location was selected on the Crow reservation, and this industrial and boarding school was established. The unswerving loyalty to the United States Government of the Crow Indians, whose boast is that none of their weapons have ever been stained with the blood of a white man, deserved a better return than they have received at his hands. No missionary or educational work has ever been established among them until our school was located there last July. The small Government school at the agency is the only attempt in this direction, while there are over 800 children of school age in the tribe. Nowhere is there better field for our work; and the Unitarian denomination has here for the first time an opportunity to fulfill the obligations it assumed so many years ago, by a cordial and liberal support of the Montana Industrial School. Our earnest missionaries are struggling with untiring faith and zeal, under many disadvantages and privations, to build up this school, confident of large success if they can only receive the sympathy and material aid of their brethren. They must not be disappointed in this hope. The school should be thoroughly equipped for its divine mission. The Government has granted land for its use, and has contracted to pay \$108 per annum for each Indian pupil. We shall be false to our pledges and to our faith if we fail to do our part in this good work.

It is with great satisfaction that your committee are able to report that the debt on the school building of \$1,500, which was outstanding on the 1st of January, has been paid in full. For this result we are largely indebted to the ladies of some of the auxiliary conferences in and about Boston, who raised nearly \$900 by a sale held at the house of a friend who kindly offered its use for the purpose. The \$1,000 advanced to enable us to begin work on the school building, with the promise that it should be made a gift if \$4,000 more were contributed, has also been secured by the fulfillment of this condition, the building, which is admirably adapted to its purpose, is now free from debt.

Money is needed at once, however, to pay the salaries of the officers and teachers, to build the kitchen, blacksmith and carpenter shop, etc., and to complete the equipment; and also for the purchase of the necessary provisions and clothing.

The cost of maintaining this Indian school with its full complement of 50 pupils, who are to be clothed, boarded, lodged, and instructed, can only be approximated at present. It is safe to say, however, that after the school is thoroughly equipped about \$5,000 per annum will be need to maintain it, in addition to the allowance of \$108 for each pupil by Government. Of course, every year of good crops would reduce the cost; but the Montana crops are too uncertain to be relied on as a source of income.

It ought not to be difficult to raise that sum in our denomination for the support of this our only Indian school. It is our hope that as the churches and societies and individuals of our faith become more acquainted with this important and promising work this school will not only receive liberal support, but that means will be provided either for its enlargement or for the establishment of other schools among these hitherto neglected Indians.

The passage of the Dawes bill, giving to the Indian land in severalty and the rights of American citizenship, makes the duty of fitting him for the exercise of the rights which are thus conferred upon him an imperative one. In his proper education is the only hope for the red man in the future. We can not evade our share of this responsibility. However well-disposed the Government may be towards the Indian, its efforts must be supplemented by the missionary work of churches and individuals, or they will fail of success. The work is as promising and hopeful as the needs are urgent.

Mr. Bond reports the Crow children at the school as docile, affectionate, intelligent, and happy under their new surroundings. They are quick to learn and interested in their studies and in their occupations. They are to be taught, under our contract with the Indian Bureau, the various industries which will fit them for the duties of civilized life. One of three boys who had run away, and who, as the ringleader, was refused permission to return, offered to submit to punishment if only allowed to come back.

A statement of expenditures to May 1 on account of the Montana Industrial School is appended.

These gifts of money and supplies are from churches, societies, and individuals, from Maine to Louisiana, representing sixteen States, and about fifty churches, auxiliaries,

and Sunday-schools. If every church of our faith would interest itself in this our one solitary Indian school, no matter how small its means, the burden of its support would hardly be felt, and each would receive large return for its interest in the good work.

As trustee of the Hampton Institute, our agent has received and forwarded large sums contributed by its friends. This, though not strictly the work of your committee, has been part of the labor of their agent.

E.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of September 28, 1887, the Hon. A. K. Smiley called to order, in the parlor of the Mohonk Lake Mountain House, and after a few words of welcome, opened the fifth annual "Lake Mohonk conference" by nominating General Clinton B. Fisk as chairman, a motion which was unanimously indorsed by the conference.

General FISK, on accepting, said:

"I seldom meet with people so easily pleased as those who come here. As has been stated by Mr. Smiley, this is the fifth annual conference at Lake Mohonk. For five successive autumns, by his kindness, we have here gathered to deliberate upon Indian affairs and become the recipients of a generous hospitality from Mr. and Mrs. Smiley.

"During the years past we have debated some of the most serious problems in connection with Indian affairs, until the Mohonk conference has risen to a place of commanding influence. Its utterances are seriously considered by legislators; they receive the thought of the public, and in many instances those charged with the administration of Indian affairs have given heed to our advice. Our constituency is a happy combination of elements, combining representatives of the various religious bodies who are active in Christian and educational work among the Indian tribes.

"From the Indian Rights Association, with their thorough business aims and methods for the solution of the Indian problem; from the Women's National Association, who respond to the cry of the most needy of our tribes, and whose devotion to the Indian women and Indian homes ought to receive the God-speed and hearty support of all who would uplift the Indian race; from the Indian committee of Boston, whose magnificent services for the Indian for the last ten years entitle them to the gratitude of all people; from the Board of Indian Commissioners, and from the ranks of the noble and philanthropic men and women all over this land, hither come the best and truest friends of the Indian, men and women who love justice, and whose persevering wisdom stands and knocks at the portals of power until 'whatsoever things are just' are to be conferred upon their clients, the American Indian.

"Since we last convened we have progress to report—substantial progress in legislation. The passage of the Dawes bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty, the extension of law over the Indians, are the beginning of a new epoch in Indian affairs. The passage of the bill, and the election for the third time to the United States Senate of its author, by all political parties in the Massachusetts Legislature, are a cause for great rejoicing throughout this land. It was a cause for devout thanksgiving to the Indians, who are certain of an advocate and defender on the floor of the Senate of the United States in Senator Dawes. There has been progress in industries, in education, in civilization. Those of us who have been waiting and watching for more than a score of years, look upon the existing state of things as very encouraging, although there is so much yet to do. There are about 250,000 Indians, exclusive of those in Alaska; 80,000 of them to-day wear citizen's clothing complete; 60,000 more in part; 40,000 Indians read and use the English language in the transaction of their business, and their number is rapidly increasing. There is much yet to be accomplished. Just what that shall be will be more particularly indicated by our committee after the organization of the meeting. The utter helplessness of the Indian before the law will undoubtedly be the theme of discussion at this conference.

"There are some subjects for discussion before us which will require our best thought and our united action and influence before the adjournment of this conference.

"Since our last coming together death has entered our ranks, and the joy of this reunion morning is in part staid upon the grand work of one we sorrow for. That voice whose eloquence charmed and convinced us has been hushed. The Hon. Erastus Brooks, one

of our most faithful members, whose last public words were spoken for the Indian and spoken in this presence, has gone on to his reward—he is not, for God hath taken him. Many of us remember that sad morning when he left us, an invalid. He undoubtedly overdid himself in his efforts of the night previous as he stood here to speak his honest convictions, for he never feared to speak them in any presence. A month of suffering followed. In his own home I visited him; how beautifully he looked on the future and contemplated the past. He had done what he could. Erastus Brooks, like his Master, 'went about doing good.' His voice was uplifted everywhere in behalf of the suffering, the sorrowing, the down-trodden, and the oppressed. Over all these unrevealed mysteries of pain his hope was unclouded, and at last with the angels of his household about him he went to that sleep which God giveth his beloved. His memory dwells richly in all good hearts. Goodness endures—it is all that does endure. Earth's transitory things decay and its pleasures pass away, but the sweet memory of the good survives amidst all vicissitudes; and this is our hope. May we follow him as he followed the Master, and

"May we triumph so,
When all our warfare's past;
Dying, put our latest foe
Under our feet at last."

Major Kinney, of Hartford, and Mr. Davis, of Boston, were appointed secretaries of the conference. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York; Prof. C. C. Painter, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Samuel B. Capen, of Boston; Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia; Mrs. A. S. Quinton, of Philadelphia; and Miss Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass., were appointed a business committee.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, as chairman of the executive committee, appointed last year, was requested by the business committee to propose that, instead of the introduction of resolutions, a series of questions be laid before the conference for free discussion; before the discussion of each question a special committee be appointed by the chair, who shall formulate in resolutions what they think the conference will be prepared to say on that subject, and that before the close of the whole conference, perhaps Friday morning, a committee be appointed by the chair who shall take these as various minutes of the discussions and combine them in one platform, which can afterwards be acted on by the conference.

This is the general plan which the business committee asked him to submit.

This was adopted.

Mr. ABBOTT. Your committee propose for this morning the discussion of the question, What changes in Indian governmental administration are required by the abolition of the Indian reservation system?—to be opened by Professor Painter; and they have further to report that at Mr. Smiley's invitation, Hon. A. S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction in New York State, will be prepared to give us some account of the New York Indians, with suggestions for their better civilization and education.

The following committee was appointed by the chair to report a resolution on the subject of the morning discussion: Austin Abbott, New York; Walter Wood, Boston, Mass.; Samuel B. Capen, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Williams, Glastenbury, Conn.

A CHANGE OF POLICY REQUIRES A CHANGE OF METHODS.

[Paper by C. C. Painter.]

The Dawes land-in-severalty and Indian citizenship bill, made a law since our last conference, has given us what Archimedes wished for, that he might test the power of his lever to lift the world, and we now have a standing place, and opportunity to test the power of our civilizing influences to lift the Indian. The law we have done much to secure, we should bear in mind, is not the end we have been seeking, but only a needed mean to its attainment; it has only supplied a necessary condition for successful work; the work still remains to be done. In this case, as in all others, enlarged opportunity means also increased dangers, and we who are responsible for the present condition of affairs will be held responsible for their future outcome. We can not hold ourselves innocent of disasters which may come to these people through these enlarged opportunities unless we do all we can to improve them.

The law we have secured must surely, as its provisions are carried out, undermine and destroy the present Indian policy, and the machinery by which it is carried out. This was but ill adapted to any work which as friends of the Indian we desired to see done for him, but it has no place in the new order of things introduced by this law which has

been enacted since our last conference. Under its provisions he steps out of his undifferentiated, impersonal tribal relation into one of individualized, responsible citizenship, under the Constitution and laws of the Republic. All things are made new in his status and relations; perforce all things must be made new in our methods of dealing with him. When we make him a citizen, we recognize his manhood with all its inherent rights under the Declaration of Independence and Constitution. What power can an Indian agent, carrying out the rules and regulations of a bureau, have over a man who has refuge under such protection? Whatever restrictions Congress in its wisdom may put upon his power to alienate land to which he is after twenty-five years to have a title in fee-simple, none can be put upon a free citizen except such as are imposed alike upon all. The fact is, we have entered upon the beginning of a new dispensation, and we shall find it necessary that all things, in the methods and machinery of our Indian policy, shall be made new and adapted to the growth and development of men. The sooner we take in this fact and adjust ourselves to it the better.

A crisis has been created rather than reached in the effort we are making for the Indian. He is about to be thrown into the seething activities of our complex civilization and take his chances in free competition with other races. He must receive at once the best possible equipment for this emergency, a preparation and education which he could never receive under the old policy of enforced isolation, legalized pauperism, and inevitable idleness, and debauchery. The most formidable obstacle to his civilization has been the policy under which it has been attempted. This removed, we must adapt our methods to his conditions and needs, which are more peculiar than is his nature, which is that of every human being. The reservation walls being down, and the restraining power of the agent broken, he and his children will become a race of wanderers and beggars, unless they are met, as they escape from a hopeless bondage, with influences wise enough and large enough to teach them the nobility of manhood and the uses of freedom.

There is now scope and hope for the schoolmaster. We have about one-third of the children in some kind of school; some of them very fully equipped and doing most excellent work, most of them of a much lower grade, and many of them worthless; all of them doing their work under such discouragements and difficulties that a large per cent. of it is lost necessarily.

The Government expended, in its effort to teach these children during the year closing June 30, 1886, the sum of \$1,211,415, supporting 214 schools, with a force of 703 employés, while in contract schools were probably nearly as many more employés. The largest monthly attendance was 12,316, and the average attendance was 9,528.

If we are to meet the emergency now upon us because of this new order of things, our school facilities must be enlarged so as to provide for the two-thirds who are now out of school, and this we must remember is only a provision for quantity of education, not for quality, or for system in the work.

These schools, absorbing this amount of money, employing this force, are scattered over the whole country, from North Carolina to San Diego Bay, from Hampton Roads to Puget Sound, and are of all grades of worth and worthlessness. They have no responsible head, and are under no system.

The appropriation bill for 1882 created the office of inspector for schools, whose duty it was made to report a plan for carrying into effect, in the most economical manner, all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates of the cost thereof. Also a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no such provisions now exist, and estimates of what can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such a plan.

In 1883 the regular appropriation bill provided for the salary of an Indian school superintendent, but in no way defined his functions nor gave him the least authority as touching anything except his salary.

The first occupant of the office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, devoted his time chiefly to superintending the erection of school-houses. The second arranged with the commissioner for a "division of education" in the bureau, and Congress provided for the salary of an extra clerk of "class 4," who is head of this division. This exhausts legislation in the direction of a school system. The inspector of schools has power to suspend any teacher or school employé, but the superintendent under no law or regulation of the Department can appoint, suspend, approve, or remove any one. His power in regard to schools is just the power of any other citizen, none other or greater.

It is indeed a commonplace but also a common-sense suggestion, that an enterprise so great as this, whose operations are so widely scattered, whose interests are so vital, should have some one with power to do something in charge of it. The schools should be under the control of one wise enough to form wise plans with reference to them, and strong enough to execute them; who has a sense of direct responsibility for their highest efficiency, and no sense of responsibility for the success of any political party at the next national election, and feels no obligation to reward any one for political services rendered in the past.

Another condition of success in this work is that there shall be some good degree of certainty that efficiency in it will be rewarded, and that positions in it will be permanent so long as they are efficiently filled. A glance at the report of the superintendent of Indian schools for the year ending June 30, 1886, pages 56, 76, shows that 43 out of 72 boarding-schools had two or more superintendents during the year; 7 had three; 2 had four; and 1 had five. It will be seen that this also involved many corresponding changes in the subordinate positions. Job said he would wait all his appointed days until his change came; it would be no great strain upon his traditional patience to wait for one's change in the office of principal of an Indian boarding-school.

Permanency in the teaching force, so essential to efficient school work, can not be secured until there is permanency in the appointing and controlling power, and this power is dominated by the idea and purpose of maintaining the most efficient schools, a thing impossible until the school service is detached completely from politics.

The President has asked for a commission composed of Army officers and citizens to be appointed by the President of the United States. The duties of this board, as he has suggested it, are to be only advisory. Let us have such a commission, so constituted and so appointed, but with enlarged functions. Let it have absolute control of all matters relating to Indian schools. Let the appropriations for school purposes, so far as possible under treaty stipulations, be made in the lump, with no restrictions which shall hinder the commission using them for the purposes for which they were appropriated as to it seems wisest and best; also let the foolish restrictions limiting expenditures for a building for a day-school to \$600 and for a boarding-school to \$10,000 be abolished. Let the President feel the responsibility of appointing a wise commission to be intrusted with such a grave trust, and he will appoint worthy men, such as he has put on the railroad commission. If the spirit and purpose of the President and of the Secretary of the Interior could, through such a commission, control the administration of Indian affairs, we would be content. Having a permanent and responsible head, there would be the greatest possible degree of permanency throughout the whole teaching force, and the whole work would have a dignity and value which can never attach to it while it lies at the mercy of the politicians of the Indian Bureau who peddle out positions in the school service to party and personal favorites.

There is nothing notional or impracticable in this. In fact, this commission should be intrusted with the whole management of Indian affairs. It should be composed of men of character and sense, who should be amply compensated for all their time, intrusted with all that pertains to Indian property and civilization, the President being held to a full responsibility for its selection, and its members held to a strict responsibility for a faithful discharge of its trust.

The duty of carrying out the provisions of the allotment bill would fall to this commission, and a care for the Indians during this transition period, as they pass out from the bondage of the bureau into the liberty of men and citizens. It would have discretion in place of tradition, counsel and wisdom instead of arbitrary rules, and could adjust whatever it attempted to individual cases as they arose, and follow with kindly care those whom it could no longer hold by arbitrary power.

To my mind it is a self-evident proposition that the execution of this law must release those who come under its provisions from the grasp and control of the Indian Bureau, and when this is done it has no fatherly discretion and wise counsel and kindly influence, with which it can still reach and control those who have passed beyond its power. An entire change of policy and method must be adopted at once, or the law must remain unexecuted, or the Indian must be, unprepared for it, thrown under the wheels of our ruthless progress. Not for one moment do I doubt the necessity and wisdom and timeliness of this legislation. There was absolutely no hope under the old conditions; but it will prove the very acme of stupidity if we attempt to perpetuate the old methods under the new policy.

The President has committed himself very largely to what has been suggested; at least, what he has asked for could easily be expanded to its dimensions, and the Secretary of the Interior has expressed himself most emphatically as to the utter worthlessness of the old machinery, and has been reported as saying that it must be thrown aside as the result of carrying out this new law, and he is earnestly in favor of what the President has asked for. Give the President what he asks for, enlarged to what has been indicated, and then if he fails to accomplish what he has expressed himself so unequivocally as anxious to do, it will be his own fault. At present he can not do it. No administration in the past has been able to do it. It is possible for him indeed to improve the service even now, but not possible for him to give it the highest efficiency, for it is not and can not be brought for any length of time under his control, and it can not, under present laws, be adapted to the highest and best work.

There is too great a distance between the responsible head and the result, too much loss of power on dead machinery, too many chances for wisdom and good counsel to get hung up and lost before it can be applied.

From the very nature of the case a change of policy must be made, because of the great change in the situation; it is the most urgent and pressing duty of the hour that it shall be wisely made, and no more important work can occupy the time and thought of this conference than to mark out the features of this change and be prepared to urge upon Congress and the Administration what it shall be, and the best method of securing it.

Dr. ABBOTT. In order to consider wisely the question before us a little review of history is almost indispensable. What changes in the governmental administration are necessary—rendered necessary by the abolition of the reservation system, is the question. A hundred years ago the Indians were a large force, relatively speaking, and we were making treaties with them, and the treaty-making power was the Executive. Naturally, necessarily, all our relations to those Indian nations were carried on through the executive branch of our Government. The Indians grew relatively less and we larger, until at last the Indian tribes with which we had made treaties were confined to comparatively small sections of the country, namely, reservations.

These reservations were necessarily under the guardianship of the executive branch of the Government. It devolved properly upon the executive branch which had made those treaties with the Indians to supervise and care for, protect and guard the reservations within which the Indian tribes were confined. We have now entered upon a policy the object of which is to throw down the fences of the reservations, to civilize, and give to the Indians land in severalty, and make them citizens. In other words, we propose to treat the red man not as a red man, but as a man simply. But we can not make him a citizen and leave him to protect himself—leave him alone in individualism. We must exercise a certain special protection over him. How shall this be done? Shall it continue to be done by the executive branch of the Government? If we say that this property shall be liable to taxation like any other property there will be a modification of the Henry George theory; namely, that land is not a perfect subject of Indian ownership and that all taxes should be laid on Indian lands. If, on the other hand, we say the land of the Indian shall not be taxed, as has been said in some quarters, we put a stop to all improvements, which can be carried on only by taxation.

The white men are not going to pay taxes of which the Indian enterprise is to get the benefit. If we leave the Indian free to alienate his land it will be alienated very soon, and if on the other hand, we say he shall not alienate his land for a certain number of years, we limit the right of his ownership and hamper him in his progress, development, and civilization. In other words, we now have a large class of citizens coming out of reservations that need special protection. Who ought to furnish that special protection—the judiciary, the legislative, or the executive branch of the Government? All our past and present history emphasize and point in the direction of the judiciary. The function of protecting citizens in their rights does not belong to the executive. It does not belong to the legislative. It does belong to the judiciary. Suppose we take the land of the Indians that is not divided in severalty, sell it and put the proceeds into the Treasury, how long will it be before we can get it out again for the benefit of the Indian? The Indians we say are the wards of the Government; whose business is it to take care of them? This is not the business of Congress, it is not the business of the President—I am not impugning the Indian Bureau, the President, or Congress in saying that it is the function of the judiciary, and not the executive or legislative branch of the Government, to provide special protection for special citizens. I do not propose to enter into any details nor any question of method. I seek simply to set this principle before the conference; how we shall apply this principle is a question for further and very careful consideration.

If a railroad comes into bankruptcy and there are consequently rights to be protected that must have peculiar and special protection, Congress does not give this, the President does not; we keep this out of politics; the court appoints a receiver. That receiver is amenable to the courts, and if he does not properly behave himself, any one of the parties who are interested may go to the court and demand an investigation and secure it. Apply the parallel. We have thousands of dollars' worth of property belonging to thousands of Indians about coming into citizenship, and so imperfectly developed that they can not protect that property themselves, and should it not be the business of the courts to appoint a receiver or custodian for them, and under such regulation that any Indian or any friend of the Indians may make his complaint directly and straightway to the court, and compel an investigation and require justice? That is the broad principle, as it seems to me. We have already transformed the Indian from foreign nations. We are passing them over into the relations of individual citizens.

The Indian is no longer to be cared for by the executive department of the Government; he is coming under the general protection under which we all live, namely, the protection of the courts. The sooner we can make that transfer complete and thorough, the sooner we can bring the Indian under the protection of our courts and away from the protection of the executive branch of the Government, the better.

I say again I am not impugning the Indian Bureau. But it is not to the interest of the Indian Bureau to promote this transfer. I do not speak of the Commissioners, I do not speak of the Secretary of the Interior, or any of the officers of the Government who may be carrying on this work; but the men whose positions depend upon keeping the Indian in a state of pupilage are not the men to lead him out of a state of pupilage into another state. You might as well have expected Pharaoh to lead the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt as to expect the average Indian agent to lead the Indians out of bondage. Our function is to take the Indian as fast as the reservation system is broken up out of that bureau administration and put him under the protection of the courts, by which individuals are protected in their rights, and groups of individuals protected in theirs. How this is to be done, the method of transition, I hope will be brought out by further discussion on this subject.

Senator DAWES. Your committee have asked me to express my views about the administration of this law at a future time, and all these matters seem to me to be so absolutely involved in what I want to say then, that I would rather reserve what I might say. It seems to me this is a self-acting machine that we have set going, and if we only run it on the track it will work itself all out, and all these difficulties that have troubled my friend will pass away like snow in the spring time, and we will never know when they go; we will only know they are gone. I do not want to take up one of these particular things at this time. I see an absolute difficulty, as Dr. Abbott suggests, but it is a constitutional difficulty. This act makes each one of those Indians, of whom he speaks, a citizen of the United States, with a farm of his own. He is no more on the reservation, from that instant, than I am. He goes into the United States courts just as I do; but there is this difference about creating a court and giving it jurisdiction. The Constitution says that the United States can't create a court in the State into which any citizen of that State can go except to call a citizen of another into it. That is the limitation of a United States court in any State, so that would take away from the Indians of any State of this nation the power to go in and enforce their rights in the State. And the United States courts are created under the Constitution for the purpose of bringing the citizens of one State out of that State into the court of another State, and that is the limitation of the Constitution. Now, all the Indians in the States would be shut out from going into the United States courts to assert their rights. All these Territories—Dakota, Washington, Montana, and New Mexico—will be in the Union as States long before you can get any such bill as that through. That shuts out those and leaves Utah, Arizona, and perhaps one other Territory. That seems to me to shut out that plan entirely from consideration—an insurmountable constitutional difficulty—because he can't have the power to go, nor any friend in his behalf, into the United States courts. They are specially, by the Constitution, confined to suits between citizens of different States. I am just as serious in this difficulty that Dr. Abbott has been discussing as anybody, but I can't see how to get over it in the United States courts. Now, the Constitution also says that you can't get money out of the Treasury except by an act of appropriation; you can't take it out by the courts. This trust fund, \$13,000,000, must be got out of the Treasury by an act of Congress. If they are put in the hands of guardians, they must be under the administration of the courts of the State in which they reside, according to the laws of the State, by the Constitution. Now take one single word about Mr. Painter's idea of throwing all the responsibility of maintaining the Indian, off from the President, on to a commission. There is nothing that Mr. Painter wants the commission to do that the President has not the power to do if he would, and if he won't do it through his servants, have you any idea that he will appoint a commission that will do it? Congress created a superintendent of Indian schools; they didn't undertake to prescribe his duties by any act of Congress, but they gave the President and his servants a superintendent of Indian schools and told him to put him to work. He has not been put to work, and he is just such a servant of this Government as six other men would be.

Ex-Commissioner HIRAM PRICE. I suppose, if I am to say anything now, it is in reference to the document read by Mr. Painter. Some things in it I approve, some I do not think are practical. I believe it would be a good idea to appoint a commission of five men who have a moderate amount of brains, a respectable degree of honesty, and who do not want office. I am willing to indorse that part of the document that says for life or during good behavior, same as the Supreme Judges of the United States. I would allow them that power, although I have no idea it will ever be done. I know I am consuming time talking about things that could be but never will be done.

If five good men who do not want office, but who would be willing to do service for the good they could do, were appointed to discharge the duties contemplated by Mr. Painter's report, I have no doubt the result would be beneficial.

The men and women who come here, and the host who so generously entertains them, are influenced by philanthropic motives, and there are men to be found who would serve

their country as commissioners, and do it well. They would supervise the schools and examine the school-teachers to see whether they were able to keep the schools or not, and whether they would want to keep schools for the Indians.

They could subdivide the land in severalty for Indians. The best work that has been done in that direction was done by one woman; Miss Fletcher did that work and did it well. Now then, if one woman can do that, why can't the five men do it? I think Congress would be willing to do this. I think Senator Dawes would, if the question was presented. The great trouble with Congress is, they do not know the necessity. I was ten years in Congress. I went out of it without knowing much about the Indian question. I think I am an average man, and I undertake to say without the fear of a single contradiction that there are three hundred men out of four hundred there who do not understand the Indian question.

Two Senators, one of them on the Appropriation Committee, asked the Commissioner to increase the salary of an Indian agent after they had fixed the salary by law and confirmed the appointment. Let me say there is less business sense in the manner of making appropriations for the Indian service than in any other thing that Congress does. If these five men, contemplated by Mr. Painter's report, could be appointed—good business men, men of honesty—we have such men as would do this for the love of the work—then give them entire charge of it; let them divide their lands in severalty, let them manage the schools. I have no more idea that you can do this than you can go to the moon on a ladder of cobwebs. But you can never do anything without trying, and I think this is worthy a trial, for it will show the Congress of the United States that the men and the women who compose this conference, who want no office and who have no pecuniary object in view, and whose only wish is to do something for the benefit of the Indian, believe that some law may be passed that will be beneficial. The agitation of the question certainly can do no harm.

The CHAIRMAN. We are going on with unfaltering faith until these people shall enjoy all the rights and meet all the obligations of citizenship in this country. Whether we can have such a commission as that is problematical. Jethro wanted Moses to appoint such a commission, and of such men as we need here—"men who feared God and hated covetousness."

General ARMSTRONG. I believe if a united effort is put forth by this conference and taken up by the press, that, with the help of public sentiment, the thing can be done.

Ex-Commissioner PRICE. I would like to have this done. The commission would have one work; they would be men of one work; they would concentrate their time, their intellect, their sympathy, and their energies upon one work, and "continued dripping wears away stone." Such a commission would have the aid of the Secretary of the Interior, and I have not a word to say against the Secretary. The Secretary has a thousand things to attend to, figuratively speaking, and four times as much as any one man can attend to. If we could get five men in there, such men as you have described, that would consecrate their time, their lives to the purpose, it would be accomplished. There is no doubt about it in my mind, and possibly by intensifying this feeling, this earnestness, this determination, we may bring it upon the "powers that be" so that they will do this thing. If we could get five such men—three such men, or any number so that it was not an even number—you would see an advance made in the civilization of the Indians that would astonish those who have been working at it for the last fifteen or twenty years.

Senator DAWES. Suppose these Indians become citizens of the United States with this 160 acres of land to their sole use, what becomes of the Indian reservations, what becomes of the Indian Bureau, what becomes of all this machinery, what becomes of the six commissioners appointed for life? Their occupation is gone; they have all vanished; the work for which they have been created, and which has bothered Brother Price for four long years, is all gone, while you are at work making them citizens. You are not mending this fabric; you are taking it down stone by stone, and if you do your duty it will all crumble down and go off of itself, and there will be no more use for it. That is why I don't trouble myself at all about how to change it, how to get another new machine and change the responsibilities from one man to another with the idea that one servant of the great head is going to be any better than another servant of the great head. One is the servant of the man that created him just like the other. We had better be employed taking, one by one, all these Indians and making citizens of them, and planting them on their 160 acres of land, telling them how to go forth among the white men of this country and learn the ways of the white man, and stand up and take their part in the great work of the governing of the Union; not put a new guardianship over him, and put his property in the hands of the trustees appointed by the courts of some of the Western States, whom you could never reach and take care of. That is putting new fetters upon him instead of emancipating him and putting him forth and bidding him to be a man. What he earns on this farm will help him learn the value of it, if you clothe

him in his right mind, put him on his own land, furnish him with a little habitation, with a plow, and a hoe, and a rake, and show him how to go to work to use them. Now can you put a guardian around him? You might just as well put a plant in a cellar in the dark and bid it develop and bear fruit. The only way is to lead him out into the sunshine, and tell him what the sunshine is for, and what the rain comes for, and when to put his seed in the ground. When will he know that under new guardianship any better than under the old system? The idea is to make something of him, to make a man of him, and here is the power given you to do it, and it is to be done, not by any commission, but by individual efforts. He is to be lead out from the darkness into the light; he is to be shown how to walk, how to help himself. He is to be taught self-reliance, or he will never be a man. There is no power, except creative power, that can put the elements of a man into an Indian, but what there is in him is to be developed. If you are to make anything of him, it is to be done from within, and is to be drawn out, and drawn out by individual effort, and by all the appliances of this time, and with these great opportunities of life. His education is to fit him for the new field in which he is to abide. It can't be in the school he has been in in the past. The reservation education is to be abandoned, the boarding school at the Agency can no longer exist. It must be some sort of a district school system. It must be a school where these Indians at their homes have the means of sending their children to school. The whole thing must undergo a change, or you must abandon the policy itself, after spending your time and creating some new system which has no application to this new order of things, but only to the old order of things. This attempt on the part of the President and Secretary we can understand very well, to relieve themselves of the present responsibility and to throw it off on six men who can say, "It is not I, it is the power behind me that has made the mistake." You never saw six men come together that did not spend half their time in quarreling among themselves. It seems to me too bad, after spending eight years devising some way to make a man of the Indian, to turn around now and devise some new plan to put a guardianship over him. What do you want six men to go and allot his land for? I would rather have Miss Fletcher than a whole army of such men. I would rather have one man than ten to do this particular work. The more you have the worse you are off. Divided responsibility has been the bane of the Indian administration to this day, because you go to the Indian Commissioner, and he tells you that it is the Secretary; you go to the Secretary, and he tells you it is the President. The best policy is to hold one man responsible for the duties you impose upon him, and let him choose his methods and his men to execute them. The moment you undertake by law to create a board of these men to do this thing, you add to the perplexity and complication, multiply the responsibilities, and weaken the whole thing.

Mr. SMILEY. Is it possible for Congress to pass a law to create a commission for life or for any long period of years that the next Congress could not suspend? No law can be made permanent, no person appointed for life, or for any long term of years.

Mr. PAINTER. The Senator used the words "they must be led out and taught" and so on, but he does not tell us who is going to lead and teach. I did not know that there could be such a beautiful simplicity in the management of Indian affairs under this new law as the honorable Senator seems to find. I had an impression that it was going to take a few years to settle this matter, that there were agencies of some kind to be used to do it, and I was under great apprehension that the old machinery was not adapted to that work. I have an impression that there is considerable property that belongs to the Indians that is to be taken care of and used for their benefit, and if the provisions of this law were carried out there would be still more from the sale of their lands. Is it to be put into the Treasury and then brought out and applied? If so, by what kind of machinery is it to be done? It seems to me that we need somebody to look after these thing in this transition period. I say there is no power in the old machinery to do this, because its power can not extend to citizens. It must be of a different character. I think it is a much simpler thing to blow up the old machinery than try to readjust it; to replace dead machinery with a commission that has discretion to use this property for the Indian and apply it to his benefit.

Senator DAWES. Your driving out one swarm of bees and taking a new one does not help the matter at all.

Mr. PAINTER. I think it is a fair thing to try. I see no difficulty in appointing a commission such as the President has appointed in relation to railroad matters. They have a great duty to discharge. I do not know whether they are appointed for life or during good behavior. I recommend such a commission to be appointed with such range and such opportunity and such discretion. The Indian is in some way to be taken care of in this transition. Mr. Dawes says he is to be led out. By whose hands?

Senator DAWES. By yours.

Mr. PAINTER. I have no time to do that, and your law and your regulations would interfere with me, as they do with our religious societies when they attempt to come

forward und undertake some of this work. I do not propose that the Indian should be put back into bondage again, but how are these district schools to be maintained on what are now large reservations where is nothing but Indians, except as some provision shall be made for these? I ask who is going to take charge of these funds and administer them when the Bureau can no longer do it? What is to be done in reference to the Indian in view of his changed relations?

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. The proposition seems to be, to create a commission who should have the supervision of the administration of the law in view of the changes in their condition which are involved in their becoming citizens. Now, is it proposed to supersede the existing methods of administration, which have been described as suited only to the reservation system, and to create a new system, which shall be suited, both to the diminishing of the reservation system and the increase of the citizenship system, or is it proposed to leave the existing bureau and agencies under the administration of the diminishing reservation system, and create a new commission for the administration of the law in reference to the changed state of things? I ask the question because the line of discussion has not indicated what the plan is in that respect.

Mr. PAINTER. My wish would be that it supersede the old machinery, at least so far as education, allotment of land, and a care which is to watch over and lead him out of the past bondage into his new liberty are involved.

A letter from Miss Fletcher was here read, as follows:

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
In the Field, September 23, 1887.

DEAR MR. SMILEY: Much has been accomplished since the last conference. An epoch in the history of Indians is marked by the passage of Senator Dawes's severalty bill. How great a change has taken place only those who are working under its provisions can fully recognize, and even they can not as yet realize all that it portends. It is no exaggeration to say that the Indian problem has changed its base. Heretofore it has been mainly with the Government, legislation and executive. Henceforth it rests mainly with the people, the Indians, and the men and women of the State and counties in which the former reservation lay. This change is a very great one and a very serious one. Because it is serious, I do not decry it; it was inevitable if the Indian was to escape extermination and to be permitted to possess his own manhood.

For the reason that the Indian is passing out from the direct care of the Government, and being merged in the population of the State, the deliberations of the conference become more important, since it is a company of civilians and not a council of officials. It is the people's work now to care for the Indian's advancement in education and civilization. Permit me to point out some of the things that need the attention of the thinking men and women in this new adjustment. I would not offer these points, if my experience among the Indians themselves, and my staying over night in the houses of the bordering settlers, had not given me advantages of observation that have aspects common to the general conditions the country over, wherever the white people and Indians are neighbors.

There is no gainsaying that a general prejudice exists as to the Indian's capacity to be worth anything in a county. The good conduct and thrift of certain Indians does not give to the tribe, or to the individual man, a chance to hold an equal place. There is a general resenting of anything like equality. This is nothing new. Our Puritan forefathers fought John Eliot's plan of organizing a church among his converts, as that would imply an equality with the whites. This deep-rooted prejudice is a very important factor. It is, and it has been crushing in its effect upon the Indians. The Indian has a native dignity of character that refuses to accept the position of being despised. He will admit his ignorance, his lack of power to comprehend fully the life of civilization, and that for a long time he must be behind in the race, but he has a strong, if not a conscious, apprehension that he as a man has a right to a chance, that God made him and did not make him to kill him, and that if the white man has destroyed the conditions in which the old Indian life was possible, he ought to give the Indian a place in the new conditions. We all admit this to be true, but it is difficult to get the men who are yet within sight of the time when they reclaimed the wilderness, to admit this. The Indian represents the primitive conditions and is remanded to oblivion with them. This feeling of race prejudice, and it has been bred in the Indian, too, by hard experience, is a very serious difficulty. No law will touch it; no executive work will reach it; no fiat will remove it; and no one who would help the Indian should ignore it. By the severalty act the Indians are placed under the laws of the State and are made citizens, but the land on which the Indians are allotted remains untaxable for twenty-five years, or longer if the President sees fit. The county charged with the judicial care of these people has a burden laid upon it that it is slow to accept. The Indian can not by his personal tax pay his way into civilized life, and even the temptation to secure his

vote hardly pays the trouble of organizing the community that can add so little. The law does not travel easily when there is no one to pay the bills. The sheriff hesitates to serve a warrant when there is nothing more than his labor for his compensation. A white man can fee him, but an Indian has not the money. This has happened within my knowledge. But I will not go further into details and take your time. I leave them with this word: These details, these little frictions go to make up the mountain of difficulty in the onward path of the Indian.

There are ways out. I will not speak of the needful education and civilization of the whites, or the need of a better moral tone. I will touch only the practical side of the Indian's share, in one or two points, where it seems to me help can easily be secured.

The lands owned by Indians which adjoin the white settlements should receive the especial charge of those interested in the Indians in any capacity. These Indians should be pushed, helped, encouraged in every way. They form the advanced line, and on them falls the brunt of local prejudice. Their lands should be broken, and assistance given to secure decent houses and good farms. There should be well-fitted up district schools and teacher's residences on allotted land. These teachers—a couple would be better than one—would act as mediators between the two races. The school-house could be utilized as a center for gatherings of the people. The men and women could meet there for talks on various subjects and learn of civilization. In short, the day of centralized work, such as was the former agency plan of shops, boarding-school, etc., is past. The people are face to face. The work must be scattered out into districts.

When I speak of the day being past of centralized work after the agency plan, with shops and boarding-school, I do not mean that the necessity of the boarding-school is at an end, but that new circumstances demand new means. I still hold to my belief in the excellent effect of our eastern schools, and can bear ample testimony to the conduct of the returned students, some of course doing better than others, but all showing powers that make one wish their days of schooling had been longer, and that many more could share the benefit. The boarding-school, too, is an important factor, but there is need of district schools where the Indian's lands are allotted. This makes it possible to hold night schools, to gather the men and women to meetings. It forms a center for a community life, without which it is difficult for white men or Indians living out on farms to progress. The teacher becomes the counselor and missionary of civilization. I have seen the need of such work among allotted Indians, and it seems to me that it would be worth while for those interested in allotted Indians to consider this or some better plan to meet this need.

I have touched upon the radical change in Indian affairs. This is no fancy of mine. It is a solid fact. Past theories, past plans all need recasting in order to meet the changed conditions of Indians, who now stand in entirely new relations to the laws and customs of our own race.

I am in the thick of these changed conditions; the Omaha tribe are in this transition state; the Winnebagoes are nearly to the verge. Society has to be organized in the midst of these people. It is a delicate and a difficult problem for practical workers. I have held long consultations with the agents, with lawyers, and men interested in public affairs in this State, and I assure you that these are questions that are very puzzling, because of their newness and lack of precedent. It is easy to say such and such things should be so and so, but all social changes are fraught with difficulties that do not yield to a fiat.

It is quite clear that two points at least that are established by the severalty bill must be tested in the courts as to their interpretation before the community fully accepts the new status of the Indian. Already, as you know, the right of the Santee Indians to vote has been challenged, and I understand the matter will be taken up by the Government in its courts.

The second point is as to the right of the Indian to lease his allotted land, whether the wording of the law is such as to make it illegal or not in the view of the courts.

We all know the intent of the framers of the bill, but the people hereabouts are unwilling to let that pass without the legal interpretation.

These two points are very important to the Indian. There is little doubt that the courts will allow the Nebraska Indians the ballot, but there is quite a question on the other point, the Indian's right to use his land to his best advantage.

Very truly, yours,

ALICE C. FLETCHER.

The CHAIRMAN. Judge Draper and Bishop Huntingdon will take up the remaining time on the subject of the New York Indians.

Judge DRAPER, superintendent of public instruction for the State of New York. Mr. Chairman, I came into the office of State superintendent a year and a half ago with no

more knowledge upon the Indian question and no more interest in it than the great body of readers of current literature have upon the subject. I confess that the experience of a year and a half has led me to take something of an interest in this matter. I came into office, however, with a feeling that I knew all about it. I have gone on, month after month, with the feeling growing upon me that the more I know the less I know, and the question with me now is as to how much longer this condition of things is to go on. We have in this State 8 Indian reservations, with an Indian population of 4,000 in round numbers. The condition of things upon these Indian reservations in our State is truly deplorable. These people live upon lands as fertile, as delightful as could be found within the borders of the Empire State. They are, however, shiftless. They speak their own language very largely; they are lazy; they are entirely indifferent; they are acting upon a theory in their own minds that is in entire antagonism to the theory upon which this conference is proceeding, and the question with them is, "How long will it be before we exterminate you and reduce you to our ideas, and how long before the time will come when the Indian tribes will claim their own again, and we will be masters of these hills and these dales and valleys?" The Indian population of this State is increasing; they are not being dispersed; they are not dying out. They are growing in numbers. There are more Indians upon the reservations in the State of New York than there were ten, twelve, or fifteen years ago. There is no police regulation upon these reservations, nor any power or authority of law there. They live in about the same shape, probably, that the same number of whites under such circumstances, with such a history and under such conditions, would be living. If they quarrel, there is no executor of the law at hand to interfere to prevent it. If they commit crime the law stands away off at arm's length, and there is no power to punish. There is scarcely any marriage relation among these Indians upon our reservations, and the entire condition of things is truly deplorable. I have paid enough attention to the matter to go personally upon the reservations with our school board to investigate and see what to do. I say here there is no such red tape about the management of Indian education in this State as has been referred to this morning as applying to Indians in the Territories. The entire responsibility is placed upon the State superintendent, and he has the entire power over local superintendents. He can remove them at pleasure if they are not capable and good men. This is true of the teachers in these schools; if they are not the best that can be secured it is his fault and no one else's. I find that one of the things which interferes with the progress of this work of educating and civilizing the Indians upon our reservations is this: that they have the control, or assume to control the right of assigning lands to whomsoever they will. The question as to where the title of Indian lands is, is a very troublesome law question. Whether it be in the United States or in the State of New York, or in the tribes, or where it is, is a thing that none of the officers of the State government seem to be able to answer. The Indian councils upon each reservation assume to control this matter. Now, the Indians are natural politicians. They seem to take to politics very naturally, and there is no reservation within the State to-day in which there are not Indian political parties. They have their caucuses; they nominate tickets and declare, in their crude way, the platform and principles of their party. Now, then, this territorial government controls or assumes the right of locating one Indian upon one piece of land and another upon another piece of land, and of removing the one and placing the second in his place if they like. The result of this is that as soon as one of the people located upon a piece of land has produced a better state of cultivation than his neighbors, if he is not in sympathy with the political party which is in the majority, who control this question, they at once proceed to turn him off from his land and put one of their followers in. This makes impossible any method for thrift or industry among them. It is a crying evil. It was a great surprise to me to learn this; I never imagined it or supposed it. But it is an evil which has come to be most universal upon the Indian reservations of this State to-day. The Dawes bill has no application to the reservations with our State. I find that there is a decided objection to the operation of the Dawes bill upon the part of our white population in the neighborhood of Indian reservations, and this is an objection which has apparently so much force in it that the operation of that bill, I apprehend, will never be applied to the Indian reservations of this State until the foundation for that objection shall have been removed. I find that the people of Cattaraugus and other counties are united against this bill. They say if you divide the lands upon these reservations in severalty, if you give each man an allotted portion of land and provide that it shall be inalienable for a specific time, that that time will inevitably run out; and the result of it will be that these people will become public paupers and public charges, and consequently county paupers and county charges, and charges upon the people within these territorial limits, and they are right. Then there is another objection; that is this: If you are to make these Indians citizens, if you are to place upon them the privileges, the obligations, the responsibilities of citizenship, you are injecting into the politics of the locality elements

which will be desirable and at the same time mercenary. I find that these objections are entertained almost universally, and some plan must be devised to meet them. I speak of that here with the hope, possibly, of having them receive the consideration of this conference, and of gaining suggestions in reference to the matter. Is it not a strange thing that, surrounded entirely by civilization—the Onondaga Reservation, within 5 miles of the city of Syracuse—the Indians upon these reservations speak their own language almost exclusively? I went into an Indian school last week after the school had been opened in the morning. The teacher had spent the first day in trying to clean up the children; she had spent the next day in trying to find out their names. There was not a child in that school that could speak a word in the English language, right here in the borders of New York. A year ago we procured an appropriation for a new school upon the Onondaga Reservation, and I found out directly that it would be necessary to change the site of the school-house. The local superintendent reported to me that he was unable to procure a site for the new building. Now, I suppose, out of 6,000 acres of land the Indians were actually occupying not more than 25, and yet there was no site, in any eligible locality, at least, for a school-house. I surmised that there might be trouble with the local superintendent; I knew that there had been a controversy between a portion of the tribe and this official, and I surmised that possibly a new superintendent could get an eligible site, so I changed the superintendent, but succeeded no better. I thought I would look into the thing personally, and took a train and went up to Syracuse and drove out there one rainy morning. A conference was held between the tribe and myself through an interpreter. Now, then, the head chief of that tribe delivered to me an address of welcome that would do all your hearts good to hear. He commenced by returning thanks to the Great Spirit for protecting me in my journey and for saving me harmless. He returned thanks to the State for having enough interest in their tribe to send its chief educational officer to investigate the matter for them, and all that sort of thing, but when I got to the business on hand of hunting up a site for a school-house, they insisted upon the fact that there were insuperable reasons why there was no site in all that reservation adapted to a school-house, but one which was at least three-fourths of a mile from the main road, about 2 miles from the Indian village, and entirely out of the question. I suggested that we break up this formal conference, and that we go out and look the ground over, and see if there was not an eligible location that they could spare for the school-house, and we did so. Afterward I found one of the chiefs who could talk a little English—sometimes they can understand more than they make believe they can. I took him aside and asked, "What is the matter here? Here is plenty of land; why don't you assign a place for this school-house?" and after some hesitation he said something like this to me: "Our children go white man's school; our children go white man's church; our children get white man's education; our children get white man's religion; then our children go away; they come back to us no more." The one central thought of the Indian character is that they must maintain and perpetuate tribal relations. That they must keep up tribal identity, they live in the past, they rehearse again and again the story of bygone days, and they warm each other up to believe that the first duty of the Indian is to perpetuate tribal relations and identity. I got the school site, but I paid for it. I had to raise \$25 and pay these people for a suitable site on which to place a school-house before we could get the consent of the people. I have got the site, and put up the school-house, and got the teachers in it, and things are running smoothly. Last week I occupied a day in driving over the Cattaraugus Reservation. Last winter we procured an appropriation which would enable us to overhaul the schools upon that reservation. I went into eight of these schools upon that day and staid all night at the Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian children in this State. I found that heretofore these schools had been run at very irregular periods. The terms have been very irregular. We are endeavoring to straighten that up, and hold regular terms of school during regular hours of the day, from 9 till 12 and from 1 till 4, as in the common schools of the State.

Now the principal thing which stands in the way of success educationally upon these reservations I take to be that I have already indicated. There is no such thing as compulsory attendance upon the schools, there is no motive in the homes to send the children to school. If they go to school and are crossed or piqued by the discipline of the school, they go out and come back no more. It is impossible to secure regular attendance on the sessions. They will come at almost any hour of the day, and at one of the schools which I visited last week its attendance after recess was sadly depleted, ten or a dozen of the children had gone home at recess, and there was no power to correct that. It has occurred to me whether it would not be possible to control that question by some punishment, like taking away the Indian annuities. Whether it would not be possible to compel the attendance upon the schools by placing upon them some penalty which could be easily enforced and that would reach the Indian. Whether something in that direction can be accomplished or not is hard telling. I have adopted the policy of keeping white teachers in Indian schools; there have been, heretofore, quite a good many

Indian teachers in the schools. They seem to have the idea that the pay of the teachers ought to go to a member of the tribe. I believe that the best results will be secured through white teachers, and the direction has been given that none but the English language shall be spoken or taught in these schools, and it is being done. Very great obstacles lie in the way of success in this work, and yet the Indian nature is capable of education. They are very keen, very shrewd, and very deep. The night I spent at the Thomas Orphan Asylum I saw about one hundred and fifteen orphan children gathered together. They are natural musicians. Upon three of the reservations, at least, in this State we have fully equipped brass bands made up entirely of Indians, and when they come in competition with neighboring bands they generally carry off the honors. These children in this asylum would sing as you would scarcely hear any children elsewhere. They would respond to your inquiries, they would appreciate anything you would say to them, they would smile upon occasion, and manifest feeling on other occasions. The thought continually forced itself upon me, that it was a pity that all of the Indian children in the State are not orphans, as I contrasted the condition of those in that asylum with that of those whom I saw all about.

Bishop HUNTINGDON. I have been among the Indians in New York for eighteen years, and while I have been listening to what has been said by Judge Draper I have tried to select such points out of my experience, not touched on by him, as would be of interest possibly to those here. The great difficulty with us there is in the treaty obligation by which we are tied up. We have made the experiment three times over to get allotments of lands on the Onondaga Reservation. My residence being in Syracuse, the Onondaga Reservation lies within the limits of my diocese, and all that I have done pretty much has reference to or has been confined to that spot. There are four hundred Indians there; about half of them are pagans and about half nominal Christians, what kind I should not venture to say. The attempt has been made three times over, I believe, to obtain what I have considered all these years to be the desideratum, the distribution of these lands, the 6,000 acres of land among four hundred people, and they would be pretty well provided for with farming lands should the distribution take place; the land is good land. But it was found we could do nothing without obtaining the consent of the Indians themselves. While the intelligent ones on the Onondaga Reservation were very much in favor of the division, the conservatives were not. Those who know nothing of the English language and did not speak it were opposed to it. A special commission was afterward appointed by the legislature; an investigation was had, the Indians were called as witnesses, and it resulted in simply submitting the question to the Indians themselves. A small majority voted against the change; they voted against going before the legislature for an alteration of the treaty, which was made, I think, in 1840 or 1842. And under the influence largely of the men who were most opposed to the change and the chiefs there was a small majority against the change. The chiefs are about thirty in number for four hundred people. They know very well what is for their interest, and they contend for it openly and secretly. You understand that my object was to do my best religiously for the people of the reservation. I found that something had been done by my predecessor. There was a mission among the Indians planted by Bishop Hobart, and I got possession of the sanctuary which had been used for worship, which was disused at the time. I also thought it best to plant a school alongside of the church in connection with it. My idea was we could do more if we had a parish school for all scholars that chose to come. I did not investigate the condition of the State school of the reservation at that time, but now the two schools are united in one; that is to say, our school has been turned into a State school, of which Judge Draper has been speaking. I have been studying the Indian problem ever since, very carefully and anxiously going out to the reservation every few weeks myself. The commissioner, a very large-minded and reasonable gentleman, came to me and asked me if I could name a good teacher, and I named such a teacher, so now all the teaching on the reservation is done in one school; one of the teachers, the subordinate, is an Indian woman, the other teacher is a white man, a missionary in his church. Now, the two things that stand against the education of the Indian are, in the first place, the tribal government, which puts power and money into the hands of selfish chiefs; and the power of ancestral tradition and pride, which is a very effectual hindrance to our work. They have a feeling of national sentiment on the one hand and this tribal government on the other—they are both very hard to break down. I do not think that this company, intelligent as it is, really understands how we are hindered, how we are put back in our work, by pride of ancestry and the sentiment which has come down from generation to generation among the Indians, and the degree of ignorance that comes with it. I do not think that you know how far back these Indians are in the way of civilization.

A singular fact that struck me very much as a mystery: I have not known these eighteen or twenty years of my acquaintance on the reservation of a single instance of

a real devout Christian character. We have nominal Christians who have been baptized. We have two congregations, one a Methodist, and in their congregations I look in vain for what I have stated as an example of thorough-going, earnest, spiritual life. Not a man or woman have I found that makes spiritual life uppermost and foremost, and who are tender and strong in their attachment to Christ. About two years ago, after some war with the Indians, some of them were brought to the fort in Saint Augustine and there held as prisoners. Out of that company of prisoners a Christian woman, who was near me, working with me at the time, selected by the permission which was obtained from the authorities, four Indian youths. They were as bad boys, I believe, as they had in the fort, for the captain who had charge of them told her he had several times made up his mind that he must shoot one of these boys, he was so utterly intractable and rebellious. These four young men came up to Syracuse, and I put them with a country minister, an intelligent, honorable man, very practical in his views and earnest in his faith. In less than a year the four boys from the western plains had made a great deal of progress in the English language. They had learned the first lessons ever given them in his house, and they were Christians. They were Christians in principle, in feeling, and in life. They met every week together by themselves for a little prayer meeting of their own, and the clergyman told me that he could hear in those prayers the names of their benefactors, his name, the name of the Christian woman who brought them from Saint Augustine, and my name. Their lives comported with their prayers; there was no fault found with them. In one year's time these four boys reached a point intellectually and spiritually that I do not see upon any of our reservations. Ten years ago Captain George was the living figure of the Onondaga Nation; he had more authority and more influence than any other man. He was the head chief; he had a chieftainship and personal force. When he came to my house to talk about farming or plowing or any of the things about education, he talked with me in English; but when he came to say anything about the nation he brought an interpreter with him. Every word he said to me was through the interpreter, and the interpreter had to render back every word I said. That man brought all the Indians he could to a show in the hall at Syracuse. They had a band of singers, musicians, and instrumental players, and Captain George, to my utter surprise, presented himself on the stage in the midst of all his people with all the Indian toggery upon him. He had a plume of feathers that nearly touched the ground, and he was in the Indian garb from head to foot. In that garb he thought it wise to come forward in the midst of the proceedings and make a speech to the audience, and that speech was for the Christianizing and civilizing of his people. These Indians have cattle-shows; they have got now, I believe, so far as to have horse-races. Governor Seymour, a statesman and a philosopher, one of the best men that ever lived on the American soil, loved the Indians. He came up to one of their cattle-shows, and he and I were taken out there to see what was there. He advocated the theory that you are to build up a civilization for the Indian by taking the best and most active of the Indians and use them as a kind of raw material, but always to preserve the Indian's passion for his antiquities and foster and favor this pride of tradition. That was his theory. He thought that was the way. I did not agree with him. I believe the only way to lift up the Indian youth to manhood is to get rid of that thing just as fast as we can, and bring him under the forces of Christian civilization, and educate him just as fast as we can educate our children and get rid of this wretched notion of his hurrahing for the many things that his ancestors have done. They killed and they burned, but what has that to do with civilization? The Indian is lazy. What is wanted, therefore, is to give him the elements of English education, and somehow bring him to work in some occupation. It is a motive to him to have his own homestead. While at that cattle-show, Governor Seymour said to me—in pursuance of his theory—that all Indians should inherit and practice archery, and he gave twenty dollars for the best shot, and ten dollars for the second best. They put the target up, and, upon my word, I believe you could find five hundred girls in the State of New York that could shoot better than they could. I didn't see a shot go in the bull's-eye, and the only one that shot tolerably well was an old man. They had horse-races. They got a short race-course—I suppose a third of a mile, it might be—and the great ambition of the owners of the horses was to get them around this course in less than a minute, and around they went two or three times. They appointed some white men as judges, and every time the horse came in in about a minute and a half they were much discouraged. The time-keeper saw this, and when they came in the next time he called out ninety seconds, and they were pleased that it had been done in seconds. Now, there were present some of the best men of the Onondaga Nation, and the most intelligent of them. These are some of the many things which I speak of to show you that there is almost an effectual obstacle in the way of accomplishing what Senator Dawes and the rest of you are accomplishing, I trust, for the territorial Indians. Perhaps you can understand, my dear friends, something of the pathos, something of the sadness, with which I have sat here to-day and have been obliged to feel that what has been accomplished in that direction,

and on that line, is not for us in our problem. All that we can do, I believe, is to bring the most schools, the best teachers, and train and teach, and try to lift up and try to educate into manhood these poor men and their children; I do not know any other means, any other relief, any other method. If these Indians had their own lands I believe they would grow out into something like Christian manhood, otherwise it is a weary task. When I went there the leading lawyer in Syracuse took upon himself to write me a letter; he said: "You are enthusiastic now; you think you can do something in the way of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, but you will waste your money and your time." We have built our own mission, and teach the people in agriculture and industries. I have seen no very signal contradiction of his prediction. There are more fences, more houses, but the women have a political position, political right, and political authority, that is very great, and we have not accomplished much. I thanked him for his advice, and I have nothing to say in reply, except to repeat to you what the Duke of Wellington said to the young clergyman when he ventured, in his youthful presumption, to say to him, "he didn't think it was worth while to try to Christianize the heathen and send out foreign missionaries;" he said, "Young man, follow your orders." I try to act on that principle, but I should like to have more aid. How far do you think it best to try to foster and encourage in the Indian that which differentiates him from the white man; or, is it wiser to bring him under the forces and agencies that flow from our American and Christian civilization?

FIRST DAY—SECOND SESSION.

The CHAIRMAN. The discussion on education will be opened by General Armstrong. Bishop Huntingdon has been invited to follow General Armstrong, reserving Dr. Strieby, Dr. Ellinwood, and Dr. Ward, and Mr. Shelton to follow him.

General ARMSTRONG. My first thought, Mr. Chairman, is of my friend and colleague, Captain Pratt, who, unfortunately, is not here. We all owe him a debt of gratitude and loyalty for the work he did in that time of doubt and difficulty when he was alone with those captured warriors, those red-handed Indians who were confined under his care at Saint Augustine, Fla. In three years, by power of sanctified common sense, which he has to a high degree, and with some outside help, he changed the character of these Indians radically, as their character is always changed under good treatment. The trouble has not been in the Indian, but out of him. When good men and women can get at him, when he is free from certain treaty rights and privileges, which might bless, but practically curse him, when no longer treated one day as an able warrior, and as a child the next, favorable results have followed. The Indian is never so near the kingdom of Heaven as when a prisoner of war, for then he has forfeited those rights, and can work his way to manhood. The work that has sprung up so broadly and grandly all over the country began with that of Captain Pratt, at Hampton and Carlisle, and has created a public sentiment of which, I believe, every Indian child in the country will feel the benefit. Some of you may have read of the part the five hundred Carlisle Indians took in the late centennial celebration in Philadelphia; they were headed by wild Indians on ponies, followed by floats carrying Indian children representing various industrial pursuits, and made an impression on the people that will not be forgotten. The work of Captain Pratt, and what has come from it, has been the education of the whites of this country to new ideas about, and new work for, the red man. It made the Dawes bill possible.

Nothing has been more successful than bringing Indians to these Eastern schools, and then scattering them, as Pratt does each summer, over the Cumberland valley, while we at Hampton send thirty every year to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, putting them all summer among the farmers—not among those who keep servants, but with those who do their own work. We have had enough of showing them our big guns and arsenals; let us show them the industries and lives of our rural population, which are our real strength. I think that the Berkshire County farmers are all sound on the Indian question, for the Indians have done them as much good as they have done the Indians.

Now, what is the general situation? There are about 700 teachers now engaged by the Government, and 700 more in contract-schools, nearly 1,400 teachers in all; about 12,000 children in schools all over the reservations, but there is no system in this work. The superintendent of schools has been spending three months at his home, because there was nothing to do, or no means to do with. He seems to have no defined position, no authority. It is a "go as you please" for each school. Even if there were a system, there would be, as politics now go, no permanency, but a complete and disastrous change every few years. In these schools we have mental, moral, and industrial education, but the mental is the best; there are some very good Christian workers there, and some excellent moral instruction. There are also good men among the agents. I am glad that ex-Commissioner Price spoke in favor of these good men in the Government service;

too often they suffer unjustly from the wholesale condemnation that the system is apt to invite.

There are many excellent Government schools well taught, but a great majority of them can not be complete and efficient for want of money, and from frequent change. Teachers should be the best kind of people, but you know what kind of appointments are likely to come from the political influences that are brought to bear upon the Indian Department. There is a great and increasing educational work to be done. These schools can not give proper and complete industrial training without help from outside unless Congress increases the appropriations. I don't believe, of the 12,000 Indian children at school, that 2,000 are getting the instruction that will fit them to go on lands in severalty and take care of themselves. We are striving at Hampton to perfect our system, looking upon previous years' work as imperfect. The problem is the most difficult and delicate one in the whole range of American education. There can be no thorough training of the Indians, no matter how good the men and women are, without a permanent force of teachers and liberal support, neither of which are assured in Government schools. The mission schools have a vast advantage as to permanence.

Senator Dawes said they must be led out into the light; what he said is all very good, but we are not teaching them in any adequate way to go forward.

I suppose the Administration still favors the establishment of this commission recommended by the President last year, to be composed of six men, three from civil life, and three from the Regular Army. The ideal thing, perhaps, would be to give them charge of all matters of property and education. I believe that Army officers are the best men in the country to settle this question, and, while I would not have the Indian Department turned over to the War Department, I believe that, if all or half of the Indian agents were picked officers, the whole Indian cause would march forward. I believe that the three Army officers would be the best feature of the commission; no doubt the President would select good men, as he did for the Interstate Railroad Commission. If it gets to work it will develop into something, and probably be the most permanent feature in the whole system—anything for permanence, or a measure of it.

Public sentiment rules the country. We can stir the people up for good measures and bring them about. A great point for the Mohonk conference is the relations of the churches of this country to the Indian question. Most of the charity for the nation's wards comes directly from the churches; it is the Christian people of the country who have done the most good for the Indian. Christian missions are at the bottom of the red man's progress—of all progress. We need to impress this upon the people so that they will take it up, and, with the work that we can put forth here, there will be an influence which will bring the Indian Department to more generous dealings with the churches of this country. They should all be treated fairly—Catholics and all.

General Grant had the right view, and gave the religious societies a chance. The Quakers and some others improved their opportunity; most of the churches, however, did not take hold of the Indians as they ought, but are ready to do it now. Some twelve years ago the whole thing was put into their hands when there was no public sentiment like the present, and little or nothing was done, and the Government took it back into their own hands.

The point to consider more than any other is, not what Congress does or does not do, but what we can do. If every one here goes home charged with the purpose to do what he or she can, the work would be done—we can do it; that is what we are for—to do things that can't be done. There is enough journalistic power here to make almost a revolution. There are thinkers and speakers here who can do great things for Indian progress.

More than all else is public sentiment, which governs this country. Inform it, arouse it, and better days for the Indian will soon be seen.

It is important that this conference should declare its absolute indifference in the matter of politics. Let all good men and women now in the service be supported, and let us use our influence, if there is a change of parties in the next election, to have all the good ones kept.

The rules of civil-service reform are nowhere needed more than among the appointees on the reservations. Missionary workers, though liable to change, enter the service usually for life; those appointed from Washington may expect to go with their superior officers. Government should not attempt to do missionary work. Indian education is properly missionary work, and should be given as a rule to the churches, to the Christian people of this country who have already done the best work, who are best qualified to Americanize them in the best sense of the word.

Bishop HUNDINGDON. Whatever I have found out about teaching Indian children can be told in one speech, and that not a very long one. I think what we want is to perfect our work as fast as we can in the primary schools. Whatever children we may have that need to go to advanced schools, we can send to Hampton and Carlisle. We have already sent several, and out of fifty or sixty pupils I think as many as twelve have themselves

asked to be sent to these schools. They are liable to multiply, and as fast as they are multiplied, advanced schools should be planted in the Territories and in the States. But we want better primary schools than we have. We need teachers who have the conditions and qualifications that are used in the best white schools. I do not know that there is any peculiarity that distinguishes these Indians from the whites in most respects. We want thoroughness and a great deal of tact; we want sympathy and gentleness and any amount of patience, more than most men and women have. I do not know whether there are special aspirations among the Indian children that ought to be considered in the plan of elementary education. I have noticed they have a great deal of aptitude and turn for drawing. I am struck with the recollection of a fact that lies back as far as 1854, when I was journeying through the State of New York. I was at the time a trustee of the old society planted in this country in colonial times for propagating the Gospel among the Indians of North America. I took pains to drive out there with Rev. Mr. May, an excellent man—a Unitarian. We went into the school, and we had a speech made to us by one of the chiefs, which was very eloquent. The only thing I was permitted to see of the work of the pupils was this: the teacher intimated to them that they might stop their studies if they chose, and take a picture of their guests, and I saw, immediately, about half a dozen of the girls draw their hands shyly from under their shawls and grasp their pencils and go to work. Evidently, as far back as that time, that was the distinguishing promise of the Indian school, and it has continued to this day. Within the last year there have been some really remarkable specimens of drawing by the children, in some instances the copy being as good as the pattern, and I should not be surprised if the Mohonk conference, in about twenty years, would see some celebrated sculptors from among this Indian tribe. It seems to me, in these schools there ought to be a great deal that is pictorial and a great deal of the kindergarten. The Indians want a great deal of exercise of the imagination, and they want oratory, which is their chosen art. Something was said about the possibility that the breaking up of the tribal relation would pauperize the Indians, and turn them adrift on Onondaga County. I want to say that I believe opposition to the dividing of the lands in severalty, for fear that it would pauperize the Indians, has arisen from a few white settlers and owners of farms in the immediate vicinity of the Onondaga Reservation, who have opposed us in every attempt we have ever made to break up the tribal system. They have lobbied in Albany, and they are circulating this idea. They want to keep the present condition of things, because the white farmers lease these lands of the Indians in violation of the contract with the State and the Onondaga Nation. They get the lands very cheaply, and they have said a great many things that ought not to have been said about this whole matter. A great many of the Indians are paupers already, and the community can not suffer more after the division of the lands than at present. There is no real basis for that apprehension. Now, above all things, let us, in these Indian schools, take care that we may have teachers of the conscience, teachers of the head, and teachers of the heart along with the conscience, otherwise you fail utterly. How are these Indian children to get character, the substance of Christian manhood and womanhood? Where are they to get it, if not in these schools? They can not get it at home; their fathers have many wives; their mothers many husbands. They are to learn purity, chastity, and temperance in these schools. They do not learn it at the churches, because you can't get the children to go to Sunday-school; therefore, it seems to me indispensable that the teachers that are chosen should be teachers that are, themselves, imbued with the sentiment and spirit of love for the Christian religion. There might be some difficulty here and there about teaching theology. Let us have the New Testament and what there is in it, and that is all the theology we need. You know the terms of the benefactor's will of Girard College. They found that the children must learn morality; they must have instruction in morals, and there must be a text-book on morals, and the president, Mr. Allen, and his good wife concluded that the best text-book on morality was the New Testament, and they taught these children the New Testament. I believe that we are at liberty to do that under almost any restrictions. It seems to me indispensable that the children should, at the day-schools, learn the principles of Christianity and morals.

Have any of you seen the pamphlet which comes from Massachusetts, a little book, but a long argument on the subject? It is a clear demonstration that the whole system of secular instruction in Massachusetts has failed to arrest and diminish the inroads of juvenile crime. The statistics are awful. Now it will be so if you educate the brain without educating the heart. You simply put into hands the skill to pick the locks of human welfare.

It is not the brain that makes chastity, temperance, and honor, and I do not see how these people in the Indian schools can be trained up to Christian manhood and womanhood, unless the teachers are Christian men and women. We want to educate the Indian out of your boy just as fast as we can, and put the man in. We have an Indian agent in behalf of the State. You must not maintain a state of things where the agent of the Onondaga nation, in behalf of the State, has an opportunity to play into the hands of

these thirty chiefs, and where they can conspire together and thus hinder almost every effort the friends of the Indian make in his behalf. You can not imagine how money passes from hand to hand between the chiefs and the Indian agent. One day, not very long ago, the Indians were very much surprised and chagrined to learn through the papers that Governor Hill had appointed a new agent, a gentleman of high character, of Christian principle, and a true friend of the Indians, a resident of Syracuse. That was the beginning of a new condition of things, because he sees what is to be done, and he will bring the reform that we are to have. I am inclined to think that those chiefs begin to feel that their time is pretty nearly up. I say this in the hope that this conference will send out something on the subject of the barbarism which continues to linger as a public nuisance, some expression of its opinion on that subject, for certainly you have the right to talk of this fearful Pagan abomination that is in the very midst of us, in the heart of Onondaga County. Therefore, my only word for you, my dear friends, this evening, is this: Let us do everything we possibly can with the powers we have, and the utterances we make, to promote and obtain a gentle and tender training for the younger children of the Indian in the primary schools.

Rev. Dr. M. E. STRIEBY. I should like to make a suggestion in regard to the making of character, and I shall state it somewhat in the line of history. Put your finger on one single locality in the United States where there is civilization and you will find there the work of the Christian missionary. Begin back in the middle of the 17th century. There were seventeen little villages, or communities, that were thoroughly civilized; they had houses and farms and cultivated lands and churches and schools, and morality of the Puritan type; and these seventeen little communities were the churches that John Elliot planted. You may come down a century and you will find little civilized communities coming up in Pennsylvania and the State of New York and in Missouri, thrifty and religious. Out in Dakota, where Dr. Ward could not tell the difference between the farm of the red man and the white man, what is that civilization except the work of the missionary among these Indians? Go out to the Pacific coast, in the Yakima reservation, and you will find there 4,000 Indians brought up to a state of civilization that is rarely equaled in the country. They have their farms, their lands, and schools, and churches; they have gone so far that they have sent word to the Government that they would take care of themselves; they do not want any more appropriations. This is so from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the middle of the 17th century until nearly the close of the 19th century. In the Indian Territory they have churches and lands about them. What is that but the work of the missionaries? The work of the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist Churches. The work that has been done most effectively toward the civilization of the Indian is the Christian work. The Indian has his gods, which he dreads. They are to him terrible gods. These gods warn him not to turn away from the customs of his ancestors. The Indian has had some experience among the white men. He has got a good deal of reason to fear and a great deal more to hate the white man, and he wants to get away, in his heathen condition, just as fast as he can. He has reverence for the old-time heroes and traditions of his tribe. Now, then, if he becomes a Christian, he has a new God, and in the missionary, and in the Christian brother he finds another sort of white man, and he gets the white man's God, the white man's ideas, and has an impulse for the lands and the shop, the school and the church, that he never had before; and until he gets that idea there is no progress made by him. I have a good many testimonials on this subject. One from Father Hobart. He says: "I believe—and increased experience intensifies the belief—that no permanent advance in civilization can be expected of the Indians until they are impressed with the truths of the Gospel, for that supersedes everything interwoven with their wild manner of life; until they have discarded the one they are not liable to take the other." Our friend, the Hon. Senator Dawes, has crowned his life and made his monument in the Dawes severalty bill. Though it grants to the Indians all the immunities and privileges of American citizenship, it won't execute itself. I remember the time, down in Washington, last January, at the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners, when, on the eve of the expected consummation of his good work in the passage of that bill, the Senator told us the dangers that stood in the way, the fear he had, that after all no great good might result. He told about the man that had the power to execute it, and other men who must execute it, the great number of men that must carry out its provisions here and there, thousands of miles away. I felt that there was a moment in Senator Dawes's life when I was led to honor him more than ever, and I said, "There is an honest man." I feel it to-day; the Senator feels to-day, I have no doubt, unless something can be done, very little good will come out of it. My idea is, that until we can imbue the Indian with the gospel, the work is done most effectually, and I don't believe the Government will do this work. Here is a transition in the progress of the Indians; how shall they be brought into possession of their lands? How shall the work of education be brought to them? If the churches should do all we want them to do, we might employ men to do this work. The Indian just now needs some sort of care in the possession of his land, and to teach

him how to take care of the land. I am inclined to believe for several reasons that the suggestion of Professor Painter is, on the whole, a good one. I think that if six men were selected, of such character as those General Armstrong described, three Army officers and three civilians of the same class, you would get a degree of permanency that you could not get under the present arrangement. You would have six men of character standing up before the country, responsible for this cause, and for this responsibility these men would have to answer before the public. Therefore, I think this a practical measure that would be of the greatest advantage.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. "The thought, Mr. President, with which I come to this conference has been thrown out by one or two speakers, namely, this: That having, in previous conferences, given attention to the opening of the way for the civilization of the Indian, by securing the disintegration of the reservation system, by the allotment of lands, we have now opened the way for a new class of duties. It seems to me the question before this conference should be, what shall we do, how shall we go to work to realize the civilization of the Indian, which I believe can only be accomplished by his Christianization. Now, I take it that, having the Dawes bill as a law, the process of disintegration will go on by causes and influences with which we need not concern ourselves. I take it that the greed of the Anglo-Saxon and of the white man generally is so strong that these reservations will be disintegrated just as fast as it is possible to overcome all restrictions. Human interest will attend to that part of it, and the Indian will get civilization enough; more, I am afraid, than he will be willing to have or receive, so far as it can be imparted to him by the mere vicinage of the white man. But, sir, the moral and religious aspect of this question is the one with which we are concerned here to-night. I feel that now, since the passage of this bill, a tremendous and immeasurable responsibility is laid on the Christians of this land. I feel as if this were a sublime crisis in the history of this country, not only in its direct influence on the Indian, but in its reflex influence on us as parties to the question, whether we shall come up to our duty or whether we shall be content to take past results, and in one scattering, desultory way or another work all around the thing without meeting the critical question. Now, sir, I know that it is easier to talk about this than to grapple with its difficulties. What are some of these difficulties? Common-school education can not be carried on with advantage. These Indians are too scattered. Here is a little shanty, and a mile on another, with here and there a little group, but you come to the mud and the sand, and even white children would not overcome the difficulties in their desire for education, much less the children of the Indians. You can't run a common-school system. The day-school is not accessible except in some cases. Among the Chippewas and the Indians of Idaho the day-school is an impossibility. I went to visit the Chippewas about a year ago, in the fall of the year, and found the scholars had stampeded and left school and gone out to pick cranberries. I went on among the Nez Percés and was told that when the fishing season came it was just as much an impossibility to keep these Indians in school as it would be to keep wild ducks from migrating, and when the hunting season came all these Indians would rush off; the farms and everything else would be left. In a boarding-school, if the children are taken sick, they will connect some superstition with it, and it is only where there is some kind of power that they can be kept in a boarding-school. The plan for industrial schools presents another difficulty. When we undertake in our missionary boards anything of that kind, we must get a farm and expend several thousand dollars, and then we can't get a good title. There is a most insuperable difficulty in the way of the boards in the great question of industrial schools; how are we to overcome these difficulties? One very important way is for the Christian denominations to formulate some plan by which they shall work together, so that they shall stand together as one solid phalanx. If some sort of simple, practical plan can be formulated, that we can take back to our constituents to be taken up, not only this year but next, fighting it out on this line, we can accomplish something. We will rally round General Armstrong and the others with their higher education. I would like to see something of this kind tried. Among the Cattaraugus Indians we have a consecrated woman with a horse and carriage, and her mission is to go around among the Indians, to follow up the Indian girls and see what kind of men they marry, and show them how to make a child's dress and bake bread, etc., and hold on to them every way she can. I believe that the aggregate of such work would be very great. Still another type of woman's work: About the close of the war there was a woman, whose name I will not call, whose heart was buried in the grave of a Confederate officer. She applied to the Presbyterian Board of Missions and went out among the Rocky Mountains in Idaho, and there consecrated her life to the work among the Indians. She had love for the Indians which led her to devote her life entirely to them, to learn their language, to get into their thoughts and into their hearts. She has never thought any more of coming back East to visit her friends than of going to Patagonia. She is a good, strong Scotch woman, with a masculine intellect and yet a woman's heart. She knows theology—the New Testament and the Old Testament—she is really a living

theological seminary, and she has trained up more ministers than all the male missionaries in that country have for the last five years, I believe. There are to-day in that mission seven of her preachers besides other licentiates. Five of them the Presbytery have not hesitated to ordain. She sent me, not long ago, a letter asking me if they might not have some funds to send some Indian missionaries over among the Crows and Cheyennes in Montana.

Rev. CHARLES W. SHELTON. When the committee appointed by this board two years ago visited President Cleveland, he said to them, among other things: "No matter what I may do; no matter what you may do; no matter what Congress may do; no matter what may be done for the education of the Indian, after all, the solution of the Indian question rests in the Gospel of Christ." When President Cleveland said that, I read between the lines these facts: first, that he knew a great deal more about the Indians than I had given him credit for, and secondly, that he knew a great deal more of the power of the Gospel than he did about the Indians.

I feel to-night as we meet here that this question of education goes deeper than the mere surface question. It goes down into the very motive, into the character of the men we are trying to help. I do not believe that this question of Indian education can be met as it must be met, can be answered in the only way possible for it to be answered, till we have studied the character, the religion, yes, even the superstitions of the Indian. As Dr. Strieby has said, the Indian is a superstitious being. The Dakotas, or, as you call them, the Sioux, have in their language the word "waukan tanka." The Indian's interpretation of the word is "divine," and the literal interpretation of the word is "mysterious." As the Indian interprets religion, the divine to him is mysterious, and the mysterious divine. The rolling thunder, the flashing lightning, the earth, the trees, the mountains, the animal that escapes him when hunting, all are divine. And the sad things about the Indian gods are that they are all gods of anger. They, he thinks, stand with uplifted arms ready to strike, and the plan, the thought, the study of the Indian's life is to escape the anger of his gods. You go to the Indian and ask him to change his mode of life and he will draw his blanket around him, fold his arms, and look down on you. Ask him if a house is not more comfortable than his tepee and he will ask you to come into his tepee next winter and see. Ask him to come into your schools and he says: "I can not; my god says, 'Thou shalt not.'" Between him and all advancement, all possible future progress, there stands an angry god. Approach him from any side, the first thing you stumble over is the man's religious convictions. What is the result? Before you can do anything in the way of education you have got to give him a new God, a new hope, and a new heaven. The solving of the educational problem is not in Washington; it is not in the hands of our legislators; it is in the hands and in the hearts of our Christian churches. When they get ready to move the educational problem will be speedily answered; till they get ready, I believe it never will be answered.

The Indian, constituted as he is, is not in a position where the Government can help him educationally. They may permit secular schools; to him it is always religious. The day he begins to learn his alphabet—in the very act, he changes his religion; the day he takes his hoe and begins to work he confesses to the people about him that he has abandoned his gods and his religion and he is looking for the white man's God. I say, therefore, the Government can not do this educational work; it must come back for its final fulfillment to the churches and to the mission schools which are being planted on the reservations. We have emphatic examples in the history of our work. Why is it that in the bills that come before Congress these 75,000 Indians in the Indian Territory are excluded? Because they do not need the legislation of Congress. Seventy-five years ago you sent them missionaries. It has become one of the strongest convictions of my life that this power of the gospel is the only solution of the Indian question. The Government says they are trying to Americanize the Indian. To Americanize them from their standpoint is an impossibility. But if it were not an impossibility, that is not the goal; the end for which we are working is rather the Christianizing of him, and when we have Christianized him we have made the best American citizen that it is possible to make. Mere secular education, were it possible for the Indian, would never accomplish the end desired. Go to the State prisons in any of the States and they will answer the question for you. How many educated convicts have we in our large prisons? Education in these is not a preventive of crime. No more is it to the red man than to the white man.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM HAYES WARD. I have no special wisdom on this point; I do not know that I have more than a single thought that I wish to present. It seems to me to be of the first importance that the United States Government shall not stand in the way, through its executive department, of educating the Indians. A great deal more should be expected of Congress than simply to stand out of the way; I do not believe that simple education by the Government without Christian influence will ever make decent American citizens out of the Indians; you won't get the persons to impress them with the character that they ought to have without having people who are themselves impressed by what is decent and good, such as Christianity gives.

Now, the United States can not properly teach religion; I think we may say that safely; we do not ask the United States Government to teach religion; but the Government can determine that it will not stand in the way of other people teaching religion; that I think is the most important thing to impress upon the United States Government at the present time. That it shall not stand in the way of the churches; that it shall not say that we have a school here—it may be a poor school or a good school—and we will not allow any Christian organization to come in and teach religion here. I think there has been a great falling off in the influence of the United States Government over the Indian during the last two or three years, and just now, when the Christian people of this country are coming up to the work, there has seemed to come a coldness over the United States Government; they have stood in the way and not sympathized; there have come influences which are looking out over these agencies for political ends and political influences, looking forward to elections hereafter, and perhaps to rewarding those who have done good things for the party. This has come in to a very great extent, and it seems to me that we should have an expression go forth to the country that wherever a non-partisan civil service may fail, it must not fail among the Indians; and then if we can have that I do not care by what method it is done.

It may be that we can sanctify in some kind of a way the Indian management as it is now in Washington, but in some way or other we must have public opinion and public sentiment educated up to the point of understanding that the United States Government must not use the Indian service for the purpose of political ends, that it must not interfere with the Christian work which the religious people of the country are trying to do. If these sentiments can be pressed upon the people and upon Congress, I think we shall do a great deal.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Mr. Walby, was commissioned not long since to visit all our Indian agencies in Dakota, along the Missouri River, and Nebraska, to look at everything critically; I requested Mr. Walby to send me a report and to be sure and look at everything and state the extent and quality of the Indian supplies, and the progress in the schools, and especially to inquire at all these agencies, where practicable, the condition of the students who had been educated in the Eastern schools; what they were doing, how they are received and treated, etc.

Extract from letter read, as follows:

“As regards the condition of the Indian students returned from the Eastern and other schools, I find that they came home well dressed, and in appearance and manner substantially like white people; but, instead of always being cordially welcomed by their former Indian companions, are not unfrequently met with ridicule, jeers, and buffetings, and are nicknamed ‘pale faces.’ It therefore requires, in some cases, more moral courage and stamina to withstand such derision and opprobrium than these young Indian students are possessed of. The returned girls also come back well and tidily dressed, are generally improved, and, from their manner and appearance, attract much attention from both Indians and whites. In consequence they have many admirers, and manifold flatterments and temptations. In addition to the above obstacles in the path of the students it is now quite difficult to readily find for all these young men and women such suitable employment as they have been educated to. The trades are already overdone, and opportunities for obtaining positions as teachers and missionaries are restricted to few applicants. What these young people need is ready and proper employment, urging and encouraging. Their influence on the tribe, as a rule, is not pernicious; on the contrary, that they do exert, to a greater or less degree, a civilizing and beneficial effect is apparent. I am not prepared to believe that any considerable number of them go back to the old-time ways, it being readily observable that there is a general and marked advance in civilization among all the tribes visited.”

Mrs. QUINTON, President of the Women's National Association: The text of this evening and every word that has been said has strongly and grandly emphasized the spirit of the work of the Women's Association, that is, the missionary spirit.

I have been very much impressed with what General Armstrong said, “That we should all find something to do and go at it.” There can not be possibly anything so good as to give to these wild Indians the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. There are now sixty tribes and bands of Indians without any missionary at all of any sort, and therefore our association has taken up a new department—the department of missionary work—and it means to try and plant as many missions as possible in these agencies; already seven missions have resulted from the efforts in that direction.

The work which is being done in the homes among the women and children is that which will lead the tribe in the shortest way to civilization; the women of the Omaha Reservation are in the way of changing the pagan order of things into the Christian order of things. In our women's work we are striking at the very root of things, and doing that which is most for the good of the Indians through Christian home instruction.

Miss SYBIL CARTER: My heart almost stops beating sometimes thinking of the difficulties in the way, but the Lord God reigneth, and He has made of one flesh all the nations of the earth. I had a speech made to me by an Indian woman on the White Earth Reservation. I had gathered the women around me and was telling them that I knew how to teach school, and I was proud of it; that I could also make my own clothes, and I was proud of that, too; and immediately the women began to talk. "You make that dress you got on?" Fortunately I had on one which I did make, and so they stood looking me over critically. Finally one of them said: "I go to work, I get money; I buy new dress, I make it so." I began to tell her that we wanted to teach them these things and to teach them to be better men and women, and that by and by we would all be gathered into the same heaven above, where we would all be one in the sight of the All Father. The next day we went into the church for a meeting, and that very same woman got up and came and offered her hand to me, and said: "She was much pleased to hear the white sister and to touch her hand, to hear her voice; that she was greatly surprised at what the white sister had been talking. Sometimes she looked abroad and saw the clouds go by, sometimes the rain fell, sometimes the sunshine came, and she would see the fields grow, the flowers, the corn, the vegetables, and then she knew that the Great Spirit was the God and Father of us all, making all things grow for our comfort; and that when the white sister came, telling how that Great Spirit was the Father who loved them all, that He was watching over them and trying to have them live good lives, she was astonished. For, although she could not say it in the words that the white sister said it, she had been thinking the same thought, and now she saw that the Great Spirit was the Great Teacher of us all." To-night I say to the Mohonk Conference, is there anything better that we can do than to keep on helping the boys and girls? It is hard work, but we must find the way to keep at it, and help these boys and girls to the Christian life.

Bishop WALKER, of Dakota: It is quite unexpected to me to be called upon to speak to-night, and I have very little to say on this great subject of Indian education, because I am so new at the work. Probably some of you are aware that I have been in Dakota but a comparatively short time, but it has been my privilege to stand a little among the Indians and to see what is going on in Dakota. Only three weeks since I was in one of the Sioux Indian reservations where considerable work is being done by the Roman Catholics, and it seemed to me that what was being done was well done. As we went hither and thither I was struck with one fact, that notwithstanding the effort that had been made to advance these Indians, the growth has been comparatively small. I found them living in miserable cottages—they did not live in them, they fled from them to their little tepees, and found them much more comfortable than the homes provided for them by the Government. I found these huts to be simply roofed with mud and the floors were mud, and I learned that consumption, which we hear of as the disease that is specially the Indian's disease, is the result of living in such wretched homes, and if there is any one thing that ought to be done for them it is to give them proper houses to live in. I would like to speak of an Indian reservation in Dakota where there has been great wrong done. I refer to the Turtle Mountain Reservation. Perhaps the history of the people there is known to some of the people here. On the borders of Manitoba two townships have been assigned to 300 Indians and about 1,000 half-breeds. They have been crowded into that little spot, living there for many years, and there is among them a sense of great injustice, for they claim as their reservation the whole of that Turtle Mountain section. It has been recognized as their property by the Government itself in the past. I think Commissioner Price has presented to Congress a very exhaustive report, which has proven conclusively that at no time in the history of these men has this property which is claimed by these Indians been ceded to the Government. I could not but sympathize with them deeply. These people are gathered here with no means of support. All they receive from the Government is 4 pounds of pork per individual a month and 12 to 15 pounds of flour, and this very irregularly. Grown men and grown women are expected to subsist on this. The fact is, they are on the verge of starvation. I have felt that if it was my privilege to say a word here to-night I would like to present this fact, a fact not known as it should be known to all the friends of the Indians, that these people, gentle and quiet people, are wronged. They said to me in council that they had been careful to have nothing to do with war upon the whites—"Because we are peaceable Indians we are ignored." I ask for them the sympathy of all friends of Indians here to-night. There are about 300 full-blood and about 700 to 800 mixed-bloods, all crowded upon a reservation of only two townships. One-third of the reservation is arable land and the rest is hilly or sandy.

Q. Are there not members of the Women's Association in the States at work for them?

A. None, I am sorry to say. They have been hidden away. They have come before my notice, and I have wanted, whenever I could have the opportunity, to speak of their needs and wrongs.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The committee of which Mr. Austin Abbott was chairman made a report on the question under discussion the day before, which was referred to the business committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Bishop Huntington, Dr. Ward, and Mr. Philip C. Garrett, who were appointed a committee to prepare some minutes for our conference touching the Indian problem in the State of New York, present a report, which is also referred to the business committee.

The morning hour was devoted to miscellaneous subjects.

Rev. Dr. CHILDS, of Washington. I would call the attention of the conference to Dr. Ellinwood's remarks at the close of his address last night. I think that it was generally understood that the spirit of the conference never rose higher than during last evening, and it was strikingly painful for me to hear Dr. Ellinwood say that three of the fields of their labor had been blotted out and those fields handed over to another religious organization. This conference is the last body in the world to encourage anything like a crusade against any religious denomination. But there are certain facts that should be known, whatever action the conference may choose to take upon them. In the first place, let us bear in mind that the Roman Church constitutes a very small fraction of this country. It is 7,000,000 of its population against over 50,000,000. If I am not misinformed, the Roman Catholic Church has not less than two-thirds of the contract schools among the Indians under its control. These representatives of less than one-tenth of the population of the country have control of two-thirds of the contract Indian schools of the country. They have, moreover, in Washington, men whose business it is to forward the interests of that church. I want to read one or two communications that state the wisdom of Dr. Ellinwood's suggestion here. I believe there should be some sort of a combination of the Protestant churches for equal and fair rights. I have here a communication from the Winnebago Reservation, where the Presbyterian Church has for some years carried on mission work, and their superintendent of it is an excellent Methodist layman, who, with his wife, is there in charge.

The substance of it is that these people understand they are to be removed and that others are to be substituted in their places in the Winnebago Reservation. The Presbyterians have had a mission there for some time, and they have asked in this allotment that is going on for land to carry on their work. Side by side with them comes in a Roman Catholic priest, who demands 20 acres for a mission. They have the appliances necessary to establish a perfect center of influence. The point to which I call attention is this, whether it is not due to ourselves to inaugurate some measures by which a fair portion, as General Armstrong has said, "a fair proportion, a just proportion" of the Indian work shall be given to those bodies who are represented, for example, in this conference. It seems to me that, since less than one-tenth are holding in their hands two-thirds of the appropriations that are made for these Government schools, it is time to make a claim for the representation of other interests in the Department. I have a large number of communications from different persons all over the country, which are strikingly alike, and show a most remarkable uniformity of purpose on the part of those who are in this denominational movement. I wrote to the President a few days ago and said it looked to me like a concerted plan. It certainly does indicate something more than a purpose to claim a fair amount of influence from the Government.

Rev. Dr. ELLINWOOD: I want to make an explanation about my speech last night. I wish to say that after I sat down it occurred to me that I might be misunderstood. I wish, therefore, to say what I meant, and also that I do not wish to propose any crusade upon the Catholics. The facts in regard to the schools are simply these: Two of them were Government schools among the Chippewas; they were small schools which our mission work had gathered. They had Christian teachers, and instead of starting opposition schools we worked there with them. There is a rule that if the number in the day-school falls below fifteen it must be abandoned. The Catholic priest, knowing this, set to work to reduce the constituency of the Protestant schools below that point as a means of extinguishing them. Our Protestant families are now without the means of educating their children unless they educate them in Catholic schools. Now, the other case is not that of a school actually started, but one we have been trying to start for three years on the ground where Whitman fell a martyr by the hands of Indian assassins. We proposed two years ago to the Government that if we could get the permit to build an industrial school on this reservation we would waive all rights—though we would be glad to have them—to the real estate, we would take the risks and then if they would make us an allowance of \$108 per capita, we would go on in the hope that we might some day get title to the land. We were put off on one pretext and another; one was that the land was soon to be divided and they could not assign us any part. Now, sir, the simple result is that we have seventy or eighty children on that reservation without any school privileges whatever. We are not fighting the Catholics, and I hope there

will never go out from this conference anything having that color. I hope this conference will effect a combination of all the Protestant forces that will work along on this line, namely: to secure from the Government an opening and scope for all the schools they feel disposed to establish. I want the privilege for the mission boards, for the women's association, for any association whatever, to take these children by one method or another and lead them to Christ and educate them.

Mr. SMILEY. I suppose that it is well known that the schools in Arizona, New Mexico, and California are largely under the control of the Catholics, somewhat properly so, because they have for the last fifty years had charge of them.

Mrs. OWENS. I would like to say something about this question of schools on the Indian reservations. We don't want any denominational contests over educating the Indians. What we do want is that all our Christian churches may go and tell the people of Christ, may go and teach these people civilization, may go and help these people out of heathenism into Christianity. There is a barrier between the Indians and the good we would do them. There is no possibility of a free entrance to give a true education and Christianity on Indian Reservations so long as they are controlled as they are now. I know there is an outcry that if the reservation was thrown open many bad elements will get in. The Onondaga Reservation has been very carefully kept shut up, and the good has been shut out. Our Indians are controlled by the Indian Bureau; where it is not able to keep them under proper restraint, they are controlled by the Army. There never has been a time that the Army has not been in active service among the Indians, keeping them back, or driving them away, or doing something with them. This is no party affair. No party is responsible for it, but all parties are responsible for it, and so long as the Indian Bureau has the power and so much influence in political matters, every effort will be put forth to keep it in existence, and the only remedy is to curtail this power of the Indian Bureau, and allow the Christian people to come in and teach the Indians.

Mr. CAPEN. I would like to bear witness that I have seldom seen a better Government school than that one that Dr. Ellinwood spoke of. The attendance was large and the work done the very best. It seems to me that Dr. Ellinwood is very modest in his demands when he asks that we may be allowed to do work there. In regard to the Omaha Reservation, I am very glad to say that the condition of things is very satisfactory. A great deal of good work has been accomplished there, and these people are going forward making great strides in civilization. They have their own lands, and each one has his divided off and is cultivating it; they are not receiving anything from the Government; they have no such thing as tribal relations. This is the most hopeful thing I have seen among the Indians: the agency system is gone. A year or two ago Mr. Harrison went out in an unfavorable year and the Indians had not done very well. That, I think, was due to some trouble about the cattle lands, and there had been some question about the government of the tribe. All these things had conspired to make the crops very bad, but this year I think they are larger than ever. They never had so many acres of land in crops as they have this year. There is a good deal of poverty there, as there always must be in a transition state, but this fact, to my mind, is greater than all else, that they earn their own way. In the summer time they work on the farms, and in the winter they go out and hunt. I see on that reservation what seems to be very hopeful in connection with our eastern work. I went to the homes of two of our graduates who were married before they came to Hampton. They were living in little cottages built by their own hands; they are building their homes by the help of the Connecticut Women's National Association. One of these young men took me out and showed me his crops. This year he had 90 acres of land under cultivation, and had built his own house with the help of a neighbor. He took me around and showed me five hundred trees that he had planted and a nice little flower garden which he had sowed from seed that had been sent from the East. He showed me his barn, his horses, and all that belongs to a farm—the best sort of a farm, too. I heard about this man before I got to the reservation. They told me there was no better corn grown in Nebraska than his. This shows what may be done by higher education, and it seems to me to emphasize a part of the work which I hope will be brought out more fully here—the work of the ladies' associations in connection with the land-in-severalty bill making it hopeful that these men and women may come out into better things. I am very glad to make this statement about the Omaha Indians, and to bring before you what seems to me to be a fact of value to the Dawes severalty bill and the work of the Eastern schools and of the associations in helping on this work.

Ex-Commissioner PRICE. Mr. Chairman, I think it requires a man of a good deal more ability than I possess to make a five minutes' speech, and say anything. If you could give me twenty-five minutes I might be able to say something. But you have given me the privilege of five minutes to talk upon one point. Now you all know without my telling you that in General Grant's administration the direction of the agencies, through the agents, was placed with the religious denominations of the country, and

you all know that subsequent to that time it was taken away from them and placed back with the Indian Bureau. If there is any one organization in this world which has no power to do anything it is the Indian Bureau. The Indian Bureau can't spend 50 cents without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. This talk about the Indian Bureau illustrates the idea of the man who was looking for work and came along to a tannery. He asked the gentleman in charge if he could give him work to do. He said, "Yes; I can give you work; I have a place for you;" and he asked him to come into the tannery, and set him down on a stool. "What am I to do here?" said the man in surprise. "Sit still and let them break bark over your head." And that is about what the Indian Bureau has to do. At the request of Secretary Kirkwood I took the Commissionership of the Indian Bureau. When I went in there I found that the religious denominations had control of the appointments of the agencies. After Garfield died and President Arthur came into power, I detected before a great while that there was an indication of a change. I spoke to Secretary Teller about it, and he did not seem to be very enthusiastic to retain the old order of things, although he did not say he was in favor of a change. But it was not long until the change was effected, and so far as my action was concerned as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I had nothing to say so much as to send up a name. I said in a letter to Secretary Kirkwood: "They have slammed the door in the face of the religious societies, and the thing has gone back into the old rut."

The chairman read a letter from Commissioner Atkins pertaining to the order of the Indian Bureau about teaching or speaking the Indian language in the schools, and announced that as the special order for this hour, and Dr. Strieby opened the discussion.

Dr. STRIEBY. I speak on this subject with some diffidence, for, in the first place, there are doubtless friends and individuals here who take a different view from the one I shall present; in the next place, I am a new convert to the view I shall present. When our friends began to preach their opposition to the Government ruling on this case, I was a pretty thorough convert to the English, and thought it was a thing to be pushed forward. I am very well persuaded that the Indian vernacular is to have no permanent preservation; that the Indian language has no vocabulary or anything that will make it of permanent value in the world; and, therefore, as soon as we can get it out of the way with no harm done, I think it is well to do it.

Mr. Upshaw said that his last order is based upon what have gone before; upon the first utterance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1885. A common English education is to be given to these people—the Indians. The next year he advanced somewhat and said: "There is not an Indian pupil whose tuition is paid for by the United States Government who is permitted to study any other language than our vernacular." Then the next in the order, "That all schools conducted by missionaries shall confine their teaching to the English language." Later, he said of all schools on Indian reservations: "No school will be permitted on the reservation in which the English is not exclusively taught;" this Assistant Commissioner Upshaw put a climax on by saying: "Nothing but English must be taught or spoken in the school." Now this is a fair instance of evolution; the germ of protoplasm is in that vague statement of Commissioner Atkins in 1885, and it goes on developing till the full fruit is given by Mr. Upshaw. I want to state some of the hinderances of Christians for preparing missionaries to preach to the Indian in the vernacular. As we tried last night to show, the whole history of the Indians is a history of Christian missions—a history of the vernacular. In the day of Pentecost it was said that every man heard in the language in which he was born. It would have been no greater miracle for the Divine Spirit to make every man understand in the language in which Peter spoke, but the Divine Spirit thought it best to let every man hear his own language—the language of the land in which he was born.

It has become a maxim that you can best teach a man in the language of the land in which he was born. The most of the adult Indians never will learn the English language, and the Christian Church must neglect them or they must teach men to go and preach to them in the vernacular. Now are we prepared to say vernacular or nothing?

It may be said, why not educate the present generation of the school age in English? That would sacrifice at least the present generation of adults; and then it can't be done; you can not at once educate the children of school age among the Indians. There are about 46,000 children of school age, and 13,000 are pupils now attending school. Now the Government has made some reports which lead me to say that the furnishing of school-houses for 33,000 children will cost a little less than half a million; for teachers and books a little over half a million; so that, at the outside, it would require an appropriation of over a million dollars the first year; and then what is more important, you can't get the right sort of teachers; it will require nearly a thousand teachers to go into this work, and at once. If we could find such teachers as Dr. Ellinwood told us about last night, I would say let us at once do it; but such teachers do not come every day. I have found great difficulty to get teachers to fill vacancies in the South, and to get teachers to the number of a thousand to send out to the remotest parts of these Indian

reservations is utterly impracticable. In ten years the average attendance in the schools has scarcely trebled, whereas the appropriation from the Government has multiplied forty-fold. What is to be the result of the activities of the last ten years in regard to this pushing of the school? It will require sixty years until you have got these children all into the schools; I think it is safe to say it will require half a century before the English language can be made the medium of communication with the Indians.

Are the churches willing to wait half a century for this? I think not. There is another objection; while the permanent use of the Indian language is not of great consequence, this temporary use is of inestimable consequence; first of all, it is essential that the Indian should be reached in his present condition by the vernacular as a means of getting at the Indian. We tried to show last night that when the Indian becomes a Christian his eyes are opened for the first time to the idea of a right life, of a right civilization; it is then that he begins for the first time to know the value of the English language, and English industries, and it is only in that way that we can get at him, and we will shut this great means of access if we deny him the privilege of the vernacular as a means of interpreting the English religion. General Armstrong is perhaps as little devoted to mere routine in the matter of teaching the vernacular as anybody, but he finds it necessary to use the vernacular in order to enable the pupils to understand English; if we take Mr. Upshaw's dictum, how are you going, in Hampton or Carlisle or anywhere else, to get an Indian to understand what the English word means? Dr. Lowrey told me not long since that he heard from a certain school where the Indian children read in the third reader most beautifully, and come to find out, they didn't know the meaning of a single word they read. We are not prepared for that kind of teaching or reading. The Indian language must be used in order to get the children to understand the English; we must use the vernacular to reach the Indian.

We will carry the work to a greater advantage than ever before if we only get a little more steam into the whole thing. I have met Commissioner Upshaw several times, and he has always treated me very gentlemanly, but the idea of either Commissioner Atkins or Assistant Commissioner Upshaw dictating what shall be done by these Christian churches of the United States in the exercise of their religion in trying to propagate the Gospel among the Indians of this country—I don't believe that the Methodist Church, and the Presbyterian Church, and the rest of us ought to stand it. I think that we want to say that under the Constitution of the United States we have rights in this matter which no functionary of the Government shall attempt to interfere with. I do honestly believe that if we could lay these facts before Commissioner Atkins, he would rescind that order in so far as to allow churches in their own schools to do as they might think best in regard to the education of teachers and preachers for Christian work, and I believe he would withdraw the restriction as to the use of the language as a means of interpreting the English in Indian schools. I think if we would go to Commissioner Atkins and propose to have this thing settled, and say to him, "If not possible for you to do anything, we will call upon the Secretary and then go and see the President about it," I believe that it could be brought around without any unnecessary agitation, and our object accomplished, if we have nerve about it.

Rev. Dr. GILMAN. The matter that comes before us is clearly stated in the letters which General Fisk has read from the Indian Department to the missionaries and agents in the field. There is possibly some ambiguity as to the meaning of these letters and the extent to which the regulation in them was to be carried. The Commissioners both speak emphatically in prohibition of the use, for instruction, of the Dakota language. Whether they can mean by that instruction to forbid the use of the Dakota language in schools, especially Dakota grammar, does not appear. It is stated that the Indian language shall not be used in the schools; and exception is taken even to the use of the interlinear books. The letter which I received myself from the Commissioner gave me to understand expressly that this regulation was designed to apply to all Indian schools on all reservations, to mission schools as well as those sustained by the Government alone; that it was in pursuance of the policy which he had announced in his first report to the Secretary of the Interior, and that he saw no reason to withdraw from it, although the formulation of the rule had only been made then a few months, so far as I have been able to learn. The announcement of the rule seems only to have been made in some of the reservations and agencies on the Dakota Reservation.

It seems to me that the terms of the regulation of the Commissioner are a direct interference with the missionary work of our churches. The Commissioner's aim is to Americanize the Indians. The missionary societies are not aiming professedly to Americanize the Indians, but to Christianize them. The experience of the missionary societies the world over is that, beginning with the conscience and hearts of men, they must be reached through the language which they spoke in their childhood. Hence the first thing the missionary does in going to a pagan people is to get hold of their language, to reduce it to writing and make a vocabulary, and then put in it some portion of the word God. That is the missionary rule the world over. The ruling of the Commissioner

is in direct conflict with that purpose of carrying out this plan among the American Indians. The American Bible Society has printed the Indian Scriptures. The Dakota Bible is completed, and for ten years or more has been circulated among the Indians. This spring we had an application for a thousand copies to send out among these Indians. Quite a number of languages have been enriched with portions of the word of God. I think in Canada and the United States there are about twenty languages that have received some portion of the Scriptures. Now, one phase of this conflict seems to me the conscientious conviction of some of the missionaries on the field that they must acquire the Indian language, and instruct in the Indian language as means of carrying out their work acceptably. I think Mr. Williamson has taken a position that will make him a martyr, if the Government suppresses the schools in which he is interested. This, it seems to me, should be avoided; it is desirable to have no conflict of that kind. It may be avoided by the modification of the order of the Indian Commissioner. Allusion has been made to the Constitution. I think that is a point well taken. My impression of it would be something like this: If the missionaries among the Dakotas desire to teach the boys under their care to read the Ten Commandments in their own language, they may. The Commissioners say if they do, they are not to be allowed on the reservation. Bishop Hare has an entire prayer-book complete in the Dakota language printed for use in his service. It is one of the parts of the service of the Episcopal Church. If there should be resistance made to the use of the Dakota language for those who are candidates for confirmation, how will they be able to answer questions in the Catechism? The ruling of the Commissioner is that Bishop Hare's teachers shall not instruct the Indians in their language on any occasion. The general principles in Christianity are, as we have already said, to bring the Gospel to men in the language in which they were born. That is illustrated by a remark of Secretary Treat. He said: "You may be sure that a man must be converted in the language in which he was born." The principal question is how are you going to get those things to bear on those 20,000 children whom you can't get into your schools, whom you can't isolate from their homes?

"If we must not teach in the vernacular, the right hand of the teacher is gone. Our board the last year has closed up day schools among the Dakotas. The Episcopalians have used the Dakota language to a considerable extent in their schools. As to the best course for us to pursue we are not fully determined; in most schools we cannot comply; as the teachers are not competent; they will have to be closed. Now, as to the legal status of the case I would like more light. Has any government the right to forbid a parent to teach his child in the only language he knows? If one may, may not half a dozen employ the same means to teach them? These orders are in connection with others that no children are to be permitted to go away to contract or other school until the Government schools are full. They have heretofore been permitted to go from the Government schools to our Sabbath-schools. Hereafter the Government is to conduct the Sabbath-school for them. Is it not right to inquire what right parents have over their children, and also what is the relation of the churches?"

Rev. Dr. KENDALL. I said the other day at the conference in New York, I am not certain that we have any grievance in this case except that grievance of amity and good brotherhood, because in all our schools we insist on teaching the English. I do not believe that they are really intended to prevent entirely the use of the Indian tongues. I can't think so ill of the Department as that. I can't think that is intended; there is nothing that looks like it except this ruling about the use of interlinear books. It seems to me an outrageous thing that any man could do that who understands anything about district-school teaching. Now, I don't see why Mr. Riggs's teaching a class of young men, teaching them English, and nothing but English, why he may not say to a Dakota boy that word means so and so, whatever it is, in Dakota; he is teaching them English. Now, I see no objection to that. Does that rule forbid that? I do not believe it does. I am not at all certain but we shall find everything coming into shape after all. I don't believe that Mr. Atkins has so committed himself but that when we go to him with a committee on that subject he will say, "You have misunderstood me," and I think he will mean exactly what we mean. And hence I am very much in favor of that committee. I am very much outraged if I have misunderstood it; if they propose to stop a man, or a woman, or a missionary, or a teacher from teaching our language or any language they see fit anywhere in the territory of the United States. I do not believe our Government is going in for it. I do not know what the clerk may say or do, but I apprehend when we get down to it we shall find that we may teach just as these men want to teach, for I feel just as much as the brother that has spoken the outrage it would be not to read your Dakota Bible or your Dakota prayer-book; to say that your missionaries could not put the Bible into the Cherokee language, that you should not use the Cherokee language. I think we shall find when we put the difficulty before the Department that we will have permission to use it in some way or other. I can't think the ruling, so arbitrary, so wrong, so contrary to common sense (for these men have some common sense) as to place that interpretation upon it."

Rev. Mr. CLEVELAND, from Rosebud Agency. This whole matter has come up since I left the Indian field. I think I understand pretty well what the situation is. I have had more or less to do with the school work out there as well as the mission work, and I have seen a great deal of the Government schools as well as mission schools. I believe the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is wholly right in making all possible effort to secure in all schools throughout the Indian country the instruction of the children in the English language. I can not for one moment believe that he intends to forbid the use of the Indian language for that purpose. It seems to me truly without sense for a man to propose that schools shall be carried on to teach the Indian children to speak another language, unless we are permitted to teach him through the medium of his own language. I can't see how the thing is possible, and therefore I don't think that is the intention of the Department. The Government teaches children through the medium of the Indian language; neither can we do anything unless we are permitted to do so through their mother tongue. I have seen schools carried on where the teachers had no knowledge whatever of the Indian language, and the children were taught to read and write in English and no use whatever was made of the Indian language, and I am free to say that I consider any school so conducted as an absolute failure; it is simply pouring water on the sand. I have seen children who could read fluently in English who had no knowledge of what they were reading. Take a Greek book or Latin book and you can learn to read the text quite fluently and yet you may have no knowledge of the language itself. I do not think, as I understand it, that we have any right to complain of that order, unless of what Mr. Upshaw is said to introduce into his letter, which seemed to me a modification of the original order, and perhaps it was a slip on his part. If it is true that the Indian language can not be used in the schools at all, then this conference has a right, it becomes a duty, to protest most emphatically against such an order. I do not believe that the Government of the United States has any right to promulgate such an order, and I don't believe that the people of the United States have any sympathy whatsoever with such a move.

General WHITTLESEY. I think it has already been shown, in an extract from the paper which has been read, that the orders have been misunderstood and misrepresented in the public press. From the same paper read this morning that has the sanction of the Commissioner I read a portion myself: "The question of the effect of the policy of the United States upon any missionary body has never been considered. The reasons for desiring the Indians taught in the English language are so self-evident and apparent that it was supposed every friend of Indian education would gladly co-operate with the Government in the good work. The preaching of the gospel to all the Indians in the vernacular is not prohibited. All that the Indian Office expects done is that in the schools established for teaching the rising generation the language of the republic of which they are to become citizens shall be taught, in order that they may be able to understand the laws which are to govern them and have intelligent intercourse with their fellow-citizens, and valuable time shall not be wasted in learning a useless language which has no literature and no tradition." At the same time I received that paper I also received a letter from the Indian Office, dated September 24th. It is not written by the Commissioner; it is a personal letter to me, and perhaps I should not be justified in giving the name of the writer. The letter says: "I showed your letter to the Commissioner, and he suggests my mailing a copy of the Carlisle Morning Star, because it contains the orders themselves as well as some explanations." "The order does not prohibit preaching in the Indian dialect or the teaching of adults in their own language, nor the use of the Bible printed in the native language," so that the alarm of the Bible Society is needless; their Bibles may go forth just as before. "One agent has informed the office that he interprets the order to refer to children of school age between six and sixteen, and this construction has been accepted by the Commissioner. That may be considered as final." Now, our older missionary societies, the American Board and the Presbyterian Foreign Board, which has inherited the traditions of the American Board, made a great mistake when they began mission work among the Indians—a mistake which was inevitable in their situation. They treated Indians as foreign nations. The Government had treated the Indians as foreign nations, and had been making treaties with them all along, and it was perfectly natural that the missionary societies should follow in the same line. We all now fully understand that the Government made a great mistake in having made these treaties with the Indians. Indian civilization would have been advanced a half a century if not a century further than it is if no treaties had been made with them, but we had regarded the Indians as a part of the population of the country, being inhabitants with ourselves; they would not have been driven from Pennsylvania, from Massachusetts, and from New York as they have been to the far West. But it was perfectly natural that we should follow in the same line and go to work among the Indians as foreign nations, just as we went to work in India, China, and Japan. We established foreign missions in Wisconsin and foreign missions

in the State of New York; a great mistake was made in my judgment. If we had called them domestic missions, and regarded the Indians as American people from the beginning, and treated them as such, how much more rapidly this work would have gone forward. About thirteen years ago, in company with Hon. E. P. Smith, who was then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I went to visit the Indians in the State of New York. On the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Reservations we made a pretty thorough investigation of their condition. On Sunday we attended church on the Cattaraugus Reservation, where the venerable Mr. Wight was then missionary, and I was called upon to preach to the people. I got up and began to preach, but before I had spoken one sentence an interpreter sprung up and repeated it in the Indian language, and so I had to go on all the way through. After sixty years of missionary work among the Indians on that reservation, I could not preach to them in the English language right in the middle of the State of New York. I said to myself that is a shame. These Indians ought to be English-speaking Indians to-day. The Seneca language should be a dead language to-day, just as much as the language in which the Eliot Bible was printed has become a dead language. There should not be a tribe of Indians that had to be addressed in the native tongue after sixty years of missionary work. Judge Draper told us the other day that the majority still speak their own dialect and hold to their traditions and superstitions in the State of New York. Now, what is the meaning of all that? It is that we have been on the wrong track all this time. We have been teaching the Indian race Indian. We have been putting up the fence stronger and stronger between the Indian and the white man. We have heard it said in this room that we do not want to raise any more Indians; we shall keep it up as long as we keep teaching them their own language. It has been said we want to break down the fence between the Indian and the white man, and we are trying to do so by the severalty bill. But we are building up this fence all the time we are teaching the Indian language; so I say that it is time for us to stop this and take another course. Nobody has a grievance in regard to this order except the Congregational Missionary Association, that has inherited the work of the old American Board and the Presbyterian Foreign Board. All the other missionary societies are carrying on their work in English entirely, except the preaching of the gospel. All the schools are using English in the Indian Territory. All these civilized nations have abolished Indian books from their schools entirely; they have only English books. They have found that the way to educate and civilize is to teach them English, so we shall find it all over the country. The quicker we can make the men capable of intercourse with their fellow-men, and able to stand up as men among men in the territories in which they live, the faster they are advanced towards civilization.

Remarks. This letter that General Fiske read don't touch Commissioner Upshaw's dictum. There is no intimation that it is to be withdrawn, and that stands as the authority of the department.

Answer. If you take a boy into your school and educate him in English up to sixteen years of age, then you can put him into your higher schools and train him for a teacher or a preacher. In regard to the scope of the order, while I approve the action of the department as a whole, I would not go so far at once. I would say that a mission school that is supported entirely by private contributions should be allowed to go on its own way, for the present. But I would urge the employment of teachers who can teach English as soon as possible.

Dr. Abbott requests that the paragraph from the Christian Union should be read.

General WHITTLESEY. The paragraph, which correctly stated the position, is as follows: "But now all at once the Government, with an experience of its own of less than four years, has come into direct opposition with these long-experienced Christian teachers, and has ordered their well-tried methods to be discontinued and its own to be substituted, that all schools taught by native teachers in the Dakota language shall be closed, that all our stations where converted native teachers are teaching in the only language which they can speak or their people understand shall cease to exist, till the English, and the English entirely, shall come into common use. The orders from Washington forbid instruction in the schools in the Indian language on Indian reservations, whether Government or mission schools, and no mission school, though wholly supported by the churches, will be allowed upon the reservation that does not comply with these regulations, and agents are advised that this rule must be strictly adhered to."

Rev. Dr. BEARD. In the first place, this decree of the Indian Bureau closes up all our out-stations where the teaching is done by the native teachers. We have several out-stations where the teacher instructs in the only language that he has, and that is the vernacular. This rule shuts off all these out-stations, and I understand from General Whittlesey that that is correct. Then, with respect to the teaching of theology, our theological school, for instance, at Santee, is informed that there must be no teaching of any kind there in the vernacular. They teach theology in the vernacular, and they can't teach it in any other way, to fit these men to go and preach as missionaries to

their people. They are shut off by this from teaching theology; the people have not sufficient command of the English language and can't get sufficient command to learn theology and teach correctly to their people; and in the next place, with reference to the progress which has been made and the advancement which has been made as regards methods, I am free to say that there are no schools among the Indians on the reservation that will compare in excellence and ability and attainments with the schools at Santee and the school under the direction of Mr. Williamson, where these methods have been pursued from the beginning, and where they have made the very greatest attainments, and where there is the most help for the Indian.

The following committee on this question of language was appointed: Dr. Ellinwood, Bishop Huntington, Dr. Strieby, General Armstrong, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Kate Foote, Miss Laura Sunderland.

Mr. BARSTOW. I dislike very much to disagree with my excellent friend, Dr. Strieby, and his associates, and yet I beg to state very briefly some very painful experiences I had in some of these missions to which reference has been made. On my first visit to Santee I was there on the Sabbath with Dr. Riggs. I was glad when he said to me, "Let us go to the house of the Lord," and I went and heard Father Riggs preach in the morning in the Indian language, and I was not greatly edified. There were as many American listeners as Indian.

I will state that I found in the school that only the Indian language was taught. It was testified that they taught Indian in order to teach English.

Mr. SHELTON. I would say that if a student in Santee from half past 7 in the morning till half past 8 in the evening speaks in the Dakota language he is punished; it is not allowed in any school except half an hour after rising, before breakfast, and a half hour before retiring in the evening. The Interlinear Reader, published by order of the Indian Department, has been used in Santee. The order of the Indian Department was the first intimation they had saying their contracts would be suspended if we continued to use them.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. This discussion has struck me as pointing to the weak point, if there be a weak point, in these orders in making no distinction between Government schools, on the one hand, and private schools, maintained by private men, on the other. I sympathize very strongly with all that has been said in favor of instruction in the English language and the object to which these rules are directed, but I also have an equal sympathy with liberty. These reservations now have to be gradually thrown open. The question will come as to the control that is still to be exercised and the measures still to be imposed. Those processes will be slow, and now this question connects itself with a larger one, undoubtedly the Government should regulate its own schools and impose conditions on these schools.

If it sees fit to prohibit any instruction in the vernacular in its own schools, perhaps that may be a question we ought not to interfere with; but the question whether it shall prohibit such instruction by private enterprise is another thing. The point is that these private schools are wasting valuable time; that can be safely left to the private individuals to determine. If it should be the result that private schools are left free to pursue their own method, I think that we may trust to Christian rivalry to use good methods to solve that question in a reasonable time.

The CHAIRMAN. We have so trespassed upon the time belonging to the discussion of woman's work among the Indians that I suggest that we have a session from 3 to 5 this afternoon, and that the first hour be thrown open for any statement that any member of the conference would like to make.

Mr. ABBOTT, chairman of the business committee. This evening will be devoted to the discussion of the results of the Dawes bill, to be opened by President Magill, of Swarthmore College, followed by Senator Dawes.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Smiley read extracts from letters he had received from prominent friends of the Indians who were invited to the conference, but were unable to attend. Letters were also read from Commissioner Atkins and General Miles.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the special order of the morning on the skirmish line "Woman's work among the Indians."

At the call of the Chair, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association, spoke to the question, "What can women do in Indians' behalf?" by giving a résumé of the work of that society for the year. She said: "The work has taken deep root in the hearts of the officers and members, and their purpose to pursue it persistently has strengthened, while the association has grown geographically and numerically during the year. It has also been incorporated, its charter bearing date of February 26, 1887, and there have been a hundred or more branches organized since the

beginning. The Massachusetts auxiliary has eighteen or twenty branches, and has had a year of very earnest work of various kinds, and has supported two missionaries in California. The Connecticut auxiliary has secured new branches, has done efficient work for the general cause, and has furnished the entire equipment and two salaries for a new mission in Idaho, while another, the Eastern New York auxiliary, furnishes a salary and cottage probably for a new Dakota mission.

"The Southern tour of the president in April and May gained new branches in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, all these being officered by ladies of well-known ability and position, who have begun work with much interest. The work of the association through the public press has been done for the year in eight hundred periodicals; four hundred meetings have been held, forty-nine hundred of its pamphlets and leaflets have been circulated, and sixty-five petitions have been sent to Congress, besides much other similar work. The Indian home-building department will be reported by its able chairman, Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut. Much co-operation has been given by officers and members to other Indian organizations, as the Boston Citizenship Committee, the Indian Rights Association, and others.

"The missionary work, like that of Indian home-building, two comparatively new departments of work among Indians, has grown in depth and interest, its last report stating that five missions had resulted in the two and a half years to November, 1886, and since then others, making, with two about to be opened, nine in all, have been directly or indirectly secured in fields otherwise wholly unsupplied, the preference being to aid existing missionary societies to undertake these destitute stations and to resign all such missions to the care and control of these societies as soon as the latter are able and willing to take them.

"A cottage for missionary headquarters at Round Valley, Cal., and another at Rosebud Agency, Dak., have been built by the association during the year. The new missions at the latter point and at Fort Hall, Idaho, are opening with much promise, and such work or similar work for Christian civilization and industry should be at once undertaken on all reservations where lands in severalty are being divided. This pioneer work is many-sided, giving special attention to industrial, sanitary, and domestic needs, while Christian instruction is made the basis, center, and crown of all work attempted. A medical mission, it is to be hoped, will soon be opened for that tribe now foremost in some respects, having already lands in severalty, the Omahas of Nebraska, of whose progress Chaplain Frisell brings cheering accounts, having just visited them.

"This hasty sketch has shown that helpful work can be done by earnest women in the press, in leaflets, by petitions to government, by personal influence in many ways, by industrial, domestic, and Christian instruction in Indian homes, and by the collection of funds for the work now so greatly needed to accompany and follow the distribution of lands in severalty. 'There is lovely fighting all along the lines' was a famous saying of the war, and so in this work for Indians any woman may find enough to do, and on that line of effort to which she is best suited, and the work of all kinds has most pressing needs. The women of all the States should be aroused; every association should extend its organizing work; the women of California should be summoned to the help of the mission Indians, and the women of other States to that of the tribes within their own borders, till the thirty-eight States shall all have a just share in the civilization and Christianization of our native tribes. As General Armstrong said in his battle cry of faith last evening, 'Let us do something. We are made for this, and even to do the impossible; and what is needed can be done.'"

Mrs. HILES, of Milwaukee. Mr. President, since having heard Mrs. Quinton, I have less to say than I thought I had. On one or two points I have differed a little from the work that is being done by the Women's Association, but since I heard her I find that I was mistaken. My idea was that each State perhaps might work in its own way and still be tributary to the central organization. I derived my idea from something that occurred here a year ago. I had a little money that I could use for this work; I knew that I had given to the Indian work all that I could. Last year I asked the permission to build a cottage through the Connecticut organization, furnishing the money to build the cottage but have the mortgage made out in my name, so that the money might come back to me, not knowing whether I could afford this year to turn that money into the Indian work. I was told I could not be allowed to do that. That was perfectly right. I believe in law and system, but I thought the work of this organization might be greatly enlarged if some such work as this could be done. I tried last year to get a working branch in Wisconsin, but I think it would be impossible to establish a branch there. I think State branches might be tributary to the central organization, and yet take up a distinctive feature of work and not confine itself to one; branch out and take up any of the work which it thinks it could do to the best advantage, and carry it on under the auspices of the association. Now I suppose the subject to be taken up is, What women can do in this work. I think it would be better to tell what they can not do. I do not believe there is anything that a woman can't do if she undertakes to do it.

In regard to the necessity of carrying on mission work among the Indians: A few years ago, under very depressing circumstances, a young girl fell into my hands to be taken care of. She was very ill. The first thing I had to do for her was to get some place where she could have care. The only thing I succeeded in doing was to find her a place with a washerwoman who went out by the day to wash. I engaged her to take care of this girl and visited her myself every day all through the very cold Wisconsin weather. Every night I folded my hands reverently, thankful that I had been permitted to do that little piece of work for the Master. Every day as I visited her I saw seated by the stove a woman, and I noticed her continual and perpetual cheerfulness. I asked her one day if she was homeless, and she said, "Yes." Had she any friends? "No." Any means? "No." She said: "I was in the Home for Friendless last year, but this woman was washing there and saw me and invited me to become her guest this year." I said: "You seem to be very happy for a woman who is liable to be thrown out of a home any moment—no friends, no money." "Why should I not be?" she said; "the Lord has taken care of me so far, and do you suppose that I could ever have a doubt that during the remainder of my existence He is going to take care of me?" I went home that night and folded my hands more devoutly than the Master had taught me that lesson. Do you suppose after that that house seemed small to me, and that woman old and decrepit? She has seemed beautiful to me since that day, and that house is palatial in its dimensions, and that woman is in the kingdom of Christ. So I would like to see this good work carried into all this Indian country. We know how they wind up their little threads of Christianity which is brought to them, and if we go to them and carry our religion we shall see whether the blessings be to them or to us; we go there to carry the blessings to them, but the light itself shall shine upon these hill-tops, the same light that was lighted in that backstreet in Milwaukee because I had sought to carry a blessing to that girl.

Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, being called upon to report for the home building department of the Woman's Indian Association, briefly outlined the work that had been accomplished since the last conference.

The completion of two cottages on the Omaha Reservation was reported at that time. Since then fifteen applications for assistance have been received from various quarters, and three have been granted.

One man asked assistance, not, as he confessed, for his own sake, for his life had been hard, very hard; he was weary of the struggle, and utterly discouraged; it would make but little difference what became of himself and wife; but for the sake of his boys—two of them at Carlisle—he desired a small loan, so that when his boys returned they might come back to a comfortable home.

She alluded to the case of a man who first applied for a loan, and afterwards declined to take it. This man was one of the most prominent men in the tribe. He earnestly desired a comfortable home. His record was good. All testimony in regard to him was satisfactory. The application was granted. Then began the struggle with himself, which finally culminated in a virtual declination of the proffered loan. He said he was a middle-aged man; his wife was feeble; they were without children; if he should die before his debt had been paid, he could not see how the committee would ever get back the money expended on his house; and on the whole he preferred to go without the house rather than to die in debt for it.

A remarkable instance was given of the influence that a decent home may have on the life-long habits of an Indian woman. This woman was naturally lazy, shiftless, untidy, and disorderly. Her husband, somewhat more fastidious, wished her to be neat and cleanly; to live and dress more like white people, and to make "white woman's bread." To all these she seriously objected. She did not like white people, nor their ways, and she would have none of them. It finally occurred to this man to enlarge his house, to add on a kitchen, to buy a new stove, and then to watch for the effect. So the application came, was granted, and the work was done. Now for the result. For a time the woman seemed perplexed by this unusual magnificence, and scarcely knew how to regard the new condition of things. But the right influence had reached her at last. She soon began to feel disturbed because of grease spots on the new pine floor, and a scrubbing-brush was brought into requisition. Then, of course, she began to notice the difference between the clean floor and her own face, hands, and clothing. The scrubbing-brush was again called for and worked wonders along those lines. By degrees she has lost many of her slovenly ways, and at last accounts she was learning to make "white woman's bread." Here, then, is an instance of one Indian woman who has been civilized through the medium of a pine floor and a scrubbing-brush.

A loan of \$450 has been made to the Rev. Amos Ross, a native Sioux preacher, in Dakota, and he will probably be able to occupy his new house before cold weather sets in.

The emergency fund has given much-needed assistance in small ways to deserving Indians. Five or ten dollars will go a great way towards supplying small needs. One man

has been helped to purchase a cow; another a saddle, to make it possible for him to serve on the native police force, where he could earn \$20 a month ("earn \$20 and receive \$8"). Women have been given small sums with which to buy crockery, cooking utensils, and make articles of clothing. A sewing-machine was purchased for a returned Carlisle school girl, which she was to pay for in work for other Indians. Considerable assistance has been given Indians of Segar Colony, in the Indian Territory. So the good work goes on. The experiment of helping these people to help themselves has started under most favorable circumstances, and good results can already be traced directly to it. A missionary among the Omahas writes: "The little houses that have been built are a credit to all concerned in them, and their influence in the tribe is invaluable."

Four of the men who have had loans from the committee have arranged to pay off their debts. These men are Noah LaFlesche, Philip Stabler, and Me-wa-da-we, of the Omaha tribe, and the Rev. Amos Ross, of Dakota.

Mrs. BARROWS, of Boston. I am very glad to be able to corroborate what was just spoken about those little Omaha cottages. At a recent meeting in Omaha I met Miss Fletcher, and she told me a great deal about the work that is being done there, her own work in allotting the lands three or four years ago, and she has also told me about the cottages, and the great help, not only to different individual men, but to all of the people there, who have come there through the associations in the East furnishing this money. Miss Fletcher is at the Winnebago Agency, and had hoped to be able to attend this conference.

Miss DEWEY, of Boston. I think Mrs. Quinton has already mentioned a part of our work in Massachusetts. Our motto is "Rather deeds than words," and I have not as many interesting details to give as we have heard from the Connecticut president. We feel very earnestly in Massachusetts that the duty lying upon every American is to repair the past wrongs of our race toward the Indians, and to do everything in our power to better their condition and their character. These two must be done together. It seems to me there is no use trying to give them better conditions of life unless we improve their character and give them education. Give them churches and the arts of life as we understand them, and these two blessings must go hand in hand. We have endeavored to arouse Massachusetts all over. We have sixteen branches besides the two independent societies that exist in Massachusetts. In Worcester and in Newton these societies are all interested. They desire to know when and in what direction to work in the pursuance of this double work which we feel to be ours. We have this year given a thousand dollars for legal help for the Indians through the citizenship committee of Boston, and we hope before a year is out to complete another thousand to send missionaries and teachers out West. We do not yet know how that will succeed. May I ask some information concerning returned graduates from the higher Indian schools? Why should all go back to the Indian country? Why not, like other educated persons who are trained to work of any kind, go forth into the country here and seek work and make themselves homes? We are told that the best idea, doubtless, would be for them to go home as the best sort of missionaries to their own people, but we find that it does not work well. Is there any reason why these students should not go abroad into this country?

Mrs. W. WINSLOW CHANNELL, of Albany, general secretary of the Eastern New York Indian Association. Mrs. Quinton has told you of the work of our association, but she failed to say that we have placed at the disposal of the home building committee \$500 to be used in the building of a home for one of General Armstrong's returned pupils, or whenever Mrs. Kinney may, in her own words, have found a "good Injun." We have also the same amount to be used for educational purposes. If you will refer to what Dr. Ellinwood suggested last night as a line of work highly desirable and sure to be successful, you will know exactly what we have been doing, with unvarying success. I was surprised to learn that it was not understood that we had been fighting it out on that line, not only "all summer," but for eight long years.

There is one other thing that has presented itself forcibly to me, and that is the different standpoints from which we view the landmark. Nearly all the men have addressed us despondently, showing us the unredressed wrongs with no apparent hopefulness in the near future; even when a way has been suggested, the most hopeless answer has been given, "It is a good idea, but it can't be done." Now, not a woman of all of us has told you or will tell you of anything that can't be done. One reason, perhaps, is that there is in our vocabulary no such word as fail. You do not begin to understand what we have done. There is so much to read between the lines, commencing at a time when public opinion was unanimous that the Indian was beyond the pale of civilization and Christianization, we have gone on steadily working to form a sentiment in direct opposition to this, and although it was awfully uphill work for a time, we have succeeded, as you will notice by Mrs. Quinton's report, so that when, a few years later, the men took up the work they found the way paved and the iron heated awaiting their blow.

I confess myself shocked at the hopeless way in which Bishop Huntington and Judge

Draper look at the Indian question in my own State, but I am not so eager to see a cloudless sky that I fail to notice the rift in the clouds; and if Bishop Huntington will follow a noteworthy precedent, and will ask a woman or women to help in the work for a "people scattered and dispersed, with laws diverse from ours," he will find, I sincerely hope, that we "have come to the kingdom for such a time as this." And when I next meet you, I hope to be able, in some little way, to prove to you that when a woman will, *she will*, you may depend on it.

Mrs. OWEN, of Michigan. Speaking of the state of affairs among Indians in our own State, I mentioned the circumstances of one Indian whose case had called for our sympathy and assistance. It was met by a very generous proposal from one of the very generous people that are here. As you understand, there was a question raised as to the security of this Indian; possession of the land to which he was entitled. Mr. Shepard proposed that in case it should be found that a lawsuit would be beneficial in this case, with a reasonable prospect of securing the title of this land to the Indian, he would be responsible for all necessary and reasonable expenses, and by his direction, and that of your most charitable chairman, the matter was placed in my hands with a request to find legal counsel in the matter. We have been working at the matter in our association ever since, and it may be a rather long story to tell you, but the result was it was deemed advisable not to undertake a lawsuit, not because there was no prospect of its success, but the circumstances are these: After consulting lawyers in Detroit and in the vicinity where the Indian lived, and where the land was located, and talking with reliable business men in that locality, it was decided that these claims, which were placed upon the Indian's lands, were by firms who make a business of getting fictitious claims upon land which were so palpably fraudulent, and they were so extensive and universal, it was not thought worth while to make a test case of this. This firm has succeeded in having filed claims upon all the lands extending for nearly twenty miles around this bay on the shore, by pretended purchase from the heirs, but there was unmistakable evidence that this pretended heir was no heir at all. The only advantage which Mr. Smith and Mr. Duell can see for them is that sometimes they induce strangers to buy quit-claims of them. Mr. Snyder told me it was not worth while to go to the expense of testing this claim, it would simply give the Indian great annoyance. Blackbird has suffered already a great deal of anxiety and care about this matter. He is now seventy years old, and has been writing a book which has so much of interest and is of so much value that our society have been trying to get it before the public. Mr. Shepard most generously and kindly transferred his money from the object of carrying on this lawsuit to writing and publishing this book, which is now partly in press and will soon be out. So I can report a very happy and satisfactory issue of affairs among our Michigan Indians. I wish here to express in behalf of the Indians of Michigan our great gratitude to our friends, and especially to the one who so particularly came to our help and assistance.

General ARMSTRONG. The point which I wish to bring up is one that is on the programme in regard to what is the best thing to make steadfast those Indians who are educated at their homes. I think that the original statement referred to those who had come from our Eastern schools, but I think it ought to refer to all Indians from any school and all Indians who have not been at school at all, all Indians who are disposed to help themselves, and there are a great many out there, and none are more deserving than those who have no chance, but in the dim light that has been given them have been doing their best. There is no Government provision for them except the general provision, such as carts, utensils, sets of harness, and horses by special appropriation. There is a good deal done by the Government, but whatever is done needs to be supplemented in order to make it complete. Such illustrations as have been spoken of are made possible only by such supplementary aid. I think those Omahas receive almost nothing from the Government (nothing at all). Out of all who go to our schools, Eastern or Western, there naturally are some deserving of a special chance, and in our Eastern schools we are in a position to give them that chance. It would be well to send such to our schools for a year or so that we can know them. I desire to give such opportunities to any Indian who is thought to be deserving, those who are striving for a special education. It seems to me that a provision should be made by the Government for the special education of some of these Indians—about one in fifty—so that they can be doctors for the people. There are none who can do more good than the physicians who go among the Indians. One of the Indians who came to the school has been teaching very successfully in a large Indian school at Shawneetown. He has done exceedingly well there. He married the sister of a Quaker preacher, and they are living in a very excellent and worthy way. As a teacher he is next to the principal, but the principal is a man who has no religious sympathy, and he feels that he can not do his best there, and wants very much to take up a course of medical studies. Whether he shall get help and take a course of medical studies is doubtful. He is not so young as the rest of them, but is a worthy man. These are illustrative cases of advanced education for the Indian. There

are not many of them, but I think we should push what we have. In regard to those who go back there is less suffering on the part of the minority, and there is large success and large hopefulness. When the Indians go back from Hampton we implant the idea of duty to their people as a leverage and stimulus to their lives. I sympathize wholly with the idea of Indians remaining here if they choose to do so. If they choose to stay I encourage it. I think it is a sign of pluck that is admirable when an Indian turns his back on the reservation life as something that is not so satisfactory as something else. I am not in the least opposed to their getting on that way. As their educators we ought to encourage that which is apt to make them most useful and build them up and make them strong.

Senator DAWES. The Government of the United States three years ago made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of placing Indian children in families, and they found it utterly impossible to take raw Indian girls, who did not know a word of English, and put them among families who should obligate themselves to keep such girls until they were twenty-one years of age. They could not find any people in the States who were willing to do it.

Question. Is it possible to get the parents to give up their children for such purposes?

General ARMSTRONG. There is a very strong filial feeling on the part of the children. They write to their parents quite as much as white children. One of our helpers is out there now, but he does not coax the Indians to come back East with him, but he just lets them know he is there. A year ago when he brought a large party he was unable to bring half of those that applied. The feeling toward their parents is strong and the religious feeling is strong, but I am glad to tell of the headway that has been made. There is a great difference between to-day and ten years ago, when we had to coax; now we get pupils for our school easily of those who want to come. There is a great enthusiasm at Standing Rock to come to our schools. We have had better success there than at any other place. We could probably get one or two hundred now, but the rules of the Department are so strict as to prevent their coming; but the feeling of the Indian is strong, and we shall keep full in spite of opposition.

Question. In taking these children away and putting them out for adoption don't you think it would effectually hinder the work yourself, Captain Pratt, and others are doing?

Answer. It can't do it, because we would never do it without it was on the voluntary principle. When the Indians first came to us they were homesick, but they become more and more content, and are constantly writing letters home to their friends, and they are educating their parents, writing advice, telling them to go to work. You have no idea of the good work done by these Indian children writing to their parents.

Professor PAINTER. When I was at San Jacinto last summer I came in contact with a couple of boys attending a school there—very bright and interesting boys. Mrs. Fowler, their former teacher, spoke of the intense desire of those boys that they might be allowed to go East to be educated. She had done what she could for them. None of these Indians have ever been East in any of our schools, and nothing has been done for them in this direction. She was exceedingly desirous that these two boys might come East, that some arrangements might be made by which they could be brought. The Government will not bring Indians, I believe, from the West, so that we can not expect to get transportation free from the Government; but if General Armstrong would consent to take these two Indians, and some friend here will agree to see that they have the transportation, I think it would be well to make an experiment with at least these two mission Indians. I have a little note here from one of those Indians. His handwriting and his spelling all indicate that he has some training, and these two brothers are willing to come on.

Mr. BOYD, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Mr. President, the question about what woman can do can probably be answered best in my mind by what women have done. Knowing somewhat of the work which the women have done in the Presbyterian Church for the Indians, I am glad to speak a few words in their behalf, as there is no one here of their own number to speak for them. In the first place they have accomplished all that they have done by a most thorough and satisfactory organization. They are organized on church lines, the general assembly of our Presbyterian Church recommending to them such organization. I think in 1875 or 1876 the synods of our church were recommended to appoint committees of ladies who should see to the working of home missions and report their work. These committees were appointed. At the convention held in Pittsburgh in 1878 the general assembly recommended a more efficient organization with a central head. On the 12th of December, 1878, at the Bible House in New York, a central organization was effected and officers chosen. Such was their beginning. The first year only \$3,000 were collected. From then until the present time the work has gone on, until now in almost every church there are organizations. I don't know how many auxiliaries they have, but they must be numbered by

the thousands. Their collections last year for the various causes amounted to \$191,000, and the reason they have done so much is because of the perfect organization backed by their eccle-iastical relations, for they report to the presbytery, they report to the synod, and they report to the central organization, the executive branch to the general assembly itself, and get its approval. This was not accomplished without work. The most effective work has been done through that organization by that blessed woman, Mrs. T. E. Haines, who, by her consecration, gave her life and has gone to her Master for her reward. I can only tell you in general of what they have accomplished and what they are doing. For instance, they began with the Indian Territory among the Cherokees. We have six schools there now, one at Tahlequah, the capital. Among the Cherokees we have eleven teachers, among the Creeks we have four schools, all boarding-schools; some of the others are day-schools. Among the Choctaws we have four schools, with eleven teachers. That is the work in the Indian Territory. In New Mexico, doubtless most of you know about our work there, the central school being at Albuquerque. In Dakota we have one school with nine teachers; in Arizona two schools; in Alaska I believe our board is about the only one that has done any work; we have twenty-five schools and eighty-four teachers.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE DAWES BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. We are greatly disappointed in the absence of Mr. Herbert Welsh, who was hoping to be here, but has been detained at home by the illness of his wife, who has been an invalid for many months. I suppose we would all agree that there is no one man in this country that has followed with more unselfish devotion the cause of the Indian than this brother, Herbert Welsh. [Applause.] Let us remember him in his affliction.

The committee on the government order reported; also Mrs. Quinton's committee on education reported.

President MAGILL, of Swarthmore College. During the past winter, while attending some of the interesting sessions of the Indian Commissioners at Washington, on the eve of the passing of that bill in which this conference was so much interested last year—the Dawes land-in-severalty bill—I listened with great satisfaction to the reports of the large sums of money expended in the Indian cause during the previous year by the various religious denominations. Well knowing that the sums thus expended by these bodies might be taken as a fair index of the amount of effectual work done, I was greatly encouraged in listening to these reports. I was at that time deeply impressed with the conviction that, for the realization of all our highest hopes for the Indian, for his education and training, for his introduction as an equal among a civilized people, and for his preparation for the high and responsible duties of American citizenship, we must look largely, if not chiefly, to the religious organizations of our country. For this work the Dawes bill, then under consideration, would most effectually open the way. That bill has now been passed, and has become a law of the land; and it has been partially put into operation in several tribes. As its honored author so distinctly told us last year, it does not of itself do the great work that is needed to be done for the Indian. It does not essentially change his character. But it is surely the most important key to the whole situation that has ever been presented in the history of our legislation for this oppressed and outraged people. Indeed, our legislation upon this subject, beginning with our treaties with them as independent nations within a nation, and continued by repeated violation of these treaties when it suited our purposes, can hardly be characterized as other than a series of blunders and crimes from beginning to end. In the passage of the Dawes bill light has at last dawned, and the ends sought, justice to the individual Indian, and his elevation to the rights of an American citizen, are likely to be secured. By its wise and carefully drawn provisions it presents a method by which the Government can deal directly with the Indian as an individual, and not merely as a member of a tribe. And by it the solution is honorably reached of the gradual but sure disintegration of the reservation system and the final extinction of the tribal relations. When this is accomplished, and they become citizens of the United States, settled upon homes of their own, and amenable in all respects to the same laws, and sharing equal protection with other citizens, the Indian problem, as a distinct question, will be taken out of the hands of the Government. Surely, after all that they have suffered from this special legislation in their behalf, every true friend of the Indian would say, "This is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

But after this is done, and during its progress, there is another and even greater work which must continually be going on. This other work is no less than the proper educa-

tion, training, and full development of the Indian race, for the great change from a savage, semi-savage, or barbarous, to a truly civilized people. No such change can ever come except by patient training and in the course of some generations.

The great question which confronts us to-day is, therefore, "How shall this work be most effectually performed?" This is clearly the problem to which we, of this Mohonk conference, should now address ourselves.

This long and patient labor for the elevation of a race, to be effectual, must devolve upon earnest consecrated men and women, who gladly devote their lives to it, and whose high qualification for this service depends upon no mere Government appointment. In other words, the religious organizations of the country must continue the noble work which they have so well begun, and upon them the chief burden must rest. It will be worse than vain for the Government to attempt it without their constant co-operation, and their most efficient aid. A merely secular education, a training of the intellect alone, will not accomplish it. You may swell every expense, you may furnish the best equipped boarding and manual training schools, you may obliterate the Indian vernacular, and substitute for it, in the rising generation of Indians, the most elegant and grammatical English speech, you may teach them agriculture, and all the mechanic arts; your attempts will be forever vain, and worse than vain, unless their moral and spiritual natures are trained to keep pace with the intellectual. This is true of the education of any people, and applies with especial force to the present condition of the Indian race. No truth is more trite than that a purely intellectual education can only make the recipient a more efficient agent for evil. But because moral and religious teaching should be combined with the intellectual, is it necessary that this work shall all be done without the powerful aid and co-operation of the Government? This is the one question which I deem to be vital, and toward which I would direct your serious attention. Let me say then, distinctly, that while popular education in our country maintains its present status, all of the most important work for the education and elevation of the Indian race must be done by the religious organizations directly and substantially, without the aid of the Government. All that we can ask of it, at present, is not to be a hinderance, while it can not become a help.

The rivalry between opposing religious sects, and the fear that some one of them should secure too great a preponderance, has induced legislators to frame laws and constitutions which have brought about an almost absolute divorce between religious and secular instruction. In my own State of Pennsylvania within the past twenty years important changes have been introduced into our constitution, emphasizing more than ever before this most unwise separation. As a result of this fear, we have been fostering a great public system of education of the intellect alone, may I not almost say a Godless system, of which the generations to come, unless very important modifications are introduced, are sure to reap the bitter fruit.

How can such a system (of the education of the intellect only) be applied, with any hope of success, to the proper education and civilization of the Indian race? What so manifestly falls short in the case of our own children can not fail to work even more disastrously when applied to a people whom we would raise from a condition of barbarism, and make of them intelligent and responsible American citizens. But must we depend for this great work wholly upon the munificence of private individuals and the unselfish and devoted labors of Christian men and women within the various religious organizations, and do entirely without the powerful aid of the Government? This would seem to be the only conclusion, and would be the only conclusion which we could reach were the present order of things in the educational field unchangeable. But I have no belief that such is the case. A change would, indeed, be hopeless were it not true that in the various religious denominations a more broad and liberal and truly catholic spirit is beginning to prevail. Men's feelings and sympathies are less and less confined within the narrow bounds of their own religious sect. They are learning more and more that the truest loyalty to their own sect is wholly consistent with the largest liberality and tolerance for every other. That men must honestly differ in their particular forms of religious belief, and that others are as much in the right and as much entitled to recognition and respect in their belief as we are ourselves in ours, is fast becoming the universally received opinion of the Christian world. It is not about the grand essentials of religious belief, those things which have the most direct practical bearing upon the duties of every day, that men have most widely differed in the past. The most bitter and acrimonious controversies have usually arisen upon purely speculative and theoretical points, which, when settled, have had but little or no practical bearing upon life and conduct. The fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of the whole human family, and our duties toward God and each other, naturally springing from these relations—what fruitful themes are these for the most profitable instruction, and of such a character that all religious sects can heartily unite in them. The sad effects of the neglect of such instruction in our public schools are becoming so manifest upon every hand, as

we study the great problem of public education, that I do not despair of a great change in the near future; if not in my own time, at least in the coming generation. When the members of all religious bodies are more anxious to make good Christian men and women, who will lead pure and true lives, consistent with that high profession, rather than make converts to their own special form of faith, and increase the numerical strength of their own particular religious organization, and when they are willing to teach the Indian the simple and practical religion of Christ, this unreasonable fear of religious instruction on the part of those who frame our laws will cease to exist. When this time comes, and the indications of its approach are increasing every year, we may reasonably expect the Government to be in full sympathy with the various religious organizations, and lend them its hearty co-operation and its powerful aid in the great work of civilizing and christianizing the Indians.

Senator DAWES. Mr. Chairman, I hardly see the need of my occupying any portion of the time of this conference upon the matter under discussion to-night. The provision of the law seems to have been so fully comprehended and expounded already that it is not with any hope or any expectation that I shall make it any more clear to you than it now is, but merely that I shall not turn up missing whenever the subject is discussed. For a good many years the Mohonk conference and the friends of the Indian have believed that the Indian problem could never be solved until there was a law giving to the Indian land in severalty and citizenship, and last year we assembled here and the burden of our complaint was that we could get no such law enacted. To-day the law confers upon every Indian in this land a homestead of his own; and if he will take it, it makes him a citizen of the United States, with all the privileges and immunities and rights of such a citizen, and opens to him the doors of all the courts in the land upon the same terms that it opens them to every other citizen, imposing upon him the obligations and extending to him the protection of all the laws, civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which he resides. This change in his condition confronts us with new duties and new obligations. Hereafter the work of the friend of the Indian must take a new departure and undergo change in every aspect in which you can look at it. All I desire, and all the anxiety I have, is that this great and noble organization which has brought about this thing shall also realize what the change is. I have no anxiety but what they will meet these new obligations with a new zeal and larger interest and a greater determination to work out the problem which has carried them forward thus far. What is this change? As my friend who has just sat down said, it is not any transformation of the Indian. The Indian remains to-day just what he was before, himself and nothing else. The law has only enacted an opportunity and nothing more, but that is a point that I can hardly myself understand and comprehend, so far-reaching is it in connection with this question, so multiplying its phases, so summoning up of new questions and bringing up new difficulties in the path of him who tries to do something for the Indians. Shall we so realize this new situation that we shall make the situation much better than it was before? Two hundred thousand Indians have been led out, as it were, to a new life, to a new pathway, which is to them all a mystery; they do not know whither it leads or how to travel it. In the darkness they are groping about, and they are wandering away. They do not embrace this new life as by magic, and come out citizens of the United States. We have brought them to this condition—and it is not too much to say that there would never have been such a law had it not been for the Mohonk conference—and the Mohonk conference is responsible to-day for what shall take place in consequence of it. If the Mohonk people, and those who have sent them here, shall feel that they have done their duty and have accomplished their work by simply enacting such a law as this, they have brought upon the Indian a calamity instead of a blessing. I voted to emancipate the negro and voted to make him a citizen, and I voted afterward to give him the ballot, and I thought I had done my duty and I could leave him there. We have labored many a year to give these Indians an opportunity to become citizens of the United States, and are we to stop here? That is all I care to talk about at this conference. I do not care to discuss this kind of bureau or that kind of bureau. Whether you shall discard the old, the cumbersome and effete Bureau of Indian Affairs and establish in its place something, whether it be a commission, which has occurred to my friend Mr. Painter—whose valuable services for the Indian never can be fully appreciated, which I know better than most of you—or some better bureau than the existing one. If my other friend, Professor Thayer, can in his study eliminate a judicial system that shall manage its affairs better than the existing one, I welcome them all; I will not quarrel with them nor discuss their questions here before this conference, but I tell you, with some experience, some knowledge of what is possible in legislation at Washington, I never expect to see the present Bureau of Indian Affairs done away until the Indian as an Indian passes away. I expect, if this Mohonk conference and other friends shall meet the exigencies of this law in a proper spirit, and take up this new work, to see the whole Indian question rapidly slip from under this old and cum-

bersome organization at Washington, and disappear in the absorbing of the Indian into citizenship and the body politic of this country. What is he? Blind, helpless, ignorant. Not one in a hundred speaks the language of the country. The responsibilities of citizenship you have put upon him, without his even knowing what you were doing or having the faintest idea of what you were imposing upon him. You all at once bid him stand forth among men, put him upon the same platform of opportunity, of responsibilities, of aspirations, upon which you stand yourself. You must meet this question of his coming forth into your midst with the same power that you have, and if he slips at all, if he makes a poor start in this new race and goes wrong, and if you fold your hands and say, I did my duty when I set him on this course, you fail, you do not comprehend your duty. I would rather myself have it said that I shrank from the undertaking than that I gave him this power and then was unwilling to show him the way. The Government has gone further than this. It has, as I have said, found him a homestead and citizenship and power in the land. It has further said that it would select men, true men, to go and point out to him these homesteads, and it has appropriated \$100,000 to pay the expenses of pointing out to each one of these 200,000 Indians the homestead on which he is to build character, or upon which he is to expire and disappear as a nonentity in this land. The Government leaves it there; the rest of this work is yours and mine. They furnish him with a homestead; they furnish the men that shall go and tell him where to build, and they pay all the expenses, and that is as far as they can go. When they have made of him a citizen of the United States he passes out from under their control. If you want to know exactly what is his status in this country from the day he takes that homestead, take what your own status is, and you will know what his is. Nowhere in Massachusetts can the Government of the United States touch me or my property. I am given over by the United States to the control of the State of Massachusetts. If I commit a crime I am to be punished by the laws of Massachusetts, and I must be brought into the courts of Massachusetts. I can not be brought into the courts of the United States for any crime I have committed on the soil of Massachusetts. I can not be called into the United States courts on any civil claim of another who does not live in some other State than Massachusetts. I am responsible to the laws of Massachusetts alone, and so is each one of those Indians henceforth responsible alone to the laws of the State in which he lives. If he happens to live in a Territory, that is different. The United States can create a court, or create any office, or any law for the punishment of crime in a Territory, but the moment the Territory becomes a State all that disappears. The Territory of Dakota and the Territory of Washington, the Territory of Montana and the Territory of New Mexico, as I said yesterday, will be States in this Union probably within a year, and then there is left only Idaho, Utah, and Arizona in which there are any Indians. The Indian that can possibly be held amenable to the United States will within a year reside within these Territories. So you see that the States will get these new citizens upon their hands. All their relations to one another and to the people of the country, all their social relations as well as their legal status, have changed. They stand upon the reservation no more. They stand upon their homesteads as citizens of the United States, and no part of the homestead is a part of the reservation, and all the rest of the land is reservation. He stands alone amidst his fellows who have not taken lands in severalty, and he is not subject to any of the laws that govern Indians on the reservation. He stands there untaxed. His homestead is not liable to Indian police regulation; liable only, if it be in the State, to the laws of the State, and if it be in a Territory, he is liable to the laws enacted for the Territory, and not to the police regulations of the reservation. While the agent is omnipotent for the time being over every other being, and can take each by the ear and lead him off the reservation, he can't lead this man off. There are difficulties in the way of carrying out this bill beyond those which I have suggested that I would like to discuss, but this is the thing which bears most upon my mind. These other matters are going to work themselves clear. But this won't work itself clear. If he starts wrong; if when he comes upon the homestead which is offered to him he does not know what homestead means; if he comes upon that homestead and is left there with no house to put himself in; nobody to tell him what to do with it; nobody to guide him; nobody to help by a word of encouragement; nobody to speak to him so that he can understand it, what is to become of him? He had better never have been put there. Fellow-citizens, you see what you have done; do you want to take it back? Do you want to shrink back, or do you want to face it? I believe you prefer to face it. I believe that the good people of this country who have got up this sentiment and this feeling, this earnest interest for the Indians, have gone so far that they are willing to take the responsibilities in their own hands. I said to you that the law authorizes the President to appoint men to go and tell him where his homestead is. When the President signed this bill he told me that if he made any of these appointments he would consult the friends of the Indians, and I happen to know that that grand organization in Boston which has always taken the lead in this good work, has taken the lead in this, and appointed a committee as early as last April to wait upon the President and

try to impress upon him the importance of seeing to it that the men appointed to point out to the Indians homesteads, that was to make them citizens of the United States, should be friends of the Indians. They conferred with the President, and I have a list of those appointed, two or three of whom, think, were appointed directly upon recommendation by this Boston committee:

James R. Howard, of Washington, D. C., for the Crow Indians; Isaiah Lightnour, of Nebraska, for the Indians on the Lake Traverse Reservation; Howard R. West, of Ohio, for the Indians of the Yankton Reservation; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, for the Indians of the Winnebago Reservation; Michael Connelly, for the Indians in Oregon.

Two of these I personally know. They are men of excellent character, and if anything can be done towards pointing out good locations for these Indians, these men I am sure will do it. The first thing to be done is to survey the lands, so that the Indian reservation shall be surveyed in conformity with the general land laws of the United States; and then these men are to go upon the reservations and to aid the Indians in selecting their homesteads upon the surveys. The Indian has four years to make his own selection, but he is to have the aid of these men in making that. To show you how important it is, I will give to you a description of the most important of the reservations in this country, those that belong to the Chippewa Indians, and ask you if they are left on this what you think will become of them. It is a description of one of the Wisconsin reservations, belonging to one of the most promising of all the tribes, and yet it will be in the power of a bad commissioner, working in the cause of those who want to get these lands from the Indians, to put the Indian upon the most inhospitable and unproductive of land, and then sell the good land to outsiders.

At the La Pointe Agency in Wisconsin some land has been cleared and broken on the reservation this year, but not to any great amount. Farming can not be carried on by the Indians at the La Pointe Agency with the same success as by Western Indians, as the land is so heavily timbered that it takes about one generation to get it clear of all the stumps and fit it for the plow. Second, the climate is not so favorable as farther west. The springs are very late and heavy frosts come early and stop the cultivation of wheat even by the white farmers of the region. It is also impossible to raise stock successfully, as they have to be stall-fed six months in the year, and costly barns are needed to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Persons who have been seeking for a living in this part of the country may look forward to years of hard labor with very little recompense. Here are 2,000 Indians to be located, 2,000 Indians to have that sort of land, and if they are located on it you can judge what the effect will be; and yet I think they have the opportunity of making the most successful location of any Indians I know of. They belong to the general band of Chippewa Indians, who have in another part of Minnesota the finest tract of land I ever put my eyes on—36 townships of the finest land, to which, when I visited it, I went 23 miles from the railroad, and I saw 42 beautiful lakes, 8 of which were in sight at the time, and I went out upon the 36 townships of land, as fine wheat-producing land as there is in the United States.

President Cleveland said that he did not intend, when he signed this bill, to apply it to more than one reservation at first, and so on, which I thought was very wise. But you see he has been led to apply it to half a dozen. The bill provides for capitalizing the remainder of the land for the benefit of the Indian, but the greed of the land-grabber is such as to press the application of this bill to the utmost, as was said by Dr. Ellinwood last night. There is no danger but this will come most rapidly, too rapidly, I think; the greed and hunger and thirst of the white man for the Indian's land is almost equal to his "hunger and thirst for righteousness." That is going to be the difficulty in the application of this bill. He is going to press it forward too fast. There should not be any Indian located until he has had some provision made for a fair start. He wants a little log-house to live in, and a hundred and thirty or forty dollars in addition to his own work in furnishing him the glass, sashes, and doors; ten or fifteen dollars for seed, and the necessary implements for agriculture, costing him a hundred dollars, perhaps. If he can not have these when he starts he had better never start. And the Government of the United States leaves it to you to say whether he shall have that or not, because he slips out from under the Government when he becomes a citizen. If I want seed to plant my corn, to sow my wheat, the Government of the United States is not going to give it to me. But then I want you to understand that he has the means of paying you. With the exception of a few reservations, the provisions of this bill for capitalizing the residue of his property, and appropriating that residue to the purpose of civilizing and setting him up in business, furnish the means by which he supplies himself, from his own property, with all that he requires; it is only necessary that you will—until he knows how to do it himself—show him how. Take this money, which belongs to him, a part of his real estate, sold off because he don't want it, which this statute says shall be devoted exclusively to this business and expended for him. Don't

build him a house; it won't do him a bit of good to build a house. Those people for whom Mrs. Kinney has built houses are those that have been trained by General Armstrong and Captain Pratt. All the good you can do them is to show them how to do it themselves. You don't do that kind of Indian any good when you do his work for him. The good you can do these Indians is to show them how to work for themselves; to show them that they can work, and that work is best. Teach them the law of possession, working for themselves, almost as important as the law which the Christian teaches him. Don't forget that it will be of very little service to him unless there is carried along with it the power of that Christian teaching which has been so forcibly put here to-night and last night; show him how to do it. The two must go hand in hand. He must be taught how to work, how to take care of himself, and then he must have the elevating influence of the Christian religion to inspire and make him feel that to do this makes a man of him, and that he has to obey the laws of the land, and the laws that govern him in his relation to his fellow-man and his Creator. In this way you will have done some good by making him a citizen of the United States residing upon a homestead. Short of that you do him no good by teaching him how to use the faculties which God has given him for the good of himself and his fellow-men; teaching him that you will fail either of doing him any service, or your country, by making him a citizen. Now, are we ready to do it? Don't say we have made this law and it will execute itself. It won't execute itself. I feel that the Indian is to-day wrestling with his own fate. That he will pass away as an Indian I don't doubt, and that very rapidly. It will be into citizenship, and into a place among the citizens of this land, or it will be into a vagabond and a tramp. He is to disappear as an Indian of the past; there is no longer any room for such an Indian in this country; he can not find a place. The Indian of the past has no place to live in this country. You talk about the necessity of doing away with the reservation system; a power that you can never resist has broken it up into homesteads, has taken possession of it, has driven the game from out of it. I went, within the last few weeks, 480 miles on a railroad every foot of which was built since last April, all over an Indian reservation, where the Indians had been set apart on the British border, so far away from civilization that the game was forever to furnish him food and support; and yet the game had disappeared years ago. I saw nothing but the bones of the buffalo; and yet there was a reservation of land into which you could put six such States as Massachusetts and not fill it then. The land I passed through was as fine a wheat-growing country as it could be. The railroad has gone through there, and it was black with immigrants ready to take advantage of it. Something stronger than the Mohonk conference has dissolved the reservation system. The greed of these people for the land has made it utterly impossible to preserve it for the Indian. He must take his place where you have undertaken to put him, or he must go a vagabond throughout this country, and it is for you and me to say which it shall be. He can not choose for himself, and he does not know where the ways are. However willing he may be, it is for you and me to guide him to this. I have only an anxiety that you may see this, because I know your hearts, and I know that the good people who have brought about this condition of things will carry it on, "*Qui transtulit sustinet.*" And I care nothing about these other matters, as I said; you may resolve here about this bureau or that bureau, about this form and that form of treating the poor Indian who is left; he will pass out from under your hand before you get ready to apply any system, and the sooner he gets out the better. But take care, my friend, that he takes the right course. He appeals to you, he appeals to the benevolent and charitable people of this country, he appeals to the Christian people of this country, he appeals to the man who loves his country and knows the value of a good citizen in this land; he appeals to you all to help him while he is wrestling with his own destiny tendered to him by you. I trust you will not forget, I know you will not forget, that a greater duty has devolved upon you by this class of legislation which you have brought about. Then, if ever, you have alleviated the wants of the Indian when he was in distress; you have righted his wrongs; you have stepped between him and injustice, and you have taken up the work of trying to make something of him when every other method has failed. Take hold of it in earnest, diligently and actively, and say that no Indian shall be put upon a homestead under this act until he realizes what is meant by it, and until he has such material round about him as will enable him to maintain himself there, and then let him work out his own destiny. "The survival of the fittest" is all you can ask after you have done your duty, and all that can be expected. But no nobler work, it seems to me, has appealed to the best instincts and aspirations of the good people of this country than that of making citizens out of two hundred thousand of the best material out of which citizenship was ever made. Who can tell where the influence which you set in motion by making good citizens will end? Who can tell what character in the future may be among those upon whom you are to stamp the impress of a good citizen. Is there any one who is more worthy of your best effort and your

best endeavor and your most earnest prayer? Is there any better work than the work which you have thus laid out, to make citizens, worthy of this Republic, of the two hundred thousand Indians who are to step out of darkness into light, who look to you to tell them the way wherein they shall go?"

The special committee on education reported. Report referred to the business committee.

Senator DAWES. It has just dawned upon the Nebraska people what is meant by being a citizen of the United States. About a month ago I got a letter from a man out in Nebraska who was in a terrible state of excitement. He said that the county of Knox had submitted to the people whether they should have a court-house, and the Santee Indians had come up and voted and decided the question, and he wanted to know if there was any such law as that. I wrote back I did not know about the voters of Nebraska, but the United States had made the Santee Indians citizens. That is the point. We have got to go over again on a smaller scale just the prejudices with these Indians that the colored people went through with when it was discovered that they were voters. These people in Nebraska extending their county laws over these Indians under pretense that they can tax their land, all comes through the fact that they have discovered they have power. They never taxed that land. Nebraska never taxed a foot of that land. They are no worse off to-day than they have been ever since the Omaha Indians had a reservation there. They have got an addition they have never had before in the personal property of these Indians, and all that they earn on that land is taxable, and all that can be produced by these Indians is taxable, and then they pretend that it is a hardship because they can't tax the land which they never have taxed. I have an apprehension that the clause would never have got through Congress without a fight, if the scope of it had been fully comprehended. All I want is that the good people who put it there—you people—shall understand pretty thoroughly the scope of the bill which you yourself enacted. It should be called the Mohonk bill, that is the name of the bill; it is the inspiration of the people; you are responsible for it, and I want you to understand the scope of it.

Mr. SHELTON. Senator Dawes says that the Indian came up and voted as to the question of the county-seat, and it was the honest vote of the Santee Indians against the dishonest vote of the rest that gave the county-seat. The Christian Indians, voting their own honest way, more than outnumbered the vote which was imported from other places.

Question. Suppose that the courts of Nebraska or any other courts are such that Indians dare not go into them with a suit, could not the Indian transfer the case to the United States court under the Local Prejudice act?

Senator DAWES. That act was repealed last winter and another enacted which will meet this case. Nebraska undertook to put down the Indians and got the decision of the Supreme Court that an Indian, although he had abandoned his tribe and adopted the ways of civilized life, was not a voter. That was the decision of the Supreme Court in the Elk case, a man who attempted to vote in Utah.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. Are we to infer that if an Indian village or a part of the Indians take their allotments and accept them and accept citizenship, your restrictions in regard to the schools that we have heard about to-day would not apply?

Senator DAWES. There is a great deal of difficulty in carrying out all these details. My theory about it is that it would be very desirable if in these allotments you could put every other man an Indian, and every other man a white man. It would have the best influence upon the Indian if you could get the Indian and white man side by side. I suppose that can't be done, and we are going to have some difficulty, probably, and there will have to be some legislation. There are difficulties besides these. One great difficulty is this one of taxation. I think Congress has got to come forward and make a public appropriation out of the Treasury, and be reimbursed by the sales of these lands. You can't expect the State of Nebraska, for instance, to build a court-house on this reservation and tax the white people. They won't do it, and these poor Indians will be without government. They have \$90,000 in the Treasury; I don't know but it would be proper to take that and purchase a court-house and school-houses. The Government would never half pay its debt to the Indian if they take it out of its own Treasury, and build the school-houses, the churches, and homes.

Professor THAYER. I should like to ask whether the objections to traders going onto the reservations continues under this system? It is very true that every Indian who has had land allotted to him becomes a citizen, and has the rights of a citizen of the United States, subject, however, to the qualifications that are incident to the statutes of the United States on the Indian reservation, such as the qualification that he can't deal with any trader except a Government trader who has a license from the Government. Is it not true that the citizen, every one who comes forward and takes his allotment and leaves the reservation, is subject alone to such restrictions as apply to every citizen of the United States?

Senator DAWES. My idea is that while he is on his own domain he is lord of that, but if he is on a reservation he can't go off his reservation without the leave of the agent. He is like me, but his situation is not quite so pleasant, because he is surrounded by reservations, and he must patiently wait until a neighbor comes and has an allotment beside him—a stimulus to you and to me to make just as many of these men citizens as we can.

Professor PAINTER. It seems to me that the objection is that it leaves these individuals citizens of the United States subject to the restrictions of the reservation system for an indefinite period of time. It is perfectly true that if we could get all the Indians to take allotments at once the thing would adjust itself and the reservation system would disappear. It is perfectly true also that the reservation system is doomed by the Dawes bill; but time is required, and what is to be done in the mean time? That is the point, and the only point, in which I would differ from Mr. Dawes. The question is whether other legislation is needed.

Senator DAWES. It seems to me to be admitted in all this that the Government must act in harmony with this allotment system. If the Government sets its back against it, everything will go harshly and there will be friction everywhere; but if the Government acts with it, the Indian is going to behave like a man if his allotment is put in the proper place with reference to future allotments.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Philip C. Garrett, chairman of the committee on the Mission Indians, presented the following report:

"The committee appointed to look after the legal rights of the Mission Indians of California respectfully report that immediately after the last Mohonk conference they issued an appeal for funds to enable them to prosecute the work, followed later by a fuller one, in which some of the hardships of these Indians were adverted to. The total subscriptions to date amount to \$4,799.53, a portion of the amount conditioned upon the sum of \$5,000 being raised. In the opinion of the committee, after considering the whole field, and with their present information, a much larger fund would be necessary vigorously to prosecute in court all hopeful causes which might be brought before them, or even all the test cases which might be required to prove the others. The committee early encountered some of the legal difficulties which have, no doubt, been the cause of failure heretofore to protect the Mission Indians in the tenure of their land. Hitherto the testimony of Indians has been discredited and the whites usually hostile to their claims. Long residence, recognized occupancy, erection of homesteads, were all unavailing. In order to obtain a more definite knowledge of the condition of things, through the courtesy of the Indian Rights Association, Professor Painter has paid two visits to California, one in October of last year and one in May of this. A circular has been issued reporting the progress of the work hitherto. The question of citizenship has been decided in favor of the Mission Indians in the case of Feles Calac, in the superior court of San Diego County, California. A section of pasture-land belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad has been added to the Coahuila Reservation. This was a case of great importance to those Indians.

"Regarding the Dawes bill as likely to accomplish more for securing the legal rights of the Mission Indians than many cases in court, which are almost certain to be contested tediously, the committee visited Washington last winter, partly to exert what influence they could in favor of its passage and that of the Mission Indians bill and partly to urge upon the President an executive order for the removal of a large class of intruders whose want of right was uncontested. Mr. Cleveland accorded the committee a very patient and attentive hearing, and afterwards issued the order, to take effect September 1. We are assured since that date that it is to be enforced. After these persons are removed it will be comparatively easy, under the severalty bill, to settle many of the Mission Indians on allotted lands, with incontrovertible title. The judges of the supreme court of California who heard the case of *Byrnes vs. The San Jacinto Indians* have recently ordered a rehearing before a full bench. The committee have been awaiting for months the conclusion of this case, and have just received the above information. Regarding this as a favorable opportunity to aid the defendants, your committee have offered to Mr. Shirley C. Ward, Government attorney for the Indians, who has control of the case, the assistance of eminent counsel in California; but he declines the proffer, feeling confident of winning the suit. We have been casting about for a legal representative of the committee, who should occupy himself in examining into cases of hardship and wrong, procuring evidence, and, when desirable, bringing them to trial and pressing their trial to a successful conclusion. Preferring, if possible, a young lawyer from the Eastern States, we have now in view one whose abilities and conscientious interest in the cause of these Indians we believe will render him a suitable and efficient advocate. Exception has been

taken to some of the allegations in the second circular referred to in the early part of this report by Senator Maclay and Judge Widney. We are satisfied, on further inquiry, that there were some errors in details in this statement, and we are now making further inquiry into the facts, and wish to do full justice to the parties. But it was no part of the object of this committee to reflect upon individuals; and the sad case of Rogerio illustrates the defects in the law, whatever may have been the facts as to the particular methods in which it was executed. Your committee would acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Professor Painter, through whom much of what has been done was accomplished."

Professor PAINTER. Mr. President, partly at the request of the Indian Rights Association, and partly of this committee whose report you have just heard, directly after the close of our conference last autumn I went to inquire into the situation in California; and perhaps I am responsible, in the report I made to your committee when I came back, for what may seem to some of you a lack of energy in a forward movement since that time.

The case of the Mission Indians, of which I had spoken at that conference, was then in court. It was agreed between the counsel for the Mission Indians and the counsel for the claimants of several ranches claimed by white men, that there would be no change of status until this suit should be decided in the courts. Notice had been given to some of these Indians that they must remove; but when it was found that this case was taken up, they thought it prudent to wait until it was decided, so I reported to the committee when I came back. The case of the Cahuilla Indians I brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, and through him secured from the Southern Pacific Railroad a section of land which made a valuable addition to their reserve and settled a dispute as to the ownership of a valuable hot spring. I went back again this spring, partly to make known to the Indians the opportunities they would have under the severalty bill to secure a permanent home, and to look more minutely into the various cases which this committee ought to take up, and to learn in general the whole situation of these Indians. I was told that the situation was unchanged on these old grants, and the Indians undisturbed. I went over to San Ysabel, where there are about one hundred Indians living on a grant, and found they had not been disturbed indeed, for each was occupying his home, but the owners of the ranch had run a wire fence between the houses of these Indians and their fields, and had shut them off from every foot of land they had cultivated. I found also that our lawyer knew nothing of this, and that the agent, who knew the facts, had not even reported them. He had been instructed last year to build a schoolhouse on this land for the Indians, and had hauled lumber there to build it, and the claimants had notified him he must not erect the building, and he drew the lumber away, and, so far as the Government was concerned, surrendered the whole question. I found that a water company had been organized who had been making claim to the water of the San Luis Rey from its mouth to its head, purchasing lands along the river so far as they could, posting notices of claims to 18,000 inches of water, disturbing white and Indian alike. The Indians were very much disturbed, not knowing what it all meant. I assured them that this committee would take steps to protect their rights. I went also to the Capitan Grande Reservation, which the President ordered to have cleared of intruders the middle of last winter, which order had been suspended and repeated once or twice. The order was renewed in the spring, and the military were to remove them if they did not go. The agent told me that the order had been carried out and the intruders were gone. I went there to see about it. I found that one man, who had taken possession of an Indian's house some years ago, and had been running a liquor saloon in it, had taken his liquors out and moved about a quarter of a mile, while he still retained possession of the Indian's land and had men in charge there. This was the only change that had been made. I found that a San Diego water company was building a flume across the reservation almost its entire length—a fact never reported to the Government by the agent—and they were posting claims as to their right to the water, very much to the disturbance of the Indians. I found five liquor saloons in full blast on the reservation. On coming out I found a representative of the Department of Justice, who had been sent out to make some inquiries into the liquor traffic at Los Angeles, to whom I made known the situation. The United States marshal and troops sent in by General Miles, under charge of John T. Wallace, the special inspector from the Department of Justice, went in and brought out seven men, destroyed their beers and ales, and brought out a wagon-load of whiskies and wines, and when I came away the seven men were in jail at Los Angeles awaiting their trial. I would say that Mr. Wallace did not deem it prudent to say anything to the district attorney who had been appointed in that district, although it belonged to him as a part of his duty to arrest these men. The San Felipe ranch has been recently sold, and the condition of its purchase is that the title of the land shall have the cloud of the Indians' occupancy removed and these Indians removed from it. This will be done unless something is done at once to prevent it. There are twenty-three reservations in Southern California for the Indians, con-

taining in all over 200,000 acres of land, but the amount of land available for cultivation is very small. The Banning or Morange Reservation is the key to the whole problem so far as the Mission Indians are concerned. There are intruders upon that reservation, and the Indians are crowded off upon one corner, but an order has been issued and renewed that the intruders should be removed. After my return I went down to Washington and found there were petitions and pleas in regard to some individuals, and perhaps in the case of three of them there may be a suspension of the order until further investigation, but the purpose was expressed that the order shall be carried out, and these parties all be removed. If they are removed and we can have at least sixty or seventy thousand dollars appropriated for water, we will be able to locate at least one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five families of these Indians upon it. If so, we will be able to settle most of the Mission Indians of California and give them little farms of five acres with water, and the rest of their land will do for dry farming.

Senator DAWES. I would suggest to Mr. Painter that it would be very desirable to present to the Department, before it makes up its estimates, this view he has presented here in order to induce them to put it in their estimates.

Mr. PAINTER. I went to Washington to see about this, but the Secretary of the Interior was not at home. I had been asked to make a special report to the President and also to the Secretary of the Interior, and I propose to cover these points in my report to them. I would say, in regard to the schools, that the school-houses would be a shame to Zululand, or to any other country. I would say, also, that there has been an order to close those whose average did not reach twenty during the last school year, which will close all the schools except four. They had the measles down in that part of the country, and reduced the averages, and if this order is carried out it will be a great misfortune. They have also sent an old gentleman, an earnest Catholic down there to superintend the four schools.

The CHAIRMAN. In a little cluster of friends last night I heard the interrogatory from a woman: "Where can we direct our efforts, what can we do, can you tell us of some special case?" Will Miss Dawes tell us about this?

Miss DAWES. There seems to be a very great difficulty in finding work, and the auxiliaries of the Woman's Association in particular are saying, "What shall we do?" I think if we knew of the people that are needy there are plenty of philanthropic women who would be glad to provide for them, and it has been somewhat difficult to get these parties together; but if those desiring to help the Indians will write me, at Pittsfield, Mass., I will see that they have a proper channel for their gifts. This will not conflict with the association, but it is rather an amplification of Mrs. Kinney's work.

The CHAIRMAN. Some one made an inquiry about the money due the Sioux Indians under the treaty of 1868. Can Mr. Price tell us about it?

Mr. PRICE. From 1877 to 1881, five years, the amount due by the Government over and above the amount appropriated (Committee's Report, 1882) was \$2,429,350, the same rate from date of treaty to 1887 would be \$3,876,960; total, \$6,316,310.

It has been asserted, upon authority from which no successful appeal can be taken, "In the multitude of counselors there is safety." So it is safe to say that the conferences, which the friends of the Indians have for the last few years been holding, have called the attention, awakened the interest, and enlisted the sympathies of the public probably to a greater extent than any other one thing that has been done for the benefit of these people.

To civilize and Christianize wild savages is not the work of a day, but of a lifetime. It requires time, patience, courage, labor, and money.

In a comparison of the past with the present condition of the people, it is very evident that much has been done, and equally certain that much remains to be done.

The Indian of to-day is a long way in advance on the road of progress of the Indian of ten years ago, and a long distance behind the point which he must reach before he can take rank with the better class of our citizens. I say the *better* class because I think he is now, and always has been, far ahead of a certain class of white men whose business it has been to cheat, degrade, and demoralize him.

The Government is beginning to treat the Indian as if he was eventually to occupy a respectable position in the common family of humanity. I say beginning. Only a few years ago the Government was furnishing the Indians with a red and yellow paint to make them look like wild savages instead of decent, orderly citizens, and also furnishing them with scalping knives by thousands that they might cultivate their savage taste for scalping enemies, both red and white, and with whisky, brandy, and other intoxicating liquors, the tendency of which was to brutalize and intensify their evil tendencies.

It is a cheering fact that these things belong to the history of the past. The Government is, to-day, giving these simple people pruning hooks instead of spears, and plowshares instead of swords, and is building for them, and, what is much better, encouraging them to build for themselves houses for dwellings to take the place of the tepees and

wickiups of the past. A house stands for home and civilization, and along with the house and the home has come the church to take the place of the worship of the sun and the serpent, with the sun dance and scalp dance. These are all indications of a brighter and better day for the Indian and the nation, for which we should thank God and take courage. But we must remember that the work is not finished; that it is only fairly commenced, but it is cause for rejoicing that it is so well begun, and that to-day the Government occupies a standpoint upon this question far in advance of what it did in the years of the past.

What we want to consider now is, what is to be done next, and what, if anything, stands in the way to prevent its being done.

The Indians are being located. Thousands of them are to-day in their own houses, on land that they can call their own, and the indications are favorable for the number being increased every month of every year until the roving nomadic Indian will exist only in the history of the past. All these things are attributable largely to the action of Congress, induced to a great extent by the agitation of the subject by the people, and notably by the conferences held at Mohonk Lake.

Now, will this conference ask Congress to do anything else? For myself, I say yes. It is absolutely necessary that something more be done if what has already been done is to be retained and made useful. It must not be forgotten that the great, the ultimate object is to elevate the Indian socially and morally, to teach him to work and not only to be self-supporting, but also self-respecting. These things he can learn in no way so well as by object-lessons. His object-lesson is the man the Government sends to direct him in his labor and manner of life, because that man represents the Government. That man is to the Indian a messenger from the great father at Washington. That man is to be his guide, counselor, and friend, and if he is morally, mentally, or physically deficient, no good is done, and very possibly much harm. A *bad* man in that position is much worse than *no* man. In one respect an Indian is like a white man. He follows a bad example more readily than a good one. An Indian agent, if he is fit for the place, is worth three or four thousand dollars per annum. A bad article is dear at any price. The salaries paid to Indian agents, as now fixed by law, secure, as a rule (there have been some noble exceptions), incapable, inefficient, and broken-down men, who instead of being helpful to the Indian in developing his manhood and better nature, have only tended to discourage him and crush out any aspirations for bettering his condition. The records of the Indian Office contain conclusive evidence on this subject. Good men, whose names I can give, if necessary, who have entered the service influenced mainly by a desire and hope of benefiting the Indian, have been annoyed, badgered, and criticised until utterly disgusted and discouraged they have abandoned the undertaking at a loss to themselves of time, money, and health, and their places have been taken—I will not say filled—by less competent men. Thus both the Government and the Indians have been made to suffer. I wish I could emphasize this point so as to bring about a reform in this feature of the Indian service; and I think it would be safe to say that this reform would in the end produce retrenchment, and thus we would have reform and retrenchment, which would certainly be equal to “retrenchment and reform.” No capable and prudent business man conducts his business as the Government now conducts the financial part of the management of Indians.

On this point I will say nothing more, except that if it is expected to elevate the Indian to a plane of usefulness and respectability in any reasonable time, he must have not only good precept, but also good example, and these can only be obtained with any degree of certainty by paying such a price as will secure them.

Congress, with an eye to the peace and well-being of the Indians, very wisely attempts to prohibit furnishing intoxicating liquor to them. No Indian trader is allowed to keep it, and in the last six years it has not been allowed even as a medicine. The result, as might be readily supposed, has been decidedly beneficial. But Congress should go still further, and prohibit post-traders in the army from furnishing liquor to Indians. Army whisky is as bad for an Indian as any other kind of whisky. The records of the Indian Office contain scores of statements from agents and from Indians also, which establish the fact beyond doubt or controversy, that a very large proportion of the trouble among the Indians is caused directly by the use of intoxicating liquors furnished by bad men, and not infrequently the supplies come from the army.

This evil can only be remedied by action of Congress, and I have no doubt if properly and persistently presented, the necessary amendments to the law can be had. The men who live among the Indians, and whose duty it is to look after their well-being, as well as the true interests of the Government, and who have a better chance to know all the facts in the case, are, without a single exception, urgently in favor of some Congressional action which will make it more difficult for an Indian to procure intoxicating liquor. A sample of the way in which Indians look at this question is found in the following from an Indian on one of the reservations. He says: “We don’t make whisky ourselves, and

we tell our young men not to drink it, but we can't help it so long as white men sell it to them. We don't know how to make the white men take the whisky away, but the Great Men at Washington do. We hope they will help us."

The laws now in force on this subject are defective in this, that the penalty for a violation is left too much to the discretion of the court. The result in many cases has been, that after repeated and flagrant violation of law, and after the friends of the Indians and of good order have expended months of time, and hundreds of dollars of money, and have secured a conviction, the punishment has been so trifling as to amount to only a farce. In one case, after much time and money had been expended and a notorious offender convicted, the judge imposed a fine of \$1 and one day's imprisonment.

In these remarks I have dwelt mainly upon only one of the causes to which the slow progress of Indian civilization is to be attributed, and have ascribed much of the improvement among them to what has been done for the removal of this cause. I think the facts justify the statement that but for the law—imperfect as it is—restricting the sale or giving away of liquor among them, the Indians to-day would present a much less favorable appearance. If proof of this is required, it can be found in the fact, that there are more deaths from violence, among the two hundred thousand citizens of Washington, where the law has established more than one thousand grog-shops, than among the two hundred thousand wild Indians, where the law says there shall be none.

This may seem a startling statement, but it is fact, nevertheless, and a fact which, while it may not "adorn a tale," certainly does "point a moral."

What is needed is an act of Congress to make the law more stringent and effective, so that the grog-shop influence shall not be allowed to retard these wards of the nation who are now in the transition state, struggling up from the gloom of barbarism to the light of civilization. We have now, thanks to Congress, and to the Christian men and women who have volunteered their services in this work and labor of love, lands in severalty, with hundreds of dwelling-houses on them, schools, churches, and other means and appliances that are lifting these people to the plane of usefulness, intelligence, and dignified citizenship. The people are beginning to believe that a dead Indian is not the only good Indian, but it would not be very difficult to prove that a dead Indian is less dangerous to the community than a drunken Indian, and might therefore be preferred. A drunken white man is a curse to himself, his family, and community, but a drunken Indian, in addition to all these, is an intensified condensation of savage brutality; and I earnestly hope that this conference will declare in terms not to be misunderstood that Congress can do no one thing that will so effectually make available and operative the good things it has already done as to provide by law for the swift and certain punishment of any person who directly or indirectly furnishes intoxicating liquor to Indians. I am not to be understood as supposing that this will cure all the ills that Indian flesh is heir to, but that it will very materially reduce them no one who has properly considered the subject will for one moment doubt.

The CHAIRMAN. The time allowed for miscellaneous subjects has expired; the question now before us, ladies and gentlemen, "The legal rights of the Indian and how to be protected," will be opened by Professor Thayer, of the law school at Harvard, Mass. In our school-boy days we used to declaim Webster's oration, "There is Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill;" here we have Pittsfield, Cambridge, and Boston on our flag this morning.

Professor THAYER. The conference has considered the educational and missionary aspect of the Indian question. We have not discussed the business aspect of it, the actual working of the reservation system as regards trade and the every-day material interests of the Indians. I wish we had. We have now to look at the legal situation. Is further legislation desirable? And what shall it be?

Well, what is the existing situation? We want to know that before we can answer the other questions. I will first inquire what it was before the law known as the "Dawes bill," and then how that law has affected it.

1. As to the first question. The situation before the "Dawes bill," was this: The tribal Indians, while living on the reservation, were, as a class, outside of the protection of our national Constitution, and absolutely under the control of Congress and the executive at Washington. It was not merely that Indians could not vote; that is not so very serious a matter; your wife, Mr. President, and mine can not vote. It wasn't merely that they were not citizens; that is no intolerable condition; the Englishman who landed in New York to-day is not a citizen. But what of it? He is fully protected by our laws while he stays here. The Indian also was fully protected, I suppose, while he was on his reservation. But the trouble was that while he was on the reservation (and we claimed and, in the main, exercised the right to keep him there) he had no protection from our Constitution; he wasn't any part of our political system; he was not merely a sort of a foreigner, he was, as regards protection from our Constitution and laws, like a foreigner at home, in that we do not concern ourselves to supply to him or to recognize in him any

rights or any protection. We said, they have their own rules and laws and customs. And so we shut them up, and let them live by themselves and take care of themselves.

But we also said we will keep other people out, and we will have an agent near by to see to that, and to carry out our treaty stipulations with them and to make them conform to the treaties. Thus we gradually modified the idea of letting them alone, and we went on to legislate about them a little, and now, within a few years, we have extended over them a considerable body of criminal law. But yet, observe, the situation was that of a people mainly without civil or political society (for their own institutions had largely gone to pieces), and yet a people absolutely within the control of Congress; a monstrous state of things to exist in such a country as this. And so these Indians might be isolated, like these Onondagas in New York, of whom Bishop Huntingdon and Judge Draper told you on Wednesday; you and I might keep out of the Indian reservation, teachers and missionaries might be kept out, and if admitted, might be admitted on terms, and so, I suppose, might, in a merely legal and constitutional point of view, be forbidden to teach the Dakota language or the Dakota Bible, or any Bible, or anything whatever; and any discrimination might be made in favor of any one sect or any number of sects. Trade and commerce might be shut out and the Indians driven to deal with any one person only. They might be allowed to maintain their paganism and barbarism, or even be required to maintain it. They had no individual ownership of land; and no tribal ownership in any proper sense of the term for this tribal right, whatever it was, was not inconsistent, as the courts have always held, with a white man's owning and conveying the same land in fee simple; it was a very shadowy, unsubstantial matter. They had no courts; no rights under our legal system, and their own had mainly vanished. They were unorganized savage individuals, mainly without laws or political institutions, and yet subjected to the absolute power of Congress.

2. How has the Dawes bill affected this melancholy and distressing state of things? There are many thousand tribal Indians to whom it does not apply at all. Where it does apply, it does two things: It provides for the gradual allotment of reasonable amounts of land in full ownership to individual Indians, and for the sale of the rest of the reservations, where the Indians consent, and the funding of the proceeds for their benefit; it gives citizenship to individual Indians, viz: to those who have taken their land in severalty (whether under this law or under other laws or treaties), and to those who leave the tribe and adopt the habits of civilized life. It does not allot land to any whole tribe at once, or make citizens at once of any whole tribe to whom land had not already been allotted. It may be a great while before all tribal Indians or any great number of them take advantage of this law, or have a chance to do it. The law simply puts it in the power of the President and Secretary of the Interior (for they are not required) to offer to individual Indians the chance to take lands in separate ownership and thereupon to become citizens, and thus put it in the power of an Indian, by abandoning his tribe, to become a citizen.

But, observe, it goes no further; it does not give citizenship to the rest of the tribe or change their position at all. The reservations remain without courts, without any organization of civil society, closed to education, to Christianity, to civilization, except upon such terms as political officials at Washington choose to impose. Suppose that an Indian takes his land in severalty and becomes a citizen of the United States. He can not, under the Dawes bill, lease his land or make any contract about it, and very likely he may not be able to use it; there he is in the middle, perhaps, of a large reservation—Mr. Dawes speaks of one “six times as large as the State of Massachusetts”—with a piece of land and a number of legal rights, but holding all under the blight and the deadening restraints of the reservation, with no courts to appeal to, no organized civil society around him, no shops but those of the Indian traders, no commerce, no civilization, like an Onondaga in the middle of that “cess-pool” that has been described to us. He is, in short, just where he was before, except in these two respects, viz: (a) he is a citizen; (b) he owns some land. Beyond that the whole reservation system is left untouched.

This, then, is the legal situation to-day. It is a vast, an enormous improvement on the old one, and for this change we may well pay to Senator Dawes, who promoted it, all honor and gratitude. But the case is bad enough even so.

Now, what further legislation is needed? There is much diversity of utterance on this point, and the outsider is perplexed. President Cleveland complains and says that the special friends of the Indians seem to have no united mind. “Tell me what you want.”

Well, they are not yet united. (1) Some say, give Indians full citizenship at once; make them not merely citizens, but voting citizens. General Crook says that is what he would do. Colonel Dodge, I believe, says the same. It was an opinion that had much favor here a year ago. (2) Others say, appoint a board of commissioners, similar to the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, and turn over the whole business to them. That plan has been recommended in high quarters lately, and Professor Painter (with

whose opinion on Indian affairs I have found myself very apt to agree) has given it his approval here. (3) Others say, do nothing further, and leave the Dawes bill to its quiet work of picking off individual Indians from the tribes and gradually disintegrating the whole thing. I understand that this has been substantially Senator Dawes's opinion, although I gathered last evening that he thought that some legislation might be necessary.

Let us look at these suggestions. (1) Why not make Indians full citizens at once? Many eminent persons thought that this had been accomplished by the fourteenth amendment. But the Supreme Court has held otherwise. Why not do it now by statute? There are several reasons, but the chief one, I think, is this: Congress would at once lose all its special control over the Indians; its arm would be too much shortened. The right of Congress, under the Constitution, is to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, but make the Indians citizens, and they are no longer tribes in the sense of the Constitution; Congress could no longer regulate commerce with these groups of citizens any more than it could do it with any other, say the Presbyterian Church. Now, in the States and Territories of the West they will for some time need special Congressional legislation to protect them; at least there will be needed the knowledge that Congress can legislate and protect them. We must not leave them to be hunted and persecuted by those who would drive them from their homes. We ought not, then, to make them full citizens all at once.

(2) Why not appoint a commission? Well, I agree that it would be far better to do this than to leave things as they are. But in doing it you are only substituting one set of political officials for another. The vices, the uncertainties of a merely political administration, with absolute power over the affairs of a quarter of a million of men, will still remain. Moreover, you can not carry such a measure without a fight, and while you are about it, why not do something a great deal better?

(3) But why do anything? Why not, say some persons, leave the present system to disappear under the operation of the Dawes bill? Because, first, that bill does not cover all tribes of Indians; it excepts many thousands, ten tribes in the Indian Territory, including the five so-called civilized nations, the Senecas here in New York, and some in Nebraska. But, second, and mainly, because the process will be at best a very long one. Who can tell how long? Ten years? Twenty? Fifty? The President is not obliged to order any allotment. He or his successors may at any time think it best to stop and order no more allotments. When he orders them, it takes long to survey and long to allot. And then the Indians may be slow in taking allotments. It is true that in four years after beginning with any particular tribe the President may order compulsory allotments, but he is not obliged to do it. Now, shall we leave all the anomaly, injustice, danger, absurdity of the existing situation for another ten, twenty, fifty years? Shall we allow such a state of things as that described to you in the Onondaga Reservation here in New York to last on, paganism, flagrant vice, little or no education in commerce or Christianity, or even in the English language? Shall we so long suffer all the fertilizing and inspiring breath of civilization to sweep by outside of these reservations and shut it wholly out? I say not! Do not do it.

We must, then, have some legislation. What shall it be? In my opinion we should do simply this: open the reservations and bring the Indians under the ordinary laws of the land. Establish courts there. Organize there the usual apparatus of civil society. Let the Indians try their hand at a town meeting and the election of the smaller local officers. Senator Dawes urged us last night, with moving eloquence, to help the Indians to become good citizens. There is no way half so good as to give them a little experience in the habits and duties of citizens. Let them, indeed, have this land under the Dawes bill, only do not cut them off from the ordinary use and enjoyment of it; let them have it and make contracts about it under the supervision of the courts or of guardians acting for them under the law. Let them also have the ownership of the money which the Government holds for them; not directly, but through trustees. The Government holds vast sums for the benefit of Indians for schools and other purposes. Let the income be paid over to trustees appointed by the courts, whose duty it shall be to administer the property as your trust property or mine is administered. So far as any Indian needs personal supervision, let it be furnished through guardians of the ordinary sort appointed by the courts. In short, abolish the whole system of exclusion and political control, by absorbing the Indians at once into our own civil and political system.

I wish this conference might adopt a resolution in favor of doing these things, and appoint a committee and prepare a bill to be presented to Congress. Our citizens' committee is prepared to help in that. We have a rough draught of such a measure, not a "bill," as it has been prematurely called, but rather minutes and suggestions, to guide a draughtsman, which would prove of service. It would be tedious and unsuitable to read over to you now these memoranda, but I will state to you in outline the substance of them. And let me just say before doing so that I can not quite assent to some views of constitutional law which were put forth, as I understand, the first morning of the con-

ference, by Senator Dawes. I was not able to reach this place until the afternoon of that day, and so had no part in that discussion, and I do not now care to enter into any discussion of merely legal questions. But I take it that the courts which should be appointed on the reservations would be like the Territorial courts, to which certain restrictions applicable to the ordinary courts of the United States do not apply. Congress, it is agreed, can establish such courts as it likes on the reservations in the Territories, and I understand that when any Territory comes in as a State it will take that amount of control on the reservations which Congress chooses to give, and no more. In fact different States have, I believe, a different amount of authority over them, and as regards the reservations in the States, as Congress may keep any citizens of the United States off the Indian reservations, I rather think that it can establish courts like the Territorial courts, and can give them a considerable jurisdiction even over citizens of the United States while on the reservation. I do not pretend to be certain on all points. That delicate and difficult question will come up in settling details, there is no doubt; but I do not believe that there are any insuperable difficulties in the way of providing courts on all the reservations. Let me conclude by reading to you the summary of the legislative proposal made by the Boston committee. It provides:

"(1) That all tribal Indians on or off a reservation shall be entitled to all the protection secured by the United States Constitution to persons other than citizens; (2) that the laws of the States and Territories in which reservations are situated shall be extended over the reservations; (3) courts are provided for the reservations analogous to the Territorial courts, justices of the peace, and a police also; (4) something like a county or a town organization is provided to be modeled after that of the State or Territory in which the reservation is situated; (5) the Dawes bill is modified as regards the allotment of land, by enabling any Indian to apply to the reservation courts for partition, and by allowing leases or other contracts, regarding the land allotted to Indians, when approved by trustee or the reservation court; (6) it secures to the Indians the equitable ownership of the money held for their benefit by the Government, and the paying over of the income of its legally appointed and legally accounting trustees (on an Indian becoming a citizen his share of the principal is to be paid to a trustee for his benefit); (7) the United States is to pay the local taxes on the Indian's land while it is inalienable, and to pay all assessments and land damages for the laying out of roads during the same period; (8) provision is made for the appointment of superintendents and teachers of schools, and for the paying over of the proceeds of the funds held by the Government for schools on the drafts of the superintendent; (9) Indians who have taken their land and have satisfied the reservation judge of their ability to manage their own affairs are to become citizens of the United States, and as soon as all in any reservation have become citizens the President is to make proclamation thereof, and the State or Territory where the reservation is situated thereupon takes full jurisdiction of the Indians."

Question. Has the Superintendent of Indian Affairs the right to stop the use of the Dakota language?

Answer. He has that power.

Question. Has the Commissioner the right to suppress in a school supported by private enterprise the Indian language?

Answer. I suppose he has that power; but whether any Commissioner will do such a thing is a different question. I am inclined to believe that they have gone too far in their interpretation.

Question. You think, then, we must go to them and ask their clemency instead of asking as a legal right?

Answer. I should go with a pretty bold front; but I don't think you could go on the ground of legal rights strictly.

Question. Would the provisions of your bill be applicable when the Indians, as they would be in four or five years, become mixed up with white settlers? I don't understand how the county system which you provide will be applicable to a mixed community?

Answer. No doubt there will be a limitation of the power of these courts in dealing with citizens of the United States. Where they submit to legislation there is no difficulty. The bill provides for the case of those who are citizens of the United States and those who are not.

Question. When would the reservation cease to be a reservation?

Answer. It would cease to be a reservation when the tribe ceases to be.

Question. When does the tribe cease to be?

Answer. I suppose when all become citizens.

Question. In the case of reservations existing in a State, which State existed before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and before admission was given to the Federal Government, where does the right of the Federal Government come in to control the land titles and the affairs of that reservation?

Answer. It has been suggested that these Indians might be citizens of the State and distinguished from tribal Indians who have been dealt with by the Government. I sup-

pose that these Indians in New York are those who have never been dealt with by the General Government, and therefore I suppose they are wholly within the power of the State; but one would think the language of the Constitution that "Congress has power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes" was undoubtedly applicable to any tribe of Indians within the States, and was equally applicable to the Indians in New York.

Hon. H. O. HOUGHTON. There is a sort of becomingness about my being called upon to speak of fee-simples. I belong to a class of Boston cranks of which you have several specimens here, and they took it in their heads that the Indians of this country were to become citizens, and therefore they followed humbly in the pathway of our distinguished Senator. We are all proud of the confidence and character which he seems to have away from Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, we know that he is incorruptible and irresistible, and that whatever he undertakes he will accomplish. We never had such a thought as trying to supersede his bill. We wanted to supplement it. That is the whole story. I need not detain you to tell that the same desire, the same reason, the same motive in what we have been doing has influenced another set of men to come here, which shows to this conference that other men besides us think there is something more to be done. Now I do not believe that the objection to a commission is unreasonable. We have a commission in Massachusetts, and the most they do is to draw their salary and take away the governing power from where it ought to be. But there is something more that is needed, and that seems to be the ground-swell everywhere. "What are we going to do?" There is an advantage in having men and women from different parts of this country to consider this thing, and we give you the deliberate thought, the long-continued thought of a set of cranks in Boston, and you may do what you will. In the Senator we have a man who is going to lead us out of what, on this question, is a land of bondage, as we may say, and we want to help all we can. We will stand in the place of the father-in-law of Moses to the Senator. You remember that he suggested to Moses that he had a good deal to do, and that he should establish courts, and you know he established courts to help this people in their transition from a state of bondage to a state of citizenship, and our Indians are very much in that condition. Our Moses has exacted from Congress this bill, and we want to help it. We believe there is some way in which these people can be taken care of and protected on their way, and we are trusting to his leadership. As the sun in its journey around the world shines upon the glittering turrets of churches and schools and Christian homes, we will expect the sun to follow the lead of our Moses in bringing these children out of bondage to the land of liberty.

Mr. CAPEN. I remember some years ago this statement as to how the missionaries taught the Mohammedans. They commenced with the Koran, and said it teaches so and so, and our Bible teaches the same; and so they went on and found the points on which they agreed, and from these points they broadened out and began to argue the points on which they did not agree. There are some differences of opinion here, but we are all agreed on this, that the present Indian administration is a failure. I think we are all agreed as to that. Some blame the system, some the men, but the result has always been the same, that the Indian is the injured party. General Crook told our committee last winter that he arranged a plan by which the Indian on a certain reservation should bring in wood to sell and earn some money that way, but by and by an order came from Washington to stop that, because the wood must be furnished to the agency under the contract system. It is not very long ago since an Indian took the results of a summer's work and loaned the grain to a white man. When he wished the loan back the white man refused to pay him, and he had no redress. Now, then, if that Indian had been a Pole or a Swede or an anarchist, he would have had some ability to collect it, but as he was only an Indian, his summer's work went for nothing. It is only within the very last few months that the Indians in the northern part of Montana required lumber for building houses. The Department authorized the purchase, and \$3,000 worth of lumber was bought and sent out. The proper bill of freight would have been about \$1,500, but the charge of freight on that lumber was \$23,000. Are we not agreed that such a system ought to die, and ought we not to help it die? In the Dawes bill a new era is open for the Indians, but it has simply brought him to a gateway opening into a path which he does not know how to travel; he does not know the way. He may have the rights of a citizen, but he does not know what those rights are. If he is wronged he may have a right to be protected, but he does not know how to get that right, and the courts are a hundred miles away. It is not reasonable to say that a Christian people can not find a way to protect these men during these few years. The Senator protects him in his land and ties it up for twenty years. Can not we find a guardianship through the courts by which he can be protected until he comes to his intellectual manhood? It seems to me that we are all agreed on the first point, and it seems as if we ought to go to work and help these men. Let us never forget in the Mohonk conference that if it is right God is with us, "and right is right as God is God, and right the day will win."

General ARMSTRONG. This matter of the courts should be worked in somehow. It has struck me from what I have heard of the bill before it was brought up that there was a lack of executive continuity in the work as a whole. The Indian is a child and he has got to be led, he has got to be taught, for he is very much of a child, how to go into the field and cultivate his crops and take care of himself. He is still a child and needs protection and care. With 150 students at Hampton we find this true all the time. There needs to be a lot of practical teachers, not only a number for those between six and sixteen but for the adults. Another thing is the effect of unity. Where is the unity of all this? It seems to me it is oligarchical for a few men to have the charge of the whole thing. If it is executive it must be unified, for if there is no center and these men have no power, how shall you reach the whole? If educational, it must have its center. I believe in such a lawyer as Professor Thayer and these others. If that sort of theory and good sense combined should be worked out on an Indian reservation by men who know what is to be done, I believe there would be a great many points made clear and the true idea would in time be established, if we will in good faith work at it.

Dr. ABBOTT. If you say there is an injustice or a wrong in the administration of the Indian Affairs, we are able to create a public sentiment; we are able to hold the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one—there is some one person whom we can hold responsible—and we can go to him and say that this has to be righted, and the public will understand this, and we have a leverage. The difficulties that occur to me are, supposing this plan is carried out and you have one set of trustees on one reservation and another on another, and judges to see that justice is done on one reservation, and there is great injustice done on another, is there a central object on which we can concentrate public attention and rectify the wrong, or can they be rectified by other methods better? Can they be better righted by individual efforts bringing suits in the courts?

Dr. WARD. It appears to me that we have come to a place where we are to consider that the Indians' conditions divide themselves into two divisions. One of these is the old system of reservations under a strict, autocratic, executive government. We have a new condition under the Dawes bill, and in that condition there must be a rapid transition into the civilized state. It seems to me that these conditions are so absolutely different that we must have different processes established. The system of courts such as have been suggested, if adapted to the present condition of the reservation system, could not be adapted to a system where the tribal condition has passed out. We are merging wards into the ordinary mass of citizens. How that could be applied to them for more than four or five years it is impossible for me yet to understand. While this method is an admirable one, and especially for reservations absolutely free of white settlers, yet for the other condition it would hardly be applicable. As soon as the land in a reservation is put under the control of the Dawes bill let us have a commission to take charge of that, and carry it on according to their own judgment, so that the Indians shall be brought into the condition of civilized citizens; that would not interfere in the slightest degree with the present bureau. It is perfectly impossible, I suppose, to try to overthrow that. It appears to me that we need a commission which will control all allotments of Indian lands and the expenditures of their money, the appointments of their farms; which shall bring them into the condition of citizens; which shall advise them and protect them in their appeals before the courts. Something of that sort I think seems to be intimated by the line of discussion here.

Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT. It is apparent to me there is going to be a good deal of thinking on this subject, and I would rise, therefore, simply to remove one or two apprehensions which I think might stand in the way of arriving at the best conclusions. The first is, that under the bill the Indian who accepts an allotment passes into the full realm of civilization and under the laws which regulate every citizen. The language of the bill is, "That upon the completion of said allotments and the patent of said land to said allottees"—this seems to refer to the completion of the work on the reservation—"That upon the completion of the allotments and patent of such land to the said allottees each and every member of the respective band or tribe of Indians to whom allotments shall have been made shall have the benefit of the laws," etc. I may be under misapprehension about it, but raise the question whether the civil and criminal laws of the country are extended over each individual as he receives his allotment, or whether the intention is that upon completion of the allotment in reference to any territory or region, then the laws shall be brought upon the inhabitants there. The other misapprehension is that there are now no courts. It seems to me that the much-abused bureau has got a little ahead of the good intention of the Mohonk conference in this respect. It may be a fact that the courts are a new subject. You may not find anything of it in the indexes of the previous reports, but the report of last year, 1886, shows us that this want is already supplied in a crude and imperfect way. There are fifteen of the agencies that have had great success in the establishment of courts. This is a priceless boon, and it is certainly a step in the right direction.

Mr. WOOD. There is no more ardent admirer of Senator Dawes in this room than I am. I was one of the original supporters of the Dawes bill, and always hope to support him; but I felt last night, as Senator Dawes put before us in touching language, that if this was to be the end of legislation, if the Government was to give no more aid to these Indians, I was sorry that I ever commenced to turn the Boston crank. If that was all that the Government has to give these men, I am sorry that I lifted my hand. We know what the Government does. Mrs. Jackson has shown what the Government has done. If the law of the land had been over the Christian civilized Indian as it is over the whites, those Dr. Strieby spoke of would be here to-day. When an Indian is a Christian, he is a true Christian, and believes the word of God and tries to serve Him. There is nothing secular about the Indian, and we must reach him first through Christianity; without the help of Christianity we will do nothing. The record of the past shows that. The negro is used as an illustration of giving him citizenship at once; but we amended the Constitution for the negro, and we can do it again for the Indian, if necessary. The negro was in communication with courts; he could appeal to the protection of the courts in a community that was friendly to him. I am not here to defend any bill but to advocate, in God's name, something in the nature of laws and courts and training for these poor people. General Armstrong raised a point which I think can be answered by a letter in my hand from General Crook:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
Omaha, Nebr., March 16, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th instant, in which you request me to put in writing my opinion of the "Thayer bill," is received.

Without attempting a discussion of the bill in all of its details, it affords me great pleasure to state in general terms that I believe it to be a thoroughly good bill, based on sound principles.

In my judgment no better plan could be devised to improve the condition of the Indian than to give him the rights and privileges, the responsibilities and liabilities of citizens. He must be educated in civilized modes of living; he must be taught to be truly self-supporting in a civilized sense; this will require the presence with him for some time to come of able, strong men to instruct him and direct him. He is a child in ignorance, and will require guidance and a helping hand.

The conditions of his existence have hitherto ended rather to dwarf his growth than otherwise, and the principle underlying the "Thayer bill," as I understand it, is to remove from him the adverse conditions which have held him down, and to afford him an opportunity to expand and grow. This principle I cordially indorse.

Very truly, yours,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Mr. FRANK WOOD,
352 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

I suppose all things are possible if we are in earnest. Public sentiment will force legislation. We should not stop in this Christian land at any obstacle which prevents prosperity for these men whom we have wronged. We must have a change, and we will never keep still in Boston until we do have it. We are willing to do impossible things. Now, I believe that God is on our side; I believe we will come out in the end all right; I believe that God still rules nations as well as individuals, and also believe that the principles of "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people" has not died out in the earth. I move that a committee of five be appointed to take this matter into consideration, and to report what legislation is needed.

Mr. SMILEY. I think it would be a great thing to have men with sharp eyes and good judgment, like Professor Painter, out on these reservations where new plans are being tried and this Dawes bill worked out. It wants somebody on the spot with a sharp eye to see what is needed. I trust these persons, appointed by the President, each one will consider himself a member of such committee, and send East to us here, and to every person who is interested in Indian affairs, word what is needed under the new statutes. I think a number of men should be in the field all the time. Whether these appointees of the President are the right men I don't know.

Dr. ABBOTT. I think a suggestion was made that there seemed to be a lack of central-ity, and lack of any one point upon which the criticisms of the community could impinge.

Mr. THAYER. I don't think there would be any great need for any central point. This would be a different method, full of advantage to persons who need special care in regard to their education, and in regard to their personal supervision and the care of their property. There would be only the same plan for them that exists for other citizens now, to

put them under the ordinary written laws of the land. You could easily bring criticism to bear, for you would have a smaller field. I don't myself feel the difficulty. Though I can perfectly understand how the gentlemen who have been working for the mass of the people in the reservations should feel, as if bereft of something. It was also suggested that there were courts already. I remember now, what I had forgotten when I was speaking, that there were. General Crook told us in Boston that he had courts in Arizona which exercised the Indians in a capital way in sitting on juries, and they administered justice. But what is there behind these courts? The Czar of Russia has courts, but what kind of law is administered in the court itself? What is the law of these courts? What is wanted is a court to administer the laws of the land, and although these courts are admirable, and I am glad to hear that Commissioner Price has the credit of them, they are not meant to be substituted for a court to administer the law of the land. The suggestion was made by Professor Painter, and a very keen suggestion, and one in which there is a great deal of difficulty, no doubt, that you have in this transition state to commence where citizens are springing up all the time on the reservation, and special wards are disappearing, and you have got a state of things in which it is very difficult to describe the kind of care, the kind of judicial apparatus that you would apply. Our suggestion undertakes to provide this, not in a perfect way, but in a way, and the details I have not thought worth while to go into. I admit that there are very great difficulties to be surmounted. A careful committee could find a way out, in my opinion. If I had the honor of sitting on a committee with Senator Dawes, I would undertake to say that we would find a way out. There was another point. The Dawes bill does not make a person a full citizen immediately on the allotment of lands, not till the completion of the allotment, subject to the jurisdiction of criminal and civil law. I have noticed that difficulty, and it seems to me that the language of the bill is open to criticism. I had arrived at the contrary conclusion, that it meant at the end of each individual allotment. General Armstrong threw out the idea that these Indians will need a great deal of care and protection; that they are children and must be led. This is undoubtedly true, and all that Senator Dawes said last night about the care required from this organization and the individual friends of the Indian is true to the letter, and more than he has said is true. There must be the utmost care. Nobody supposes that on the adoption of this plan, the missionary organizations, the educational organizations are suddenly going to stop work; they must continue their work with full force. And more than that, this scheme of the bill suggests and proposes that the trustee who is appointed by the court to manage the funds of the Indians, more or less, that he shall be charged with the duty of looking after them and protecting them. He has got to bring action in their name as their next friend. He is charged with that duty; he is accountable in the court. And although that duty is a big one, it is true that courts can do a great deal when they set about it.

The motion of Mr. Wood was carried.

The business committee made their report on the New York Indians.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. I want to raise the question whether the language of that report where it states the condition of these Indians should not be a little softened. In the first place, I believe the picture is too dark. I have had the satisfaction of addressing the Indian congress on the Cattaraugus Reservation, in which I know there were many truly Christian men and women. Only a few weeks since I visited that reservation and had the privilege of meeting the Indian council, composed of about half Christian men and about half pagans. There are some true men in the council, but some are in a sense pagans. There are men of a great deal of spirit. I think that the language used in this report would grieve some of them who are true Christians, even if it is not a little too severe and dark a picture. I believe it would be more judicious to have the language moderated. The other day when I listened to the very interesting remarks of Bishop Huntington, I felt that there was a little danger that the condition of things which he described in that particular reservation might be understood in this conference as just and true with respect to all the Indians at the different reservations. It would be exactly true of the Tonawanda Reservation, but at the Cattaraugus Reservation there is a vastly higher order of Christian character, I believe; but the paper has included all together.

Dr. ABBOTT. I do not think it would occur to any member of your committee to eliminate any language that comes from Bishop Huntington. We do not think that there could come anything like an overdrawn picture or expression from him. I have no right to speak for the committee, but I would propose, as a suggestion, that the preamble be stricken out.

Judge DRAPER. I do not know any reason why the conference should not state as a fact what they know to be a fact. Here is a condition of things that the people of the State know very little about, the state of Indian affairs in this State. It occurred to me that one or two phrases might be expunged, and that it might be proper to somewhat modify it. I think a fair and concise statement of the existing condition of things upon

these reservations should be given out from this conference, if it is to say anything at all upon the subject, to the end that the people of the Commonwealth may see it and become advised of the facts. I should strike out the preamble and leave nothing but the naked resolution. It seems unwise to take time to discuss the preamble. We have had war before now on a preamble.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. The language of the preamble makes no discrimination between Christian Indians and some of them who are living as orderly lives as we are, and the pagan population of the reservation, with respect to whom all that has been said is true. I object to the sweeping and summary character of the language as embracing men just as truly Christians as we are.

Professor MAGILL. I do hope that the preamble will not be stricken out; it had better be modified, because it is very important that the utterances of this conference should go forth in such a way as to be understood, and we should give a reason for requesting this great change.

Dr. BEARD. I think it must be understood that this is not overdrawn in the least. I know that it refers to the pagan portion of these reservations, and I believe that the Christian portion would express their sentiment in just as strong terms; if they were making this appeal to the State of New York, and could do it, they would do it in the same words. That don't include those in the reservation that are Christian people. What is said with reference to the pagan portion of this reservation is true, and so far as my knowledge goes much more could be said.

Dr. CHILDS. If this is to go back to any committee, they want to know what the objections are. In reference to that point where the committee changed the language, it is the language of the bishop. The strength of the action of this conference in the past has been the extreme caution with which it has proceeded. It has taken care not to put itself in a false position. I am not acquainted with the nature of the treaties with the tribes, and I should not feel prepared to say, with our present knowledge, that we are called on to make a declaration that these treaties should be abolished. It involves some very grave questions.

Dr. ABBOTT. I hope this will not be recommitted to the business committee. I beg leave to call attention to the fact that there is no "sweeping charge" here against the reservation; there is a description of things existing in this State, and to which there can be no question. It is possible that Judge Draper may point out modifications in particular phraseology, but the statement of the preamble was, "that there are nests of vice in the State that should be broken up."

Dr. CHILDS. The testimony is that a portion of these Indians are not in that condition.

Judge DRAPER. As the chairman of the committee read again the language, it occurred to me that two or three slight modifications might be made which would make it acceptable.

Mr. CAPEN offered the following resolutions of appreciation to the President for his efforts, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this conference be tendered to President Cleveland for the promptness with which he has entered upon the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Dawes-land-in-severalty bill, and for the care which has been shown in the selection of the special agents already appointed.

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the President and to the Department of the Interior our hearty co-operation in further efforts to secure the most fitting men for this important and peculiar service on the faithful performance of which the future of the Indians so largely depends."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW YORK INDIANS.

This conference invites the attention of the people of the State of New York to the sad condition of things, more or less prevalent, among the remainder of the Six Nations living among them on the eight reservations. Notwithstanding some improvement, they are still, to a deplorable extent, subject to individual disabilities, disadvantages, wrongs, arising from their tribal condition, which demand public sympathy, and perhaps further measures of legislation. The continued existence, in the midst of an orderly and Christian community (notwithstanding there are some worthy Christian Indians), of nests of uncontrolled vice; where wedlock is too frequently treated with indifference; where superstition and impure ceremonies are regularly practiced by pagans, with a frequent attendance of whites of both sexes and all ages; where justice and equity, in respect to property, secured by our courts, are disregarded; where the English language is not generally known or spoken by the women and children, and by only a part of the men, and where the prevailing social and industrial state is that of a chronic barbarism, forms a phenomenon of serious and alarming import. In a large degree, this degraded condition, as is well known, is due to the tribal administration obstinately kept up by the pagan chiefs. Into

the abuses perpetrated under this unrighteous rule it is not necessary here to enter in detail. It is scarcely credible that a remedy can not be found by the wisdom, conscience, and energy of a Christian people and legislature.

Resolved, That provisions, corresponding to those for the allotment of reservation lands in severalty, to which the public opinion of the nation has been slowly but steadily growing, should be adopted. That measures should be taken to secure the abolition or modification of existing treaty obligations in the interest of the morals of the surrounding population and the character of the State, and the State government, acting in accordance with the principles adopted by the Federal Government, and in co-operation with missionary and educational organizations, should take at once vigorous measures to advance the rising generation to a higher and purer life.

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens of the State of New York be appointed by the chair to investigate the facts respecting the New York Reservation, the difficulties in the way of putting the policy into operation in this State, and to report at the next conference the result of such investigation and their judgment as to the duties of the people of the State in the premises.

The following committee to visit the President was appointed: Dr. Ellinwood, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Howard, Mr. Childs, Mr. Houghton, Mrs. A. B. Smiley, Miss Longfellow.

A slight change was made in the phraseology on the report of the New York Indians by Judge Draper and others, and it was adopted.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. O. J. Hiles's remarks on the Mission Indians, that should have been made in the morning, were given at the opening of this session.

Mrs. O. J. HILES. The conference may rightfully ask, "Why should the dispossession of the Indians from the grants be contested, when the Indians could be placed in homesteads on reservations?" In reply, I would say, for several reasons, setting aside entirely the highest reason—that right and not wrong should be done.

1. Should the Indians, who are now in grants, be driven off they would not go to the reservations, but to the mountains or deserts; anywhere to get, for a time at least, where the white man could not reach them.

2. The length of time required to make a home on land in California would have such a disheartening effect, they would have little courage to begin again—almost anything would seem preferable. How many business men, surrounded by all the helps of civilized life, would, in case of business failure after middle life, begin anew with a reasonable hope of success? And these men would have diversions, books, papers, friends, many avenues of business from which to choose; all the amenities of social life. But what would the Indians have? A piece of land utterly useless, unless irrigated; enemies on every side, and Indian stoicism, which, unlike that of the Spartan, eats and corrodes both soul and body. Rather than begin to make new homes under such circumstances, they would either wander as far as possible, or remain in the vicinity of their former homes, work enough to buy some food and more whisky, and so be lost. The vices of civilization kill the Indians. Mr. Abbott Kinney told me that in the investigation of Mrs. Jackson and himself, they found that the population of Indian villages, located near white settlements, decreased numerically, while in villages removed from the whites, the population increased, and he gave the opinion that the sole cause of this difference lay in the abstaining from, or in the practice of, the white man's vices.

3. The Indians' rights on these grants should be contested, because so much of the best land in the reservations is in the possession of white settlers, and the water supply cut off; and although these settlers have been ordered to leave, doubtless much time will be consumed before the order is obeyed. Wealthy men will not leave peaceably their improvements so soon as they hear of this order. They have too long set at defiance the adverse decisions of the courts, to give any reasons for belief that they will hasten to obey this order. A wealthy company, which I visited, located on one of the reservations, spent very little time in trying to convince me that their claim was a valid claim; but they labored assiduously to assure me that the dispossessed Indians could earn a living, provided they would work for them. White men have not the Indians' fine sense of justice, but I think many white men, yes, and white women, too, would wander away and live on roots rather than work, either as servants or as slaves, for the new occupants of homes from which they have been forcibly driven.

4. For its moral effect upon the people, through the knowledge thus imparted, that the tide of opinion has turned, and that henceforth a live Indian will be of greater value than a dead Indian. A lady who loaned to me a report, containing much valuable information concerning these dispossessions, and who had been of great service in similar ways to Mrs. Jackson, told me that she loaned it with hesitation, because public feeling ran so high against Mrs. Jackson. And why? Because of the fear that through her

representations the white settlers would be obliged to leave the reservations, and the owners of grants be obliged to leave the Indian in undisturbed possession of their homes. A wholesome public opinion manufactured by friends of the Indians, whereby the people shall be fully convinced that the Indians have, and will continue to have, a Christian, moral, philanthropic, legal force to sustain them, is an absolute necessity for the well-being of the Indians to the west, as well as to the east, of the Rocky Mountains.

The fifth reason is that the severalty law should not be too hastily administered, and, as stated above, these Indians should not be driven away where they can not be reached when the time shall have arrived in which this law can be executed with safety; or, if reached, be so disheartened and discouraged that its beneficent ends would be defeated. But, in connection with the contesting of the grants, they should be settled on their homesteads as rapidly as safety for themselves would permit. When the reservations in California were surveyed most of the villages and lands immediately adjoining, which government had rightly and righteously intended should be included within their limits, were left out. When an authoritative survey was made the surveyor marked where the limits should have been established, but nothing has ever been done. Now when this law shall be administered all Indians who have been driven from their homes must be removed unless Government shall order, which is very unlikely, new surveys to be made. Hence, many of them having been already driven away, the removal of many more will of necessity follow. Therefore, even if some of the homes on the grants can be saved, much deprivation and suffering will be inflicted.

The following committee on the New York State reservations was given by the chairman: Mr. Albert Smiley, Mr. Austin Abbott, Dr. Beard, Mr. John A. Kinney, Mr. Craig.

The chairman read letters from Bishop Whipple and Mr. Herbert Welsh to Mr. Smiley.

Mr. Smiley was appointed a committee of one on credentials.

Mr. SHELTON. I wish to give a little explanation of something I said the other evening on the question of education. You remember I said that the Government had issued instructions to its agents on the reservations which practically close every mission school until the Government school was full. I am sorry I have not the order of the Government here; I can't give the gist of it. The instruction is that any Indian pupil having once attended a Government school can not thereafter attend a mission school on that or any other reservation until he has completed his course in the Government school, and then only on a certificate from the agent on that reservation allowing him this transfer. Now, at first sight, perhaps you are not able to see how much difficulty that may bring to our mission schools. Here is a student who is compelled to attend a Government school by order of the agent. He may not attend that school four months or six months, and yet because of that he probably will not be allowed to attend a mission school for five or six years thereafter. We have had illustrations of this at our schools. For instance, the agent makes up his list of students that are attending the Government school. In one case he took one-third of our students in the mission school, and that, to the students, means they can't go back to the mission schools. In one case we were able to adjust it with the agent; in the other case I am told that we were not able to adjust it. Quite a number of our students have been retained and not allowed to return to Santee.

Question. What reason does the Government give for that?

Answer. They want to Americanize the Indians.

Mr. SMILEY. I think there are some reasons for the Government order. The whole subject of getting the children into the schools in different denominations is in a muddle, and there should be some systematic plan about it. I think there are great abuses all over the country. The schools out in Indiana and the schools in the Eastern States are constantly bidding for scholars. They go and take up the scholars attending the Government schools there, and even take scholars that have been expelled from schools there, and some that are so diseased that they won't have them, and bring them to the schools in order to draw pay. You know the Government pays for the time they are in. They get a contract for these schools, and they get pupils (diseased children) under that contract and bring them East, and call it a school in order to draw pay from the Government. There are scholars that have left Hampton and Carlisle who are put into these schools. A grandfather, a father, and children and grandchildren in the same school draw pay from the Government. The whole thing wants systematic arrangement. Mr. Oberly got the right matter in hand; he saw all these abuses. This order, as I understand it, may have been made in this way: There were at Santee three schools when I was there. The Government school could be depleted by the other schools in the field. These private schools draw from it, and I suppose they do not like to have their best scholars drawn away from them.

Mr. SHELTON. They were drawn away because the Government schools are so inferior. At that time our school at Santee was refusing a dozen scholars a week. If we

had room for five times as many students at Santee we could take them. One school refused over seventy-five. If the Government schools would do the same work they would be crowded. In regard to these other cases the absurdity of the Indian agent going into our schools is manifest. He confessed to me that in his reservation there were 4,300 children that could not be accommodated.

General MARSHALL. I come here representing the Unitarian Association in Boston, the organ of the Unitarian body, and if I go back without saying anything, although I came here as a learner and not as a teacher, they may think I have not done my duty. I have, as you know perhaps, been connected with the Hampton school under General Armstrong, of whom a lady, who was one of the first to aid the school and who went down and gave her whole time to organizing the industrial work, said: "General Armstrong is a man who thinks an obstacle is not anything to hinder a person, but something to get over; and if he can't get over it, he will get as high up on it as he can and crow." And that is what we found in General Armstrong. I went down to the school ostensibly as its treasurer and one of the board of trustees, and a member of the faculty; but my chief function, as I was informed in private, was to be a sort of dead weight—a sort of ballast to General Armstrong. I was to hold on to his coat tails; that was my special function. With reference to this Indian work: When the Indians at Fort Marion (taken by that grand Christian soldier, Captain Pratt, whose selection by the Government was so providential) were about to be released and sent home, some of the youngest ones, who had been under instruction there by the benevolent ladies, said "they did not want to go back to Indian life, that they wanted to go to school." An effort was made to find a place, and Hampton seemed on all accounts to be the most proper place for them, and so a correspondence was opened with General Armstrong, and then we thought he meant to soar aloft again, and my business was to hold on to his coat tail. I had not become interested in the Indians, and most of the trustees were somewhat doubtful. Some said: "What is he going to do next?" We had our hands full without the Indians; we were burdened with work. Who was to pay for it? We had no money, and here was General Armstrong soaring aloft on another tack. We all tried to hold him down, but it was no use.

He not only soared aloft, but took the whole board of trustees with him. Now, when we got hold of his coat tails it was not to hold him down, but that we might get up. So the Indians came, and the President of the United States (President Hayes) and his secretary came to the school, and they were so much pleased with the progress that these Indians were making and with the methods of the school that they determined to make it the feature of their Indian work, and you know the result. If General Armstrong, against the advice of a good many of the trustees (perhaps a majority), had not undertaken this work, these Indians that wanted to go to school would have been scattered among private families. I think that Carlisle, perhaps, would not have been possible but for his accepting the Indians. When the President ordered Captain Pratt to go to the reservation and bring fifty Indians (we had had prisoners of war, men whose hands were dipped in blood, who still were making such progress and showing such evident efforts to improve that Captain Pratt was ordered to bring fifty). General Armstrong, however, stipulated that there should be half of each sex. For the first lot of boys that came he had raised money in the North to put up a building for them alone. He called it "the Wigwam," a two-story building, and a very nice one, better than some of us remember having when we went to school or college. A few days after the Indians came and got into their rooms, a deputation waited upon General Armstrong; they had something to ask. They began by expressing their satisfaction with the opportunity which they had to come there and very great satisfaction with the accommodations provided for them, but they were not quite satisfied. I mention this to show what good, strong sense these Indians have, and also to throw more light on the question of teaching language; they came and waited upon General Armstrong and the faculty, and asked a favor; they said: "You put two Indians in each room; the Government sends us here for three years; we want to learn all we can in that time, and we want especially to learn English. Now with two Indians in a room we shall talk Indian all the time; we shall not talk English; we won't make much progress. The favor which we ask is that you will take one Indian out of the room and put in a negro. The negro is brought up with the white man and he knows how to speak English and does not know how to speak Indian, and we shall learn with them." The proposition when first made to the negroes was not favorably received; they felt a little scared about the covering of their heads; they were quite uneasy. But the general said, "You have often expressed your great gratitude for what you have received here—for what has been done for you by Northern friends. You have even said that you would like to be able to do some missionary work for somebody. Here is an opportunity. You can teach these Indians certain things." After the general had talked to them a little while and appealed to them in that way, we called for volunteers, and the best of the negroes came forward. And they soon learned to

become very much interested in their Indians. Each negro came to me and reported regularly how he got along. One said he found the Indian had taken the bedclothes off the bed and gotten under the bed, but he pulled him out and showed him how to undress in a civilized manner and go to bed. Another had gone to bed with his boots on, without taking off his clothes; and another said his Indian had gone to bed without saying his prayers, and he pulled him out to say his prayers. By and by, when it came the Indian's turn to attend to his room, he did it better than the negro. He was more careful to get into the corners. When the next lot of Indians came to the school these Indians that had been under training from the negroes were able to do that part for them which the negroes had done for the first lot, and after that we have had no occasion to put the negroes and Indians in together. Since I have left Hampton I have been engaged as an agent of the American Unitarian Association for civilizing the Indians educationally. As you know, that body hasn't done very much. They made one attempt under the "peace policy," when the Utes were assigned to their care, but they were moved so frequently that the Government could not fulfill its own agreement to put up school-houses. We offered to do work for them since, if we could be guaranteed that the Indians would not be moved before we could get the building. But as fast as the white man wanted the land of the Utes they were moved to land that was less favorable. The late outbreak among the Utes was caused by this same greed of the white man. We have established our school in Montana among the Crows, the tribe whose boast is that they have never had their weapons stained with the blood of the white man, and that they have been constant friends of the white man. They have never had any instruction, and I suppose the reason has been that they have never given us any trouble. I was talking with Bishop Walker about it to-day, and he said it was so among the Turtle Mountain Indians—it was very natural that the minds of the missionaries should be directed towards those the most dangerous. As a consequence the Crows are degraded—perhaps the most degraded tribe of the Indians. But we have established a school about seven miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad, and there we are attempting to bring the children, and teaching them in an industrial boarding-school, but we find that the parents, as a rule, object to their children going to this school, and yet, when they do come in, they prove to be affectionate, docile, and intelligent. The difficulty is that their parents are so near—it is an argument in favor of the work in the Eastern schools, that you are undisturbed in your efforts to train the children by the presence or the appeals of the parents to the children—we are trying to get over it, but it is very hard to tell them they can't come to see their children. If we take their children and educate them and train them—teach them industries, we must take the parents and all the relatives too. We have in this school one of the first lot of Indian girls that came to Hampton. Of three children, whose photographs some of you may have seen, who came with the first lot of children, one was Annie Dawson, who has now entered the Massachusetts State Normal; another was Walter Batese, to whom she is engaged to be married; the other was Sarah Walker, who is teacher in our school for Crow Indians. She has been selected, and we are all very glad of it, to take charge of the sewing department of that school, and all my letters speak in the highest terms of her. She was one of those who came to Hampton in 1878. I would like to appeal to this body in behalf of tribes like the Crows and the Turtle Mountain Indians, who have no missionary work done among them, simply because, perhaps, they have not bothered the white man and have been too quiet. While we are trying to do our work, we have been very slow to take an interest in these people. The interest in our Crow school is growing, and I hope we shall be able to hold up our heads with the rest, and have some results to show from our workings among the Indians.

General ARMSTRONG. Miss Susan Longstreth wanted to propose this matter of teaching English only, and not Indian. She said that the Friends have never used any but English text-books; they use no Indian at all except the Indian Bible. She says that the Indians make very good Quakers; they come into their meeting, and the Friends' quiet waiting for the Spirit to move seems to be something that the Indian takes to.

Mr. SMILEY. I know that some of these wildest Indians were put off on the Friends—they have always put the wildest ones on the Friends. They have made the Modocs models, with regular temperance societies. I do not think they allow any tobacco or anything to drink, and are a regular thorough organized community; they are just as strict as any old Puritan village in New England.

General ARMSTRONG. I was there three years ago, and the agent told me these Modocs were making faster progress than any of the eight or nine tribes that are gathered in fragments in the northeast corner of the Territory. And these very Indians I see by the papers are about to be put upon lands of their own homesteading. And no Indians more fit than these murderous Modocs can be found. There is really first-rate stuff in them, and it seems to be good stuff to work at. The poorest material we have to work upon are those who have always been quiet. We have heard that the Crows were much de-

graded. The Crows are low down, dark-minded, and savage; I was there before they were removed—they are again to be moved by the Dawes bill—I spent some time among them. They had no respect for our civilization; they had no sympathy with us. There was no religious work, except the Methodists made a very small showing. The fact of merely shifting them off on land in severalty is a great forward movement for them. If that succeeds you have got some of the most dark-minded Indians brought into light by this bill.

Senator DAWES. I was greatly astonished when I heard that the severalty bill was to be applied to the Crow Indians, for my impression of them was very bad indeed. I visited them four years ago, and when I went there I was overwhelmed with the wretched, degraded, uninviting, and unattractive appearance of them. When I went there in the afternoon, I saw little boys all around catching grasshoppers and eating them. I undertook to have a conference with these Indians, and they invited me out to their graveyard, that is, to a grove which I thought was a beautiful place to have it, but when I looked up into the trees, there were the dead of the tribe. I could not sit there very well, but I got down behind one of their reservation buildings, and there undertook to hold a conference with them. They got along with me, and by and by there came a gust of wind. One of them got up and said, "The Great Spirit is mad with you, and is blowing dust in your eyes," and they all ran away. There was not one of these Indians that seemed capable of being made a man. The physician sat by me, and, as the red men came up, one by one, he told me that they were in the most distressing condition possible. "Every man," said he, "is under my care." They were moved off that place the next year, under Commissioner Price, down to a more propitious place, and now we are told there is a school there; that they are to be put on land in severalty. One of their men owns a cattle ranch of 500 head of cattle; he told me himself that when he began to work the hardest thing he had to encounter was the jests and ridicule of his fellow Indians; he said he took his squaw out with him when he began to build his fences, and whenever he saw an Indian coming, he sat down on a log, and began to smoke and set his squaw to chopping; he got bravely over that. He kept his squaw in the house now, and she did what white men's women did; she didn't do anything else, and he could work all day, snapping his fingers at those Indians who would not work. If the Crow Indians, in four years' time, can be made fit to be homesteaders and citizens, there is ground for encouragement.

Mr. BARSTOWE. It was my fortune while on the Board of Indian Commissioners to be sent on a special errand to the Round Valley Reservation in California, along the Coast Range Mountains, where I saw about twelve hundred Indians who had been gathered there to prevent their joining the Modocs in the war. The Government had sent these agents there to do this without any missionary society represented there, without any money being expended by charitable organizations, and it was a wonderful work which had been done by the agent, who was a Christian man. They had two schools in the reservation, Sabbath schools, in which were a half dozen white families, doing the work for which the Government had sent them there, and this Christian work besides. Now, it is said the best way to teach the English language is through the Indian language. They have not done it there. I went into the prayer meeting one evening conducted by the agent; half a dozen of these Indians spoke and prayed in broken English, and this was all within a year or a year and a half's time. The only school under the control of the Catholics I visited was on the Grand Ronde Reservation, in Oregon, where they have eight or nine hundred Indians with a Catholic agent and priest on the reservation and two or three sisters. I went into the schools and they were teaching English, and the schools appeared well.

General ARMSTRONG. The expression "teaching Indian" has been used a great deal in this conference. I think that Mr. Shelton will bear me up that they don't teach Indian in Dakota. I think the expression does not belong to the discussion at all. The expression that ought to be used is "using Indian." There is no teaching Indian that I know of. When you look at the results of Santee, don't criticise their methods but inquire for the results. We use Indian at Hampton only in the Sunday schools for the first year; the children gain good ideas and they use Indian to convey these ideas. When it comes to the mental part of it, the Indian may be used to convey ideas. They don't teach Indian, but ideas; the Quakers get along without it. There is more than one way to do things. We do not allow it in our schools; the students at night, both young men and women, are called to answer the question, their names being called in English or Indian. If the boys have talked in Indian during the day they answer the word "Indian," and if in English, they answer the word "English," and if the boys talk Indian they can't get over to see the girls during the week to have a good time, and *vice versa*. The English is at the front, and the Indian used only in Bible work. I think it is the spirit of the conference that to interfere with mission societies to convey ideas of God and religion, to convey the intelligence that is necessary to get along in the schools unsupported by the Government, is simply an outrage and the public won't stand it.

Mr. SHELTON. I have kept still on the language question with the exception of a few sentences yesterday. I do thank General Armstrong for what he has said. We don't "teach Indian." I have yet to find a single teacher in our Indian schools, Government or mission, but would admit that they do use the vernacular to teach the English, to convey the idea of the English. How are you going to teach the Indian the word "soul" or "God" or "heaven," or any invisible thing, without it? I have seen our teachers hundreds of times take up a hat and say "hat" till they could say the word "hat," but when you come to the invisible, you have got to use the native language to convey the idea. Results tell. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Last year, when our closing exercises were over, the students had to cross the river to take the 5 o'clock train in the morning, and we heard music before daylight and went out and found that 48 had gathered in the chapel. They were holding a prayer meeting. They asked God to give them strength to go back and preach the Gospel. We never could have brought those students to that plane unless we could have taken the gospel to them in the only language they know. Those of you who are old enough may remember the horror with which twenty-five years ago you listened to the news of the awful Minnesota outbreak; of that awful Sioux massacre; the people who had been beaten down had struck back, and thousands of lives had been sacrificed. The friends of the American Board and of the Presbyterian Church waited anxiously for the first news from their missionaries in Minnesota, and thought they had been sacrificed as martyrs to the cause, but soon there came news that the missionaries were safe. What was the reason? A woman at the risk of her life had taken these missionaries across the Mississippi River to a little island and hid them away, and for fifteen days she swam that river back and forth and carried food to keep them alive. We owe the lives of Dr. Riggs and Dr. Williamson and their children to that woman's work; but that woman's mission was the first one closed by the Government under Mr. Upshaw's act.

Dr. ELLINWOOD. I have listened here this afternoon with a good deal of interest to these discussions, in which all sides of this question were being presented.

I have been glad to hear all that has been said in favor of English in these schools, but I hope, sir, we shall not lose sight of the facts which have been presented during the conference; that we shall not lose sight of these points on which we are perfectly agreed. We are entirely agreed in reference to the desirableness of teaching the English language at all times in all ways; that it shall very soon, as early as possible, become the exclusive medium of instruction in these schools. Now, I represent, in a sense, the Dakota mission of the Presbyterian Church. That is where this subject has its chief application, and I do not hesitate to say that all the influences of the board which I represent will be directed toward the increasing prominence of the English language, so that, on anything that can be said on that subject, we are with you. Where a native Dakotan, in some little Indian hamlet, is teaching a school of his own people, and he does not know a word of English, we all agree that to say that native shall not teach the children around him in the only language which God has given him and given them is an outrage to Christian civilization. Let us hold fast to these two things: first, that we are all agreed with regard to English language; second, that we are agreed on the point that Christian people of this land will not support the idea that an Indian especially may not be made, through his own native teachers, to understand the Lord Jesus Christ, and yet we are told that fifteen or twenty of these schools are closed to-day. These are principal points that I hope this conference will not lose sight of.

Professor MCGILL. I have had during part of the summer one of the Indians from Captain Pratt's in my family. There have been about twelve or fifteen in my neighborhood working on the farms, and giving, as a general rule, eminent satisfaction. And the captain tells me that he has had during this present summer 280 in that part of the country near Central Pennsylvania, 262 of whom he has heard from favorably; 262 out of 280 doing well at farm and other work throughout the country. Through the summer Captain Pratt has done a good work for the Indian in sending out a good many young men and young women. I have heard reports all around in families this summer where they are employed, and they are all giving good satisfaction. One word about this matter of teaching Indian. I have no idea whatever that there has been any intention on the part of the authorities in Washington to prevent the things that seem to be considered here as being intended. I think they made a mistake. I believe they will take a backward movement as soon as the matter is explained to them. Captain Pratt in his school is doing all he can to discourage the use of the Indian language.

Dr. WARD. It is not sufficient for us to press the point that this order forbidding the use of the interlinear books should be rescinded. It is not simply that we must be allowed to use Indian to teach English, there are many cases in which the whole instruction must be given in Indian.

Mrs. BRUNOT. When Mr. Brunot and myself were going out to the Yakima Reservation, a very pleasant Congregational clergyman came up to us and said he wanted to tell us a little story, because he was very glad that we were going to see Father Wilbur.

He told some of his young men who were coming down for supplies that I might come up with them. I was very tired the first night, and while the rest were going to fix the horses for the night, I took my blanket and lay down. After a little while they came back. I peeped out from under my blanket and saw they were looking for something. Directly they came to me and asked me, "You go to bed?" "Yes," I said, "I was very tired." "Oh, we Indians never go bed until we talk and sing to our Heavenly Father." I can assure you I jumped up in a very short time, and I was very glad to join with them in their singing and prayers.

We reached the agency Saturday night, and the next morning bright and early we started for the Indian church. There were two churches, each of which held about two hundred. We met the Indians coming from their little frame houses. There were at least sixty of the houses there built by the Indians themselves. As we passed along and came within hearing of them, all were singing hymns. When we got to the church it was entirely full, and the women on one side with their blanket shawls over their heads, but well dressed otherwise; the men on the other side. Room was made for us by two of the young Indians. Father Wilbur told us what they were saying, as each one got up and told his experience. I have been in the white brother's Methodist church at home, and enjoyed it very much, but never in my life anything like that. There was very little praise of themselves; it was so very different from anything that I had ever heard. As they rose up Father Wilbur would say, "Well, John, glad to see you. What have you to tell us about the Lord's doing in your heart." One had fallen, and in telling the story he was broken-hearted. One old Indian got up that we heard of the night before, and he told Father Wilbur that he wanted him to give him a new name; that these Washington men might take his new name back to the United States. He got up and spoke about how he was trying to serve the Lord. Then the sisters began. As they rose up Father Wilbur said, "Well, Jane, what have you to tell us?" So two hours nearly had passed, when one of the Indians got up and said, "We want to know what is in our white brother's heart." Mr. Brunot got up and tried to speak, but was crying and could not say anything. The Holy Spirit seemed to be brooding over every one of us, and I felt very thankful then and now that I was thus permitted to be there and get a little of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. We gave some of the Indians something that was left of our meal on a little trip that they had been traveling with us. One of the gentlemen put something on a plate for them, and they all gathered together and put their hands over it and asked a blessing, and that was the way throughout all. These Christians loved their Savior; they lived up to their profession. The next day I was looking out of the window, and Father Wilbur was seated on the porch, and one after another came and asked him what they were to do. He said to me, "Why, there is Andy," an Indian dandy whom we met on our way up. He looked so very forlorn, I could not believe it. They told me that the time I first saw him he was going out on vigil; that he was one of those wild Indian tribes; that he was going through a series of hard experiences on the mountains, but he had changed his mind and came in to say something. We listened very earnestly, and he said, "Father Wilbur, I have made a change in my mind; I will come in and dwell among you; I want a house." "Well," said Father Wilbur, "You expect me to build the house?" "Oh, no." "You are going to build it yourself?" "Yes." "What led you to this?" "Well," he said, "I go out fishing, and I think, well, I will go back; I think these other Indians that have houses much more comfortable, but still I like my own ways and my manner, but in the winter I want to feel that I have a place to go back to, and when I want to come." I had felt a wonderful drawing out of my heart to this man, and when I came away I told Father Wilbur I was going to pray for him, and I sent him back the Christian Weekly. I knew it was not going to do him any particular good, but still I thought the pictures might amuse him. Father Wilbur told him I was going to pray for him every day until he got a new heart. When the paper came he took it to Father Wilbur, and asked him what it meant. He told him the white sister was praying for him. The end of it was he built his house and he brought his wife into the reservation, and during the week of Christmas they had a protracted meeting which he attended, and on Christmas day he was baptized. He kept his own name, but he took Bruno with it, and I kept up my intercourse with him, and Father Wilbur said he was a true Christian. He never sat down to a meal without asking a blessing. He died about three years afterwards.

THIRD DAY—EVENING SESSION.

The following committee on "What legal measures are needed for the protection of Indian rights?" was appointed: Professor Thayer, Mr. Austin Abbott, Mr. Philip C. Garrett.

The CHAIRMAN. The Mission Indians committee will be changed. Mr. Austin Abbott will be taken from it in order that he may serve on the committee of legal measures, and Mr. Edward L. Pierce will be put in his place.

FINAL REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

I. We congratulate the country on the notable progress towards a final solution of the Indian problem which has been made during the past year. The passage of the Dawes bill closes the "century of dishonor;" it makes it possible for the people of America to initiate a chapter of national honor in the century to come. It offers the Indians homes, the first condition of civilization; proffers them the protection of the laws; opens to them the door of citizenship. We congratulate the country on the public sentiment which has made this bill possible, on the act of Congress responding promptly to the sentiment all too tardily roused, and the action of the Executive welcoming the bill and the policy which it inaugurates, initiating the execution of its provisions in a just and humane spirit, and pledging its co-operation with philanthropic and Christian societies in the endeavor to prepare the Indian for the change which this bill both contemplates and necessitates.

II. The Dawes bill has not solved the Indian problem. It has only created an opportunity for its solution. The acceptance of allotment and citizenship by all Indians on United States reservations must be a matter of several years' time, gradually extinguishing the agency system, but requiring in consequence increased facilities for the administration of local justice, both civil and criminal, and methods of governmental supervision and protection during the transition period wholly free from partisan control. Surrounded as the Indian is by those who have little sympathy with him in his ignorance, we are persuaded that further legislation will be required to guard him in his rights and to prevent his new liberty and opportunity from becoming a curse instead of a blessing. The *method* is yet to be determined. The *necessity* is a constant fact.

III. While the Dawes bill will change the Indian's legal and political status, it will not change his character. The child must become a man, the Indian must become an American; the pagan must be new created a Christian. His irrational and superstitious dread of imaginary gods must be transformed into a love for the All-Father; his natural and traditional hatred of the pale-face into a faith in Christian brotherhood; his unreasoning adherence to the dead past into an inspiring hope in a great and glad future. In his case religious education must precede and prepare for secular education, the gospel for civilization, the story of God's love for the era in which the spear shall be beaten into a pruning-hook and the sword into a plowshare. This is the work of the Christian churches, on them the new era lays new and grave duties, because before them it opens new and larger opportunities.

IV. This work necessitates co-operation, if not combination. The work of education, which has been heretofore desultory, individual, fragmentary, denominational, must be made systematic, harmonious, organic, Christian. For this purpose the various missionary and educational bodies working among the Indians are earnestly urged to secure at once a joint representative meeting to frame some plan of co-operative action that they may not conflict with one another in the field; that they may reduce expenses and increase efficiency; and that, especially, in dealing both with the Indian and the United States Government, they may act as one body representing one great constituency, and combining their various energies to one great end, the Americanizing, civilizing, and Christianizing of the aborigines of the soil.

V. The abolition of the reservation system effected by the Dawes bill necessarily involves the largest civil and religious liberty in the work of education in the reservations, and such liberty is required in order to carry on missionary and educational work. While Government must still determine on what conditions it will make appropriations for education, and while it must control all educational operations which are supported by its appropriations, the way should be open for any and every voluntary organization to carry on instruction among the Indian tribes without hinderance or interference. Experience can alone determine what method promises the cheapest, quickest, and best results. Failures may be as suggestive of truth as successes, and no experiment should be forbidden by Government authority if it is not made a charge upon the Government purse. There is no danger of too many schools; a great danger of too few. No policy can be endured which forbids Christian men and women to teach Christian truth, or to prepare instruction in it in any way they deem right, in any part of this Commonwealth that is consistent with that civil and religious liberty which is unhampered in every other part of our land, and must hereafter be unhampered within all Indian reservations. We lay on every Christian organization in the land the duty, and therefore we claim for every Christian organization in the land the right, to push forward this work with all enthusiasm, directing their efforts according to their own judgment, not directed in them by any civil or political authority whatever.

VI. The United States Government, however, leaves this work wholly to voluntary effort. It possesses large funds equitably belonging to the Indian. These are trust funds. The Indian's greatest need is education in primary, industrial, normal, and

other schools. To hold these moneys in the Treasury while the Indians are allowed to grow up in ignorance is a misuse of trust funds. We call for an immediate enlargement of Government educational work, largely increased appropriations for it, and a full recognition by Congress and by the Department, as well as by the churches, that the educational need of the Indian is instant, the exigency pressing, the perils in delay great, and the duty of action unmistakable. We urge the immediate establishment of Indian schools at every practicable point, an increase in the number of teachers, and whatever enlargement of salaries may be required to secure efficient teachers. The most vigorous and united efforts are required to prepare the Indian for citizenship as rapidly as the Dawes bill will confer it upon him.

VII. In the work of secular education the true end must be kept constantly in view—to prepare the Indian for American citizenship. He must therefore be taught whatever appertains to successful citizenship—the economic virtues, temperance, thrift, self-reliance, the duties and responsibilities as well as the rights and privileges of citizenship; some practical knowledge of industrial arts, and, above all, the language of the country of which he is hereafter to be a citizen. The English language should therefore be made at the earliest practicable day the sole medium of instruction in all Government Indian schools; and even in purely voluntary and mission schools the English language should be brought to the foremost place as fast as the requirements of proper religious instruction will permit.

VIII. The introduction of civil service reform into the Indian Department is assential to its honest and effective administration. For the work of protection and education, permanence and purity are an absolute necessity, and neither is possible under the partisan method. We therefore demand the absolute divorce of the Indian Bureau from party politics in all its appointments and removals.

Dr. CHILDS. There is one question, referring to the discrimination used by the Government in contract schools and mission work, which it was thought should be made a subject of inquiry on the part of the committee to be sent by this body to Washington. I do not wish to waste the time of the conference, but it seems to me to be a very important feature of our proceedings. The admirable report makes no reference to that at all.

Mr. BOYD. The gentleman is right, sir. The matter was among those finally referred to the committee, and it came to them in the form of a resolution.

Dr. ABBOTT. Your committee thought the conference not ready to recommend any particular method of adjustment of the work of the Government to the various religious societies. It is a very difficult and a very perplexing problem. We have a great many religious bodies engaged in educational work in the Indian Territories and the Government working with them, and to make a partnership between one party that has no religion and another that has religion is a pretty difficult problem. Your committee recommends the appointing of a committee of five who shall call the attention of the different religious denominations to Resolution No. 4, which recommends the religious bodies to convene to secure co-operative measures of action.

Mr. BARSTOW. I think the suggestion is a very admirable one, and fair to all. What can be accomplished is a question for the future. The denominations will not show themselves to be subjected to any very strict rules. There is an endeavor to push our work, and I think we can all see the very great value there would be in that sort of conference, the laying of plans together to avoid running across each other's tracks and to secure that sort of an impulse that comes from co-operation; and I think the committee would be welcomed in any endeavor to secure greater harmony.

Dr. BOYD. I am very sure that our Presbyterian Board will be glad of such an opportunity to co-operate.

Dr. Abbott moved, "That a committee of five be appointed to take such measures as in their discretion seems right to secure a meeting of the representatives of such philanthropic and religious bodies working in the Territories as is suggested in section 4."

Motion was carried.

Dr. Ward offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this conference put on record its deep sense of loss in the death of Hon. Erastus Brooks. As an active member of previous sessions of the conference, for years Mr. Brooks earnestly devoted himself to the cause of the Indian, and we have had the advantage of his wise and earnest counsel. To the members of his household we offer our sincere sympathy in their loss of a beloved and noble man.

Motion carried.

Mr. HOUGHTON was called upon to give some account of Mr. Duncan, and reported as follows:

"It is possible that most of the persons here have known something of Mr. Duncan. I have the impression, however, that some of us have not seen him and may not know of the new element that has come into our land, a thousand Indians removing from British Columbia into the dominion of the United States—into Alaska; and at the risk of

referring to some things that may be fully known to persons here, I will give a little sketch of what I know about Mr. Duncan. Those of us who were at the meeting of the Indian commissioners in January last will remember the modest-looking little Englishman who was watching with intense interest the proceedings of that meeting. Whether he was known to any person there I do not know. I was attracted by his standing in the door and watching with intense interest the proceedings. The second day, I think it was, our president seemed to have gotten hold of this man, and he made a little statement, the most fascinating, the most romantic of any statement I have ever heard in my life, and the substance of that statement was briefly this:

“Thirty-odd years ago the commander of a British man-of-war was in British Columbia and went home to England and said he had discovered a class of people so debased that they were below the grade of human beings, absolutely they were cannibals. This commander of the British man-of-war said to the Christian Church Missionary Society of the Established Church of England, if they would send a missionary to these Indians that he would carry him out free in his ship. There was a young man in England, Mr. Duncan, who was a traveling salesman. He heard of this offer and went to the society and said he would go, and he was sent. When he arrived there he was put under the care of the officers of the British fort. He was warned by all these men that his life was not worth a sixpence if he ventured among them—that if he ventured among them they would kill and eat him. Nevertheless, he learned the language and ventured among them. One of the first things he did was to teach them how to make soap, and soon he could sell a bar of his soap as cheaply as they could buy a cake of soap from the British Government, and that, I have no doubt, was applied to a good use. He probably had heard that saying, ‘Cleanliness is godliness.’ He erected a saw-mill, and he told the Indians that he was going to make the water cut wood, and the Indians told him if he did he would die. After he had been there a short time he was requested by the church to be ordained as a minister. This he declined, not because he had no respect for the office of a clergyman, but because he did not want to put himself above or over the people among whom he had planted his lot. One of his early experiences was to grapple with the problem which troubled our friend Commissioner Price. A whisky boat came regularly to his place, and he felt that his life was in danger unless he confiscated that boat, and he went to the governor and said he was going to confiscate the boat. The governor suggested to him that he should take out a warrant before a magistrate, which he did, and he used it to good purpose. He confiscated the boat by authority of law and stopped the whisky from coming there. He also formed a town government, he made these Indians his counselors, and he said the greatest crime that was known in that community for many years was the crime of wife beating, and he cured that by imprisoning the husband as long as the wife consented to his being imprisoned; and he said he had no recurrence of the offense but once, and then the woman was to blame. I understand that there has been some difficulty, but I do not know just what. There have articles appeared in the papers about Mr. Duncan, but according to his own report of it, the bishop of the Episcopal Church, after he had educated and Christianized and made, so far as he could, citizens of these people, undertook to impose certain forms of worship which these Indians could not understand, and therefore he resisted, and I suppose he is not now under the protection of the Church Missionary Society. My own impression is that he voluntarily withdrew, and that leading churchmen and others believe in him and are doing all they can to help him. But here comes the strangest part of the story. We, who have been abusing our Indians for a century, have constantly held up the British possessions as models in their way of treating Indians. We are constantly told that the Indians in Canada are well cared for, but one day these Indians found surveyors on their land, and they wanted to know what they were there for, and they were hustled off; but the Imperial Government of Britain immediately sent a man-of-war and took these Indians prisoners, but they said, we will fight or else we will emigrate; and that was the reason of Mr. Duncan’s coming to Washington at this time. These Indians sent him, at his own expense, to ask this country—the authorities at Washington—if they might go and occupy a certain portion of Alaska which is not occupied. He was informed in Washington that they could not grant him any such thing, but to try it and go. I understood that he had an interview with Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and he told them to go and occupy these lands and there would be no authority to take them away, and he proposes to go. But when he came to Boston some of us got a little anxious about it, and we said to him, ‘Mr. Duncan, are you not jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire? Here we have the idea that the British Government is taking care of them; that it is a benevolent and fraternal government; and how do you know but when you go into Alaska that the American people will not want your land and your possessions, and will drive you again as wanderers over the face of the earth?’ ‘Oh, no,’ he said, ‘you have got gentlemen and conferences interested here in this country in the wrongs of the Indians, and public sentiment has advanced so much that you will never dare undertake to oppress us after we get into your country.’

I said: 'We have got a great railroad in Oregon, and there is excellent water communication between Oregon and Alaska, and the lumber of this land that you are going to occupy will be wanted to build houses in New York and Boston. These merchants are going to employ people to cut the timber of your land and send it to Boston, and you will have to leave for other quarters.' 'Oh, no,' he said, 'we are so expert now that we can compete with the Yankees or anybody else. And, therefore, I think we can go on without any more advice.' He showed our committee a letter from one of the Indians urging him to come back. He said that it was very important that they should move this year. That letter was worthy of a member of Parliament. It was well written; it was one of the best letters I remember reading for a long time. It was written by one of these very Indians whose tribe had been cannibals. Mr. Duncan was a very modest man, and he gave a great many public lectures, but never asked for any money. He said so far as he was concerned he had money to take care of himself, but he said it would require money to move these people from British Columbia to Alaska. This man, by the way, has begun a suit against a great railroad company to compensate the Indians for putting a railroad through their land. This company had been ceded land by the Government, but now it refuses to pay the Indians and has taken away the church and their houses which they have built with their own hands. I suppose the Government wants it for the poor stockholders of the railroad company. They are trying to prevent them from emigrating because they have found, possibly, that they are good citizens, and that their influence on other tribes is beneficial."

Mr. AGNEW. It seems that they have already moved from the land of Queen Victoria to the shores of Alaska. Mr. Duncan has adopted the method of Mrs. Kinney in regard to letting these Indians have money. I do not know and do not care whether he has quarreled with these people or not. Here is a nation of Indians who have been made industrious people by Mr. Duncan, and now he asks for our sympathy and the sympathy of this conference. He is, I suppose, under the Dawes bill, a citizen, and all his tribe, and I bespeak for him your sympathy.

Mr. DAVIS. The conference has noticed in the testimony given here that the best results in civilization have been in connection with the preaching of the gospel. Mr. Duncan emphasizes that. It is a necessity that civilization and the gospel go hand in hand. Mr. Duncan emphasizes it most strongly, and we ought to remember in connection with his work he was entirely free to preach the gospel. It was because of this that he succeeded so well in civilizing them. He says without the gospel we cannot civilize or do general work for the amelioration of the Indians.

Mr. AUBREY, of London. I am very glad to find myself here, and have listened with a great deal of interest. We have a little matter of the kind in our own country. There is in England what is known as the "Aborigines Society of Australia and the Colonies elsewhere." I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that the old country should be held responsible for what wrongs may have been done in Canada. Our eldest daughter is rather obstreperous and given to ingratitude, and inclined very much to have her own way. What has transpired in British Columbia I do not know. We in England are obliged usually to observe a very respectful distance, and our remonstrances are not always attended to by Canada. If any wrongs have been done in this case we would deplore them as strongly and condemn them as fully as you in this conference.

Mr. SMILEY. I hope this conference will not disperse until we have done something to continue the work of the conference. The new state of things needs careful watching on the frontier, and I wish we could send out some man from this conference to watch everything on the reservations in regard to the operations of the new law.

The following committee, to gather information, was appointed: Professor Painter, General Whittlesey, Miss Alice C. Fletcher.

Senator DAWES. Good men are going out to make the allotments for these Indians, but there is no provision for their remaining there after they have done that work, and they will be likely to come back and leave the Indian to his own fate. It seems necessary that somebody should be there and stay on the ground awhile, for a longer period. It has occurred to me that this organization or company could find somebody who would be willing to go out on some of those reservations and stay there until the Indian has got the land and knows what it means. I would try and get the Interior Department to co-operate in such an effort to the extent that they would furnish him with 160 acres of land to occupy, while he is there, as his own, as an object-lesson to these men. I think there should be in every one of these reservations somebody who would have some sort of charge of at least twenty or thirty families for a year or two, until they could get their little habitations erected, or a little seed into the ground and secure agricultural implements and learn how to do things. As was said here yesterday, Mr. Lyon had on the brain the idea of assistant farmers; that was taken up by some members of Congress and an appropriation was made solely for the employment of assistant farmers on the reservations, that they could go and show the Indian how to farm, and the result was ex-

ceedingly gratifying for one or two years; but, unfortunately, in the changes and in the vicissitudes of politics it is necessary that new men should go in. We should have some good men, of the stamp of Father Wilbur, to go out among them, and if you will find some people who are willing to go and stay with them awhile, I will do the best I can with the "powers that be" to give him a place upon which he can have his own home while he is there. It seems to me a way in which the ladies could help.

Miss DAWES. A great many ladies in this conference are saying "What shall we do?" I would suggest that the ladies could send out these men, pay them salaries, so they could not have to depend upon their farms to support themselves. They could then devote themselves entirely to the Indians. There should be practical farmers sent out to help these Indians.

General ARMSTRONG. The thing is half done when you have got the right men. There are no better men for this work than Mr. Wright, of Rosebud, and Rev. Mr. Cleveland. They are remarkably fit to undertake to visit these reservations and bring to this conference the best kind of information. We are now working on plans and ideas, but there should be some work that will go right to the bottom of this thing, and there should be something done for the Indian when he goes on his land by the Dawes bill.

Professor PAINTER. Would you not supplement that suggestion by this, that these men should go to see how this work of allotment is being done before the allotments are made, to see that the best allotments are made to the Indians, and then look after them when they begin their new life on their own lands?

Senator DAWES. One man can not do it. Mr. Wright will do as much as any one man, but it is as much as he can do to look after the allotments of a single reservation. We have confidence that the men who have been appointed by the President will do their duty while there.

Miss CARTER. While we were discussing the subject, and while the ladies were saying, "What shall we do?" I could but think of the many times we have need for the ministrations of women upon the reservations. We want some women to work here and go into the homes and teach the English language and tell them how to do this and that.

CLOSING ADDRESSES.

Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Five years ago last spring there was a gathering, that I feel sure at this day was planned of God, in the parlors of a missionary on the Santee Agency. There were present at that little gathering General Whittlesey and Mr. Smiley, Indian commissioners; Bishop Hare; Rev. Mr. Fowler, the missionary; Mr. Herbert Welsh, the secretary of the Indian Rights Association; Professor Painter, who was connected with the same association, and Mr. Riggs, a member of the Santee normal school, and Mr. Williamson, in connection with the Presbyterian board of mission work. There was also present Major Lightner, Dr. Strieby, Dr. Ward and myself, representing the American Association—we three a committee for the purpose of visiting the missions. We met there that we might have a little conference and talk on Indian matters, and we discussed among other things the possibilities of allotting lands in severalty among the Sioux Indians. At the close of that meeting Mr. Smiley said to one or two of us who were standing near him he believed that gathering was worthy of living, and he proposed to invite the friends of the Indian to meet at Lake Mohonk for a conference, and that was the origin of this meeting here. It was an inspiration surely that this conference was called. I was privileged to be present at its initial meeting, and can say that no meeting of any character has ever been more delightful, more inspiring, more helpful to the Christian life. I thank Mr. Smiley personally for the benefit I myself have obtained. This conference has certainly done a work which has an influence on the country. I do not know whether to claim for the conference what the Senator has said "that this work originated at this conference, and it is responsible for the Dawes bill." I dare not take any such credit to ourselves, but I will say that while God Almighty in His infinite love and wisdom has led the people on until it has become a possibility, and while the honorable Senator has been, under God, the instrument for carrying out this work, we have certainly had something to do about it. We have considered this matter through all these years of deliberation, and to-night we meet that we may render thanks to God as we look upon a people who are coming forth into a new life. It is an era in this country. There are things which remain for us to do, of course. There is a work to be done in caring for these people, and I will emphasize this one thought here and now. We stand before the Indian with a desire to lead him on into a Christian civilization. Not a Grecian civilization, not an Egyptian civilization, but we desire a Christian civilization, and that means a great deal. Christian civilization is something entirely different from any and all other civilizations. It must have its vital force in Christianity. Civilization is a flower of the fruit. We want, in order to give these Indians Christian civilization, to get Christ into their hearts. There is no work except through the Gospel.

Dr. AUBREY. Personally I want to express to Mr. Smiley the gratification I have experienced in being here this last week. I had read of Mohonk, but now, as the Queen of Sheba said, "I have seen with my own eyes" the work which has been carried on by this Society of Friends. I even have said that if the Friends would vocally praise God I myself would be a Quaker. May God bless them, and may they flourish and grow forever.

Rev. Dr. ABBOTT. The conference was kind enough to express to the chairman of the business committee their thanks. I think whatever thanks are due are due to the business committee. It is due in the next place to the conference itself that we are united in the end which we are seeking. We have come here from our varied offices and with consecrated purposes in the aim to be sought. Our divergencies have only resulted in deeper agreement that may well be a lesson for other assemblages than this, for they also can learn how to differ in charity and make the very divergence of opinion lead to a deeper and profounder unity. We are all of us greatly indebted to our chairman. If it be true, as the Good Book says it is, that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine," our chairman doeth good like a whole apothecary shop. He is full of kindness, wit, and good humor, and knows just how to pour oil on the machine at the right time, and it would require a great deal worse machine than ours to creak and groan with such a chairman as we have had. We are also indebted to the fact that we are in the home of a "Peacemaker." "Blessed be the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." There is no such power as the power of personality, and I hope we shall all go back from this gathering with a new sense of the power of personality as it is conveyed to us in the sweet and blessed faces of our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Smiley. May God bless them! Mr. Smiley was the originator of the work; we owe it to him. I know he will pardon me, for I want to say, it seems to me that God has been leading him out of one great work to another. I look over to that picture, on the wall, of that college, and think of the time when he was in charge of that institution of learning, when he was its honored and successful principal for nineteen years, and how he was willing to leave that great work and take up another; and when I look at this institution, where people of refinement and quiet disposition can come and talk and enjoy each other's company and go back to their activities with new strength, I think that our friends coming here and looking upon all these beauties of nature, inspired him to a work for Christian people that has extended its influence throughout this land. There was a stroke of genius in it; there was a thought of doing God service. When he stepped out into this work and built this place and gathered these people up here, he proved, as he has abundantly proved, that the way to success lies in the line of Christian consecration, and he did a work quite as great as he was doing in the building represented yonder. But there came to him, by and by, another thought to enlarge the usefulness God had given to him, in the rare facilities given him, by gathering together in this place this conference. For five years this work has been going on, and all this may be traced to our friend and brother, when in a distant part of the land he looked out upon the Indian and desired his good and said, "I will bring together the friends of the Indian to consult upon this matter." And under these circumstances it seems to me that it is but an act of justice that I should by the kind permission of the chair present to you this resolution:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this conference be extended to our hosts, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley, whose unbounded hospitality has been enjoyed by us through our sessions. In this beautiful Christian home we have been most favorably situated for our deliberations; and we desire to recognize here at this our fifth annual meeting, that the existence of this conference, and whatever good to the Indian it may under God have been enabled to accomplish, is due above all to our host, to this plan of such a gathering, first originating in his mind, to the broad philanthropy that suggested it, the generous hospitality that carried it out, and the wise executive management that gave it success.

In parting with our friends at the close of this session, we desire, while expressing to them our most grateful acknowledgment of their kindness, to assure them of our warmest wishes for their continued happiness and prosperity. Long may this unique and Christian home offer its rare privileges to appreciative visitors, and long may our honored hosts be spared to give to it the pervading charm of their influence.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR. If I could give expression to the feelings of my heart as I think of what I have personally owed to this conference, my language might be accused of extravagance and possibly of fulsomeness, but it is not only the delightful conditions that have made this possible, of meeting apart from the usual considerations of our life to discuss these questions of such moment to ourselves and to our nation; it is not only for that we are greatly indebted to our host, but I think we owe a great debt that has been suggested for that inspiration of soul, that breadth of view, and for that intensification of purpose that must have come to all of us during this meeting, and I think we owe indirectly just these qualities of our spiritual life to our hosts who have made this condition possible in this gathering.

Mr. PIERCE. I think I am more indebted to our hosts than anybody else, because I have had more than any of you. Really, I have found it a little difficult to know why I was here; perhaps it is that I have a connection with that ancient and excellent Society of which our hosts are members. But, sir, I have one little title to come here; during the last autumn and winter I have done something for the Indian. I have left no stone unturned to secure a return to the capital of the nation of the Berkshire Eagle of this bill, about which so much has been said.

I do not believe that in England, hospitable as those people are, there is any gentleman that has gathered any such company as this of our honorable host. I do not believe that in England or any other country there can be gathered a body of people such as meet here and to whom I have listened. I can say what you can hardly say, because I have listened without speaking, that I do not believe any such body of men and women could be gathered in any other country than this, of so much judgment, good sense, and sound principle. There is a great variety here. One sees clergymen, missionaries, men and women, persons of various denominations, of all denominations. There is only one thing lacking to add to the variety, and that is I have not seen a crank here. No man can come here and sit as I have done and listen to all that has been said without going away and thinking better of his country, of his countrymen, and thinking better of human nature.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe these resolutions voice the sentiment of the whole conference. We who have been for twenty or twenty-five years at the work in this cause, think there is great cause for rejoicing. Go back twenty years when a few of us sat down with that great silent soldier, in his room in the White House, and suggested to him certain things that we thought could be accomplished, and listened to General Grant as he told us of what he knew of the Indians, and what he had seen as a soldier on the plains. Great has been the progress since the day he established what is called the "Peace Commissioners," and invited the Christian churches of this country of ours to take hold with him in solving the Indian problem. When we think of Carlisle and Hampton and other schools that have been made possible, and that such a measure has passed the United States Congress as the Dawes bill, we have great cause for thanksgiving. Those who wait patiently must always find a reward, those who count upon the present years as nothing, who are willing to stand in their places with great faith and work, God will reward in due time. In the last days of our great poet Longfellow, as he lay upon his bed looking beyond the grave and studying the great development that he had seen, looking through the chamber of his soul, he seized his pen for the last time and wrote the lines of that poem:

"Out of the shadows of night
The world rolls into light;
It is daybreak everywhere."

Let us who profess to love the Lord Jesus Christ go from this meeting with the spirit of rejoicing and consecration as we have never gone from it before, inducing all philanthropical bodies to stand shoulder to shoulder and help us solve this problem, until these remnants of tribes are prepared for citizenship in this life, and for citizenship in that better country which is in heaven.

Mr. SMILEY replied, expressing, in a few words, his appreciation of the work done here. The conference was closed by singing the "Coronation hymn."

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and wife, editor Christian Union, New York.
Austin Abbott, LL.D., and wife, New York.
General S. C. Armstrong, principal Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
Rev. Dr. W. . S. Aubrey, London, England.
Miss Avery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. Felix R. Brunot and wife, ex-chairman Board Indian Commissioners, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. A. C. Barstow and wife, ex-chairman Board Indian Commissioners, Providence, R. I.
Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, assistant corresponding secretary American Missionary Society, New York.
Rev. Dr. Walton M. Battershall, Albany, N. Y.
Rev. O. E. Boyd, recording secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, New York.
Dr. Eugene Bouton and wife, principal State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y.

- Mrs. W. H. Bradford and daughter, Providence, R. I.
 Miss Brace, Catskill, N. Y.
 Miss Bradley, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, The Christian Register, Boston, Mass.
 Miss Ellen H. Bailey, Boston, Mass.
 Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, wife, and two daughters, Washington, D. C.
 Hon. John Charlton, member Board Indian Commissioners, Nyack, N. Y.
 Samuel B. Capen, Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston.
 Rear-Admiral Carter and wife, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. William J. Cleveland, Rosebud Agency, Dakota.
 Mrs. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, New York.
 Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, secretary Eastern New York Branch Women's National Indian Association, Albany, N. Y.
 Mrs. A. L. Coolidge, Boston Citizenship Committee, Boston.
 Miss Sybil Carter, associate secretary Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.
 Miss Abby E. Cleveland, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Miss M. E. Coates, Homer, N. Y.
 Senator H. L. Dawes, wife and daughter, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Joshua W. Davis, wife and sister, vice-president Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston.
 Hon. A. S. Draper and wife, superintendent public instruction, State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
 Miss Mary E. Dewey, secretary Massachusetts Indian Association, Sheffield, Mass.
 Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Board Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church, New York.
 R. Emerson and wife, Illinois.
 General Clinton B. Fisk and wife, chairman Board of Indian Commissioners, New York.
 Rev. Dr. Henry Foster and wife, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
 Rev. Addison P. Foster, pastor Immanuel Congregation Church, Roxbury, Boston.
 Rev. H. B. Frissell, vice-president Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Frank Foxcroft, editor Boston Journal, Boston.
 Miss Kate Foote, president Indian Rights Association, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Cora M. Folsom, The Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Hon. Phillip C. Garrett, commissioner public charities, State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Rev. Dr. Edward W. Gillman, senior secretary Bible Society, New York.
 Charles J. Gould and wife, Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Mrs. Delano A. Goddard and wife, Boston Citizenship Committee, Boston.
 Miss Julia Griffith, Rochester, N. Y.
 Bishop T. D. Huntington and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.
 H. O. Houghton and wife, treasurer Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston.
 Rev. John W. Harding and wife, editorial writer Springfield Republican, Longmeadow, Mass.
 Rev. Dr. George A. Howard and wife, Catskill, N. Y.
 B. E. Hooker and wife, Hartford, Conn.
 Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Boston Citizenship Committee, Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. O. J. Hiles, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Miss J. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.
 John B. Jube and wife, Newark, N. J.
 Rev. Dr. H. Kendall, secretary Board Home Missions Presbyterian Church, New York.
 Rev. Dr. J. R. Kendrick, ex-president Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Hon. John A. King, Great Neck, L. I.
 John C. Kinney, editor Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn.
 Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, president Connecticut Indian Association, Hartford, Conn.
 Miss Susan Longstreth, Philadelphia.
 Miss Sara M. Longstreth, Philadelphia.
 Miss Alice M. Longfellow, Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Cambridge, Mass.
 General J. F. Marshall, in charge Southern and Indian educational work, American Unitarian Association, Boston.
 Dr. Edward H. Magill and wife, president Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
 Miss Ellen F. Mason, Boston.
 Miss Ida M. Mason, Boston.
 Miss C. L. Mackie, Newburgh, N. Y.
 Miss Sarah Newlin, Philadelphia.
 Mrs. G. W. Owen, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Moses Pierce and wife, trustee Hampton Normal and Agricultural School, Norwich, Conn.

Hon. Edward L. Pierce and wife, Milton, Mass.

Hon. Hiram Price, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Prof. C. C. Painter and wife, corresponding secretary National Educational Committee, Indian Rights Association, Great Barrington, Mass.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president Woman's National Indian Association, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Robinson, Brooklyn, Conn.

Miss C. H. Richardson, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, corresponding secretary American Missionary Association, New York.

Rev. Charles W. Shelton, finance secretary American Missionary Association, Indian Missions, Dakota.

Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith and two sisters, New York.

Alfred H. Smiley and wife, Lake Minnewaska, N. Y.

Hon. Albert K. Smiley and wife, member Board Indian Commissioners, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Miss Sarah F. Smiley, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. J. K. Stickney, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. P. Stillman and daughter, New York.

Mrs. I. H. Stansbury, Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Edward Meigs Smith, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Laura Sunderland, Washington, D. C.

James Talcott and wife, New York.

Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, president Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Prof. J. B. Thayer, professor of law, Harvard University, and Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Dr. R. T. Thorne and wife, Middletown, Conn.

S. H. Thayer and wife, Tarrytown N. Y.

Mrs. H. M. Turnbull and daughter, Philadelphia.

Lawson Valentine, wife, and daughter, New York.

General E. Whittlesey, wife, and daughter, secretary Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

Frank Wood and wife, Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston.

Rev. Dr. William Hays Ward, editor The Independent, New York.

Bishop W. D. Walker, member Board of Indian Commissioners, Fargo, Dak.

W. S. Williams, wife, and daughter, Glastonbury, Conn.

F.

JOURNAL OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS AND INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 13, 1888.*

The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with representatives of religious societies engaged in missionary work among the Indians, of Indian rights associations, and others, convened at 10 o'clock a. m., in the parlor of the Riggs House.

There were present Commissioners Clinton B. Fisk, chairman; E. Whittlesey, secretary; Albert K. Smiley, Merrill E. Gates, William McMichael, John Charlton, William H. Waldbury, and William H. Morgan; Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., and Rev. Charles Shelton, secretaries of the American Missionary Association; Rev. I. G. John, D. D., secretary of the Southern Methodist Board; Rev. A. B. Shelby, secretary of the Mennonite Mission; General J. F. B. Marshall, secretary of the Unitarian Board; Levi K. Brown, secretary of the Convention of Friends; Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., of Sitka, Alaska; Senator Dawes, Hon. B. M. Cutcheon, M. C.; General S. C. Armstrong, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Woman's National Indian Association; Miss Kate Foote, president of the Washington Indian Association; Prof. C. C. Painter, Indian Rights Association; Rev. Dr. Edward H. Magill, president of Swathmore College; Dr. D. C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Bishop A. W. Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph J. Janney, Baltimore; Franklin Fairbanks, Saint Johnsbury, Vt.; Thomas C. Rice,

Granville, Mass.; J. R. Stuyvesant, of Kansas; Rev. Drs. T. S. Childs, W. W. Patton, Teunis S. Hamlin, S. M. Newman, William A. Bartlett, Joseph T. Kelly, Rear-Admiral Carter, and many other ladies and gentlemen.

The PRESIDENT. This is the nineteenth annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and they give most hearty welcome to you who come here representatives of various religious societies, etc., pledged to the promotion of the good cause to which we have been so long devoted. To all the open sessions of the board you are cordially invited. It is almost twenty years since what is termed the peace policy became a practical Government policy in its administration of Indian affairs. Twenty years ago our great soldier and peacemaker was called by his fellow-citizens to the Presidency. Among his first acts in 1869 was to call to his advice the friends of the Indians. Out of that interview came the Board of Indian Commissioners, which has steadily gone forward with your help in promoting this peace policy. We have accomplished a great deal in twenty years. When we review the Indian problem, looking at it as it was and as it is, we have great cause to go forward. We have had to conquer the enemies of our views and convince those who thought they were our friends. It is a much easier task sometimes to overthrow an enemy than to convince a friend. We have had very general harmony among the friends of the Indian, however. It is astonishing how much we have accomplished when we remember the changes we have had to submit to. I am about the survival of the fittest in this board. Since coming here I have seen five administrations, five Presidents. We have had six Secretaries of the Interior, eight Commissioners of Indian Affairs since I came into the board. Not one agent is left. Eight or ten Commissioners have come and gone, and all these come and go, but the Indian problem goes on forever. When we remember what we have accomplished through all these changes, we have still great cause to be grateful that we have held our own and accomplished something every year. There have been no great Indian wars since this policy began. The whole system of supplies has been changed, and so have the methods of delivery, purchase, and inspection. But it will not do for me to talk about these, because I should go on forever.

During the morning hour of this day we have always invited the representatives of the organizations who do religious and other work to make their reports, tell of their progress and plans for the future. In the other sessions of the day discussion of the general subject will undoubtedly come up. Will this conference ask some one to act as the official secretary?

Mr. Garrett was unanimously elected to serve as official secretary.

The PRESIDENT. Are either of the branches of the Friends' Societies present?

A MEMBER. Dr. Rhoades sent a report.

General WHITTLESEY. I have the report. He reports that they have been doing an increased work during the past year. They have charge of schools in Indiana and Iowa, and have charge of an orphan asylum among the Senecas, all going on prosperously. If there were time I should be happy to read the report. It will be published, however, so that it is hardly worth while to take the time to read it.

The PRESIDENT. Is the other branch of the Friends represented?

Mr. JANNEY read the following report:

To the Board of Commissioners on Indian Affairs:

The work done by the Society of Friends during the past year in aid of Indian education and advancement has not been great, but we feel that it has been effective in proportion to our opportunities.

We have had a continued oversight of the Indians at the combined Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency in Nebraska, and have co-operated with the agent in charge thereof in an effort to make those Indians independent and self-sustaining. We have directed our efforts to a thoroughly practical education, not only of the Indian children, but of the men and women as well. We have worked upon the theory that when you shall have made an Indian understand and feel the importance and the necessity of making his own living, and acknowledge the duty of providing for his family, he will have made a long stride towards independence and self-support. Implements of agriculture are always at his command, and competent instructors always within reach. Get him once enthused with the idea of becoming the head of an independent domestic establishment, and let him once see the dignity of such a position, and the desire will come to bring it about.

This is not to be hoped for in its fullness, of course, among the older Indians, but with the rising generation it is more than probable.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting sent a delegation of Friends to visit the Indians at the Santee and Ponca Agency in Nebraska, and in their report allusion was made to the need of an instructor among the Indian women to teach them how to keep house. The houses of the Indians were sadly deficient in the essential elements of home. They noticed that the women, generally, had no idea of the refinements of the home circle, or how to get

up those simple household adornments that help so much to make the home attractive. To meet that want we are about to employ a "matron," whose duty it will be to go amongst the Indian women at their homes and teach them the art of housekeeping. From this effort we expect good results to flow.

The situation of affairs at this agency is highly encouraging. Charles Hill, the agent, is giving good satisfaction, both to the Government and to those who are in a measure his co-workers, and the morale of his corps of teachers and assistants is first rate. Those Indians seem to be making rapid strides towards an independence of government or denominational oversight, and it seems as though the time is not far distant when the members of this tribe, with the exception of the old and infirm, can safely be left to their own resources.

We continue to send literature to the schools of this agency for distribution amongst the children, and the agent reports that the papers are well appreciated. The demand always exceeds the supply.

Thus, in our small measure, are we endeavoring to help along the work, feeling that whilst we can not do much, the little good that our hands find to do must not be neglected.

With a cordial feeling of brotherly interest, we are your friends,

LEVI K. BROWN,

Secretary of the Convention of the Seven Yearly Meetings of Friends.

JOSEPH J. JANNEY,

Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs of Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

BALTIMORE, January 13, 1888.

Mr. JANNEY. I would state that we have ascertained that some of the Flandreau Indians had money forced upon them in the way of a loan, and had given mortgages to secure it. The loans were since in danger of being forfeited, and we have sent money out to avert this.

Miss PHOEBE WRIGHT. Some clothing was sent out during the year, \$200 worth.

The PRESIDENT. Are there other representatives of either of these Friends Societies? Is the representative of the Protestant Episcopal Society present? Or the Methodist Episcopal South? Is Dr. Johns here?

Dr. JOHNS. I am afraid in view of my own interests and its rapid enlargement that if were to speak as my heart prompts, I would need to have a time limit. We have changed our policy as to educational methods. Heretofore, we have expended a large amount in aiding the national schools among the five civilized tribes. We are now retaining the property in our own hands, and under our control, giving direction to three schools, one in the Chickasaw Nation, the Pierce Institute, having 40 children and doing excellent work, having a large building out of debt. We have another, called the Andrew Marvin, in the Cherokee Nation; it is out of debt, has a good faculty, its halls are well filled. At Muskogee our institute is under the Woman's Board. It is doing excellent work. We have about 100 Indian girls and young ladies. The school would grade with one of our academies. Mr. Brewer is the principal. There are two ladies in the faculty. That institution has cost about \$15,000, and is doing work of immense value, as it is training the Indian women of the Five Nations. The evangelical work there has been remarkable. There has been a revival every year, and additions to the church. We are now projecting another institution among the Cherokees for the benefit of young men and boys. This is for the benefit of the whole Five Nations. We call it Galloway College. It has a beautiful site of 60 acres near town. In addition to that we have representatives in Government schools at Chilocco. Also one outside of the Territory. Evangelical work has been very hopeful; last year we had fifty-three missionaries, besides five presiding elders to oversee the work. Last year we had five districts and fifty-three missions. This year our work has seventy-three, showing an increase of twenty. This year we report eighty-two missionaries. The membership reports an increase during the last year of 635. Our entire membership now among the Five Nations, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Seminoles, and Creeks, amounts to 8,417, an actual Indian membership of nearly 8,000. The increase among the Indians is very encouraging. We have organized another district with a presiding elder and six missionaries, and stations among the Choctaw Nation alone. The presiding elder's report is most encouraging. Preaching is almost entirely by interpreters, which is very embarrassing. We are now developing a literature in their own language, for the benefit of full-grown Indians. We are training them in the catechism, etc., to give them a knowledge of the gospel.

We have worked also among the western tribes, and have four missionaries now, in addition to those last year. For the Western work among the Kiowas and Comanches we have selected the best man we have. He is there with his wife and children. A young lady volunteered to go with them. Among the missionaries we have included the wives of four. Brother Methlen calls now for two men to assist him. At the meet-

ing held last year, the Kiowas and Comanches both requested missionaries. In that council of representatives of all the tribes, the leading Comanche chief rose and asked for missionaries. It was very impressive. You can imagine the deep feeling that moved my heart when such a man stood up and said: "I have learned among people far away that the white men have a book that tells them of the true God. We have only heard faintly of the true spirit, but we learn that you have a book—a message from that God—and we want you to send men with that book and that message." We accept that Macedonian cry. We expect to do more effective work now, because the Indians are learning the lesson of self-support. At the Juinata conference there was a missionary anniversary. We told them of the wants of the Western tribes. Those Indians laid upon the table \$500. I saw a young girl take off a bracelet and send it up. Others followed her example, indicating the interest they felt. I think that you will see that we are trying to do our part with respect to the evangelization and civilization of these tribes. Our field reaches about 70,000 among the different tribes.

The PRESIDENT. I am glad to add my testimony to the good work done by the Methodists among the Indians at the South. I was present at one of those love-feasts. They spoke in English, some of them exceedingly well, testifying to what the gospel had done for them. By and by an old Comanche Indian rose to his feet. He had heard what the others had said in testimony of what had been done for them, and he was rather scant of English words. He simply said: "Me feel just so, too," and sat down. I thought it was a remarkable speech, and I would commend it to our friends in the North who speak so long. The work done by the Methodist Episcopal Church South is among the best we have. While the five civilized tribes remain in their present condition, they have got to depend upon such efforts made among them.

Shall we now hear from the Home Board of the Presbyterian Church?

Dr. KENDALL. I want to add a word to what the President said about the peace policy. I am not certain that the time will not come when it will be said of Grant that the peace policy was the greatest thing he inaugurated. It has been crushed, and yet it gains every year among the American people, and I think it is gaining more and more among Government officials.

The year has been one of great encouragement. If we had planted a school where it might be observed, I don't know where it would be had it not been at Sitka. Our great advantage there is that the white man can not get there. Yet we went to Sitka and the white men have followed us. While we never had a thought of attracting attention at Sitka, we are continually visited by tourists, and the thing they see and talk about is our Sitka school. We have more testimony from that source than from any other.

Our work in the Indian Territory is just as full of encouragement as has been represented by Dr. Johns. There is a tendency everywhere to learn more about the Book and the God it reveals. Let me tell you a story. There was an old Indian agent traveling with some Army officers down the Columbia River: they had the misfortune to be wrecked. But the agent knew of an old Indian living near by, and they found his hut. The agent went in, and the Indian said: "Are you God's man?" "Yes; I am," says the agent. "Me God's man too. You got the book? Me got a book too." He brought it out; it was carefully wrapped up to keep it secure, and turned out to be an elementary primer of the American Tract Society. But it had the sacredness of the Bible in his eyes, because that book was such a sacred thing.

In our work in the Indian Territory, we have made some enlargements. At our last general assembly at Omaha there had been something in the papers about fastidious emigrants.

Somebody alluded to that on the floor of the assembly. John Hall said: "We are all fastidious emigrants in a degree except this brother," and he pointed to an Indian named Smallwood. Dr. Hall thought he might claim to be the only native American there.

(Dr. Kendall here read from the report, giving some figures as to the increase of the work.)

We have demands for increased accommodations. We can get pupils whenever we get room for them. We have laid out \$31,500 for additional improvement and enlargement of the work this past year. We have expended besides \$125,000.

The PRESIDENT. Dr. Jackson, recently from Alaska.

Dr. JACKSON. A year ago we had a mission at Saint Michaels; we could not get a building there for school purposes or for the mission family, and so last summer the wife of the missionary returned to the States. The assistant teacher died during the year. The Episcopal Missionary Society appointed a young unmarried man. Buildings have been purchased at a native village and the first Protestant mission in the interior has been established. At the Moravian Mission, at Bethel, Mr. Wyman has withdrawn, but he has left there an assistant, a full-blooded Delaware Indian, an ordained minister of the Moravian Church. He and his wife have learned the language and established a boarding-school, and are getting under way. This last summer the Moravians established a second station on Behring's Sea, 500 miles south of the first. A man and wife have been

sent as missionaries, accompanied by a young lady assistant, Miss Huber, a woman of great experience and success as a teacher. She resigned her position as head of a young ladies' school and went to Alaska. A little over a year ago a Methodist man and wife were stationed by the Government on one of the islands. His wife, who was a very efficient worker, died last year for want of medical attendance. In all these schools they are beyond the reach of all medical attendance whatever. They are also in a country where they have but one mail a year. Mr. Carter has continued his school with good success upon the island of Oonga. The Baptist schools at about the center of the southern coast of Alaska are getting along very nicely. They have a large attendance, although the Russian Church has tried to prevent the children from attending. They are forbidden by the church from sending their children to learn English. In southeastern Alaska we have perhaps the only instance in latter years of Europe sending missionaries to the United States. Some years ago a Norwegian crossed the continent and came out near the Yukon River. He published a book of travels, speaking of the destitution of the population. That book got into the hands of the Swedish Mission Board, and they have sent two missionaries during the last summer among people so anxious for the gospel that when Lieutenant Schwatka went up there they plead to have him leave with them a boy that he had taken with him from the training school at Sitka.

The peninsula of Alaska is the principal site of the board missions of the Presbyterian Church. They have seven missions. During the last summer two new ones have been established. Churches have been built. Schools are prosperous.

This summer we had two thousand tourists at Sitka. Extra steamers were run. It is becoming a fashionable tour. The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is having two new steamers fitted out to run next summer. There will be five in all.

You remember Mr. Duncan's visit here, and his efforts in behalf of his mission to the Simsian Indians. He had about 1,000. The laws of British Columbia are very different from those of the other sections of Canada. Under them there is no possible future for the native population but extinction. Duncan's Indians were ready to face the future. They saw no choice for them under the English flag. So they tried to get into the United States. In Alaska we have no laws specially for the Indians. They can go into any court, and testify or travel as they please. But of Duncan's Indians it was said all last summer that when the final move was made, when they came to give up their work and savings for twenty-five years, they would not go. But 800 out of the 1,000 came over in a body into Alaska, and have settled on an island about 60 miles north, and have named the new town Metlakatla. The great forests come down to high tide, and they are hard at work. Last summer was very unfavorable. We have had no such cold and rainy summer for years. They had expected to be allowed to take all their property, the sashes, doors, lumber, etc., from their houses. But when they commenced to work the British commissioner forbade it. So they had to go out empty handed. One of the tourists began commiserating with them on the loss. The man stopped him and said, "We don't need your sympathy; we are happy; we have a future for ourselves and children." The steamer that took Mr. Duncan up to the new settlement had a large number of tourists. They landed at Metlakatla on a beautiful Sabbath morning. The people were very warm in their greeting, and had made a very enthusiastic reception. Mr. Duncan had two flags that were soon raised to position with a salute from the steamer and the natives. Then they sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." Several tourists, one of them Colonel Dawson, Commissioner of Education, made speeches of welcome. Then they had religious meetings on shore and on board ship. It encouraged them very much. They had been told that the United States would not let them land, and that the people of Alaska did not want them. We trust that they will be remembered in your prayers, to be kept and guided in their new effort to establish a Christian settlement in Southern Alaska. Their going has had a good effect upon the other work there. It was the oldest mission on the coast, and had been held up as an object lesson. When I asked the people in any village if they wanted a teacher, they always asked if it was to make them like Metlakatla. To have these people in their midst has had a good effect. The Sitka school, which is the only real effort to reach the children (for although there are several other schools in existence, yet they are day schools only), is a boarding-school, where the children are taken from the parents, who sign away a girl until she is eighteen and a boy until he is twenty-one. The influence is therefore continuous. We have 112 children. In addition to those that are apprenticed by their parents, it gathers up all the waifs. Slavery still exists in Alaska. When we find such a child, we put him into the school. In a case of witchcraft, we take the child from being tortured and put him into the school. It is not necessary to state that it is an industrial school, where they work half the time and are in the school room the other half. We have built an industrial building during the past year, where we have a carpenter's shop, wood-carving shop, etc. We have good workmen. One of the tourists was so much impressed with their skill that he gave the funds for this department of wood carving. A hos-

pital building has been erected. This fills a great want. We now wonder that we could have got along eight years without it. We have also made a start in furnishing homes for native young men and women. Our school has been in operation eight years. Some of the boys are good carpenters and furniture makers. Like other boys they have fallen in love with girls and married them. Then came the problem what to do with them. They could go to the father's home, which is a large building 40 feet square, with all members of the family living together. But to take a young man educated in our methods of living, and compel him to go to such a home as that, is simply to remand him to the barbarism from which we have taken him. We have during the last summer erected three small modern cottages. One was in position when I left, and another nearly ready. These homes are under the supervision of our lady teachers. One of these married women is now employed in charge of our laundry, and is doing good service as a teacher. It is a commencement of a work that we hope may be largely extended.

The blessing of God has rested upon the preaching of the gospel. Some 200 native communicants have been received. Last winter a man came 160 miles in a canoe with his family. He said a new spirit had come upon his people, and it was such a strange thing to him that he came to see it. He settled there, and has united with the church, with his wife. If we are to have any native missionaries and teachers, they are among the children in that school to-day.

Another of these tourists was so deeply impressed with the wonderful results she saw in school that she said, "If you want to give any of them an Eastern education, let me know." That lady was Mrs. Shepard. I have brought on 8 of them, and she is to give them an education and pay their expenses and return them to us to be teachers.

Dr. RICE. I want to inquire in regard to the expenses of educating the scholars. What proportion does our Government give?

Dr. JACKSON. Congress, in 1884, declared that the Secretary of the Interior should make needful and proper provision for the education, and gave him \$25,000. The next year they gave nothing; the next year, \$15,000; last year, \$25,000. That is carrying on fifteen Government schools—six in Western Alaska and nine in Southeastern Alaska. The most successful are those which the Presbyterians had previously been carrying on. In addition to that they made an appropriation of \$20,000 for industrial education. Nine or ten thousand has been given to the Sitka school. All other work is done by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Dr. RICE. What proportion does this \$25,000 pay of the whole expenses?

Dr. JACKSON. It covers, I suppose, about one-half. The Government schools are entirely under the Government control.

General MARSHALL (for the Unitarian Mission). We have hardly felt that our work is worthy of a written report. We have had hard work among the Crows.

They have had no work except agency schools till our board established a school. The Crows have been the friend of the whites always. That has been their boast. Yet during the last year they began hostilities. The older Indians were opposed to it, but were over-persuaded by the younger men under Swordbearer's influence, who made them believe that he was the chosen agent of the Great Spirit to relieve them of all white domination. The feeling of faith in his professions was very great among them, and the older men were afraid of him. He said he had instructions from the Great Spirit and they must obey. Under his influence a band of Crows attacked the agency, but at the first fire this man fell and that ended the rebellion. The Crows had been adverse to sending the children to our school. We have accommodations for 50 in a comfortable building. Once the women and children had to be sent away for safety, and another time all hands had to seek the nearest settlement for shelter. They soon returned, but by this time nearly all the scholars had left. The children have not returned. Things have not settled down. But they will probably come back, eventually. We had 11 pupils. There is now another school on the reservation established by the Catholics, which, with the Government schools, make three in all, having a capacity of about 50 each. There are some 700 or 800 children to be educated. These obstacles are but what the older denominations have had to contend with in years gone by. They have been overcome by them, and we think we can overcome the obstacles and establish there a good industrial school that shall have at least 100 pupils. General Armstrong told the Crows they must send all their children and they have promised to do so. But they keep such a promise at their own leisure. There was no very good cause for the outbreak. The Crows are selecting the best lands on the reservation.

The PRESIDENT. The failure of the Indian to keep his promises indicates his nearness to the rest of us.

The president here appointed a business committee to consider the afternoon's work, and then called for a report of the American Missionary Association.

Dr. STRIEBY. The American Missionary Association has 5 principal stations, with 19 out-stations. The principle one is at Santee, in Nebraska, the oldest we have and the

oldest among the Sioux. It has been there about 17 years. It has industries, such as farming, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc. The work is going on well. The girls are taught in the industries of life. The religious work is represented by a church of 250 members. There were a number of additions during the past year. The school numbers 200.

Our next station is at Oahe, north of the Santee. The school is not so large. There was an increase in the number of pupils during the past year. From these two stretch out our out-stations. They are situated on the rivers flowing into the Missouri from the west. We have 19 of these, of all sorts. Some we are assisted in supporting, but they are all under our charge. The order prohibiting the use of the vernacular has stopped part of them. They are our wild schools. They are taught by the natives and the object is to introduce civilization and Christianity, and the only way it can be done is by the native language, and the Government order has stopped about all of them. It is a source of great grief to us. We had no difficulty at any one of these schools. The schools suspended are about 17 in number. We had intended to enlarge and to make two more principal stations, and have selected two good men to command them. One of these was to be at the Standing Rock Agency. Some ladies in Boston gave us money, so that we had about \$2,700 to build a hospital. The agent was favorable, but after the grant had been given objection was raised, and after we were ready to go ahead things were stopped till November 8, when we received authority to go on. The result is that the hospital and the mission building have had to be suspended. This puts it over for a year.

We have also a principal station at Fort Berthold, and good work going on. We have another at Santa Fé, and the university where the Indian branch of the work is supported by our association. Professor Ladd is making inroads upon the Apaches. If the school can go on it will do important work. We have also on the west coast a church and Sunday school and an out-station where great prosperity has come to us. We need but the money to make it all very hopeful.

Dr. SHELTON, for the American Missionary Association, said: It seems to me that the mission work for the Indian strikes the key-note of the whole Indian problem. It is twenty-five years since Bishop Whipple came here to see what could be done for the Sioux. The Secretary said: "Go tell the bishop that Washington is not the place to come to. We never move till the people move." I am glad to say to-day that Washington is the place to come to. Twenty-five years has altered the case; we come by invitation now. I believe that with the Indian in his present religious belief and superstition, the solution of the Indian problem must of necessity be by religious steps. When we reach his heart, then all other things are possible. But I believe that we shall not accomplish very much from a legal stand-point, or in our efforts to lift up the Indian, only so far as there is an advance guard of Christian work.

With regard to our own work in Dakota there has been remarkable improvement. We are building at Santee a school for forty young men. We are refusing students all the time. We have doubled the number in attendance at other places.

With regard to the vernacular I have a word to say. There are one or two of these out-stations in the American Missionary Association officered entirely by the natives. One of the last orders of the agent is to close one of these stations. That is, that the Dakotas shall not build a station and carry it on. They have ordered a man who speaks not a word of English to stop and go home. A missionary sent out by the Indian church is ordered to go home. I heard last week another fact, a quotation from the inspector. He noticed that at School No. 6 it was opened with prayer in the vernacular. "If at the end of ten days we find that this is still done we shall proceed to close the school." Mr. Riggs asked the agent to write out the order closing the school. He refused to do so.

I have spent about four months with these Indians, studying this people. It seems to me that we never had a stronger belief than is now coming from these Indians. An old man came to our station; he said he was the chief of the Ogalalla Sioux. "It is a long way off," we said. But he said, "I can not die till I see something done for my people to lift them up, and I believe it is this book of yours and these works of yours and no one else. We are surrounded by friendly faces, but not friendly hearts. I have come 150 miles to ask you for a missionary and teacher." We had to send him back without any encouragement. Seven times in fifteen months he came to ask us. Seven times he had to go back with the same answer. He told one of our missionaries the last time, "I am too old and too weak to ever make the journey again. I am going to tell them that the Christian church of America has not faith enough in us to try and help us. I am going to tell them they must die as they have lived, in their darkness, without hope." I do hope that we shall be able to reach the Christian heart of the Christian churches, and reach the pleading, dying Indian. The Indian problem is not at the West, it is right in the Christian centers at the East.

Mr. A. B. SHELLEY, of the Mennonites, spoke as follows:

I have not a report to make of our small work in the Indian Territory. I have come here, sent by the secretary of our board; but not knowing that such report would be requested, have not it with me. Our superintendent at Darlington has published a report in the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which you might refer. We have several schools, and are encouraged in our work. We think the main point is to Christianize the Indian. We teach them to farm, teach the girls house-work, and to support themselves.

The PRESIDENT. In behalf of the Methodist-Episcopal board, their secretaries are both absent from the meeting. They prepared their report and will put it in the hands of the secretary, General Whittlesey, so that it will appear in our report. Their work in the northern Territories is about on a parallel with that described by Dr. Johns. They have fewer districts and ministers. I was advised that during the last year there had been greater progress in church and school work than in any other year.

General WHITTLESEY here read Dr. Rhoads's report. (See page —.)

The PRESIDENT. It would indeed be difficult to boil down one of Dr. Rhoads's reports. While I think of it, will all the members be sure to write their names and give them to our secretary, in order that your names and post-office addresses may appear in our report.

I notice that Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is here. We are glad to welcome him for the first time into our conference, and would be pleased to hear from him.

Bishop WILSON. I judge that it is unnecessary to occupy your time. Our secretary has given you all the details. I have noted the progress of that work for a good many years with much interest. I have a good deal of concern for the future of those Indians. The work has been in progress a long time. It commenced among them in Alabama, and has steadily grown until we have a conference organized in the Indian Territory with over 8,000 members. I should have taken pleasure in preparing myself specially for a statement, but I did not receive the notice of the meeting until 9 o'clock this morning. In all the departments of the work—the evangelical, the educational, the industrial—we have been progressing steadily, with occasional hinderances,—the strifes among the Indians themselves, and some questions of finance—but in spite of all these things there has been a steady advance in the work, and a growth that justifies our claim to have as many Indians under our care as can be found under any association in the country. I look for still better results. We have the very advantageous co-operation of the women of our church. They are doing very effective and welcome work. In a few years our educational and industrial systems will result in a great change for these tribes.

The PRESIDENT. We are glad to hear these supplementary words. Is the Protestant Episcopal Church represented yet? Then, I suppose we would all like to hear from General Armstrong.

General ARMSTRONG. Just as I left Hampton I received a letter from Captain Romain, from Fort Keogh, telling of certain Indians on whose part he had taken an appeal. They were eight captive Crows. He says they are fine young men. I am trying here to see if something can not be done for them. This seems to be a chance. An Indian is never so near heaven as when he is a prisoner of war. I hope that General Marshall, having been related to the Crows officially, will do something for them. We can take them to Hampton. The Government can give them blankets, but not teachers. These eight Crows are thus where they have a chance of picking up Christian ideas. I think they will have a power for their people like those Sioux from the massacre in Dakota. That was the greatest move ever made for that nation.

These Indians have no rights at all, and can come to us without getting into a false position or making any sacrifices. Why can not we get at them in their native manhood as we do the blacks? We can not get at them because of their inability to hold their own. It is not their fault, because our method of dealing with them has been deception and perversion. There is one here to-day from the Omahas, Lieut. Thomas Sloan. I hope you will call upon him. These Montanas will go back, if properly taken up, and reach their people in an effective way.

You have heard of the Apaches in Alabama. The young people went to Carlisle, and nothing could be more fortunate for them. There are about 300 down there. This includes 130 children. I got these facts from Miss Eustis, sent down there by ladies of Boston. She has seen them, and the matter has been laid before the Secretary of War, and the work will go on. She finds that while the military are building huts, etc., yet they had to have a negro carpenter. One hundred dollars was necessary to put him in, but she was in a position to say "Go ahead and the money will be forthcoming." The case of the men is hopeless. The land is not suitable for farming, on which we must base Indian civilization. We can not teach the children; and still they are happy in a good many ways. We have at Hampton a large farm where we may lay out 5-acre lots, and get the best of them to come and learn how to do farming practically. To these Apaches something is due. We have more and more the work of taking care of the edu-

cated Indian. Among the negro it is different, but among the Indians there is no place for an educated man. The reservation life is not healthy. The Government supports them. This artificial position makes it hard. There are some out there in good position, but the white men are not friendly and philanthropic. The Indian is awkward, and they don't like to have him around. Until there is a missionary spirit among all the men in the Government service, it will go very hard with them. The Riggs have found out how to train Indians. They have found that they must give him a many-sided education. They give him a 3 hour lesson a day in each shop, so that he gets a little of everything. They have the right idea. We have adopted it at Hampton and put up a special building for it. We have a work-shop for each trade; in those we make them journeymen; but in this we take every Indian through several trades, combining the technical with the practical. In connection with this we send them north to Berkshire County. This is Captain Pratt's plan. We have been at it for ten years. He sends from Carlisle 150 every summer. We send about 30 a year to Berkshire, Mass., visiting New York City on the way. They always want to see the animals in the park. One of them, Mackintosh, says, "I want to see the monkeys and the bears; I want to see a civilized bear; when I was a boy they chased me."

The PRESIDENT. Take him to the Stock Exchange.

General ARMSTRONG. The whole business of the exchange stopped for a time when I took them there.

We have brought together the statements of the Berkshire farmers, and have also the Indians' comments upon their employers. They are generally very satisfactory. The feeling is growing in favor of the Indians, and it has done just as much good to the farmers as to the Indians. One of the pleasant things Miss Folsom could tell us is how these Indians near Barrington conducted themselves. The people there wanted to repair the church and get a Bible, and the boys contributed money and sent up a nice, new Bible. A letter has just come telling of the feeling of the people at the meeting where the Bible was presented. There would be the same feeling out West if the same thing could be done. It is the best thing we do, to surround them with civilized institutions. In the reservation schools the work must be done. But when you come away from the reservation get them far enough away. But you can't bring them East in a mass. They won't work at first. They have to be taught and tried for a year or two, and then you can send them to a farmer. You have to pick the farmer as wisely as you do the Indian. There is a great want of intelligent ideas; the central work, however, must be done. I wish there was a place to do similar work at Nashville and in Ohio.

I want to indorse what Dr. Shelton said: "You must win the heart." In our work if we do that, we find that the Indian gets an attachment for his teacher or for some person; that is the tie of civilization. The people don't understand this. We find the personal tie a great thing in our work. About one-fourth of them do relapse after they go back. The bad Indians disappoint us by becoming good, and the good ones by becoming bad. It is through the heart that they get the civilizing influences and the relation with men and women that does much for them. Make that connection and you have connected the Indian with civilization and Christianity. He may go back to barbarism, but even the worst of them may become the best. We lately had a letter from Black Hawk, who did not get along well with us, written from the Iowa penitentiary at Sioux Falls. It is full of evidence that he yielded to the civilizing influences under which he had come. I wish you could read it. It came from the heart of that Indian. It is full of prayer and devotion and manliness, and you would not believe that an Indian wrote it. You must get hold of their hearts.

My business is to fight Indian language at Hampton. I am heartily in favor of the Commissioner's order in regard to the vernacular. I read it to my boys. Said I: "No more Indian at any time." They asked if they could not have a prayer-meeting in Indian if they did not know any English. I said they could, but they must mix in all the English they could. I believe in pushing the English in all our schools. But there are two sides to it. The great proportion of them never can be reached by any English. To rule it out is to damn them. The only way is to insist that the English shall be put into the schools. But let the experienced men do their work as they find best.

Dr. RICE. I would like to know—take the Indian woman with all the long ages of degradation—do you find it possible for her to get the ideal model of a house, with curtains, pictures, etc.? Can the ideal conception how to have a house be put into her head?

General ARMSTRONG. Just as quick as she can take any other idea. We have seven cottages for families; each is furnished as it ought to be; they are built by the Indians. Some of our ladies have special care of them, and they teach them things which open their eyes at once. They get their breakfast and supper. Dinner is served at the main hall. The old Dothboy Hall idea is the one: spell window and then go and wash it. Give the Indians object-lessons. They take these ideas very quickly.

The PRESIDENT. Mrs. Quinton, the president of the Woman's National Indian Association, is here, and we will ask her presently to say a few words. Meanwhile, we would like to hear from Lieutenant Sloan, the Omaha Indian referred to by General Armstrong.

THOMAS SLOAN. I expect you may like to hear something about the Hampton school. You have heard General Armstrong speak of manliness. He gives the boys of Hampton a chance to exercise their manliness. They have a dormitory three stories in height. The officers are Indian students. Their English is not perfect, but they have learned how to take care of the building, and see that others do the same. For the government of that building, last winter we had a council that had full charge of everything going on in the wigwam. They could try any student. Since that time there has been marked improvement. I think the holidays have shown this very plainly. We have had heretofore some slight trouble, but none this year. I think that this proves that the influence of the boys has a good effect.

In reference to the order prohibiting the use of Indian, that has had a good effect. There are twelve or thirteen tribes at Hampton. The majority of them are Sioux. There is a sort of division between the mixed tribes and the Sioux. They are about equal in number. The Sioux speak Indian a great deal, and there is little social feeling, but the order has caused this to disappear. We have had the assembly room enlarged. It is always occupied, and we have books and papers, and a debating society. The speaking is entirely in English. At the first meeting only a few boys could speak English. The first rule was that every boy that attended had to speak, and had to speak in English. It was hard at first, but all are now anxious to continue it. Some of them are writing down what they want to say, and learning it by heart.

A MEMBER. Can you give us an idea of the life of an Indian boy among his own people?

Lieutenant SLOAN. I think I can.

A MEMBER. What are his aspirations and wishes? What does he look forward to?

Lieutenant SLOAN. The greatest ambition I have found is to be a great dancer, then to be a policeman, and then to be a chief in the tribe. This has been the ambition of all the young men of my tribe. By being successful in dancing they get a leading, and from that they get to be a chieftain. I refer, of course, to the Indian dance.

Dr. RICE. What is it?

Lieutenant SLOAN. I would rather be excused from giving an exhibition.

In answer to further questions, by different members, Lieutenant Sloan said:

I belong to the Omahas. I have traveled a good deal. I have had good advantages. I was a sailor for a year, and then was in the Army, driving a team.

A MEMBER. Do you feel that the severalty act has caused the trouble at the Omaha Reservation?

Lieutenant SLOAN. No, sir; the trouble with the Omahas was, that in the treaty of 1865 they had promised to them about \$10,000 a year, and there was a bill introduced that went through the Senate providing that the whole amount should be paid at one time. This would have given some families \$800 or \$900. Of course, with that prospect, there was no inducement to work, and by lying around waiting for it they neglected their crops, and when the fall came they were in poor condition. But this experience has been good for them, and during the past summer they have improved. They have found that they can not depend upon those things. I don't think the Indians would starve if they had no Government rations.

A MEMBER. Since they have no taste for agriculture or mechanics, what do the adults do with their time?

Lieutenant SLOAN. A good deal of it is spent in story-telling or in excitement. They have little to interest them. They have to create stories, dancing, singing. There is no gambling among the Omahas.

A MEMBER. What are your expectations in life?

Lieutenant SLOAN. My plan is to get as thorough an education as possible; I want to be prepared to take a position in a Government school, but I want to be independent of that. I think I should like to go in the Indian Territory rather than back to my own people; there are many who have had good advantages among us and are doing well.

General ARMSTRONG. Do Indians educated at the East desire to go back?

Lieutenant SLOAN. I think, where the proper influences are brought to bear upon them, they are anxious to help their people. Many of them who have not felt the Christian spirit are anxious to come back, after going to their tribes, and learn something to help their people.

Mr. PAINTER. There was a delegation here this last week asking that those annuities might be lumped and the money paid to them. Does that represent the larger part of the people?

Lieutenant SLOAN. I am sure that the people wish to obtain the money.

The PRESIDENT. Quite naturally.

General ARMSTRONG. Sloan represents a few who are worthy of better advantages than we could give him. There are two like him (naming them) more capable than the majority for whom the Government will do nothing. The Government will not send them to normal schools. Among the blacks at the South the leadership of a few is a great thing. We want the same thing among the Indians. The Government gives \$125 per year to two who are studying medicine in Philadelphia.

Mrs. QUINTON. Mr. Chairman and friends, I want to give an illustration about the hearts of Indian women. One of our women wanted all the flounces and ruffles on her dress just like her white sisters. In one of the Indian women's homes we found lots of little bits of civilization. Such a question was asked of one of the Indian husbands. He said, "Oh, Indian women just like other women." They want homes that are beautiful. The standard of beauty varies, of course, but they are not slow to see it.

We have been busily at work making public sentiment, in the usual lines. The society has grown. Ten new States have entered the work. We have 21 new branches, 7 in the South. Besides the lines of work for making public sentiment, the home missionary work has been going forward. We have spent about \$11,000. We have made no effort to gather money, but lately the money has come in. The home-building work was introduced by General Armstrong. We built two cottages at Hampton. At the next annual meeting after building these cottages, that department of work was adopted. Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, has charge of it. Four more cottages have been built, and loans have been made to eight or nine Indians for repairing their homes. Seven of these loans have been returned in part. These homes on the reservations are centers of light and civilization. They are said to be models for white people to follow. The missionary work has been in our hands about three years.

It came up in answer to an outcry for help for the needy. Over and over again we had appeals for help. We had to return them without help. But after a time we started this work. Seven mission stations have been attempted and work has been done in this way. Directly and indirectly 11 new Indian missions have grown out of this work. Our ladies have gone to churches and gathered new funds and awakened new interest. One church became responsible for the establishment of a new mission. For our national society we have a station near Rosebud, with a Sioux missionary there. This is supported by the New York branch. A new station has been begun at Fort Hall, Idaho, supported by our Connecticut branch. There is a new mission among the Omahas. It is the first time that our committee has ever opened a mission on any reservation. It will be in a central point, and was much needed. We have many friends and advisers on the reservation. We feel that the one thing to do is to get the heart of the Indian. We must get Christian principle into the man. The wild man is then gone. Therefore this work is in the hearts of the women of the association deeply. We believe the gospel is the power of God, and so we want to do everything we can to plant that gospel in places where it is not now. The women of the association have adopted Mr. Dawes' idea of sending Christian farmers to live among the Indians, taking land in severalty. Details have not yet been settled. It is believed that this is a practicable scheme. It is the essential idea in our mission work to set up model homes and give such aid as they need industrially, etc. We feel that there could be better co-operation among the friends of Indians. When there are great needs, a general conference about them would be serviceable. The Board of Indian Commissioners and the various religious societies, through their representatives, could occasionally confer and make a united effort. Our question is, What shall we do for the direct help of the Indian? A great deal is being done, but more can be done with more conference. We must also pay the debts due the Indians. How they shall be paid is a question, but it seems to us that all friends of Indians could expend a good deal of time on that line. The Indian has money. There are vast sums due him. They want a final settlement in order that they may buy their own stock, tools, houses, and churches. This is just what the Omahas said: "We don't ask outside people to help us, if we could get our own money."

The conference then took a recess until 3 p. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment at 3 p. m.

The PRESIDENT. At the Mohonk conference there was much discussion touching legislation which might be needed supplementing the Dawes bill, and a committee was appointed to prepare such a bill, to be submitted to the friends of the Indians. Professor Thayer, of Harvard; Mr. Abbott, of New York, and Mr. Garrett, of Philadelphia, were on that committee. Mr. Stimpson, a Boston lawyer, has been working with that committee. We will now hear from them.

Mr. GARRETT. I will leave it to Mr. Stimpson. There was a pretty strong feeling that some further legislation was needed, with a view to giving the Indians a chance to obtain justice, which they do not now possess. This committee was appointed with instructions to draught a bill which might be introduced into Congress, in order to accomplish the desired object. All that I wish to say now is that a great amount of time and ef-

ort has been expended, especially by the two distinguished lawyers who were my colleagues. They thought it might have been reported, having reached a mature stage, and through Mr. Stimpson's labors it has been put into the form of a bill. But a further examination of it leads to the impression that perhaps some further care ought to be bestowed upon it before it is made public. There may be some practical defects. At all events some prominent persons are desirous of going over it carefully before presenting it. But Mr. Stimpson will give a little outline.

Mr. STIMPSON. I shall merely try to state a few of the things we have tried to do. It is very long and it is out of the question to read it. We have had the assistance of Mayor Prince, of Boston. I will read the first clause entire.

Mr. Stimpson read extracts from the bill, with comments, and then said: "The general object of the bill seems to be to get the Indians into the habit of living in a civilized state, and of having some protection for them, and giving them that protection till they have become citizens. It may be five years or twenty, but they will have their courts and rights of all kinds, and officers to protect those rights, and it is hoped that they will thus gain the experience necessary for them to become State citizens when that period has elapsed."

Colonel TAPPAN. Does it provide for making the Indian a competent witness?

Mr. STIMPSON. It does; there is special power given in this bill to the President to veto any State law which he thinks is iniquitous to the Indians. Also special machinery by which "the next friend" is to certify to the existence of such a law.

The PRESIDENT. This received a good deal of discussion at Mohonk, and has had the close attention of the committee. It is a difficult, delicate job to form a law which we thought had no defect. It should receive the attention of several. I was going to suggest that it might be well to associate with that committee two or three from this body, some one from the Board of Indian Commissioners, and some one from the Indian Rights Association, so that we may put with that committee some gentlemen who have had a good deal of experience in Indian affairs. They may be able with this bill to frame something to receive our approval. If the conference would approve such addition to the committee, or authorize its appointment, I think it might be very well.

Mr. STRIEBY. I move that such a committee be appointed.

The PRESIDENT. Suppose we appoint one or more from the Women's Indian Association. A woman on the floor this morning suggested some excellent points of law. I suggest that we ask Dr. Rhoades, and Mrs. Quinton, and that we send from the board Dr. Gates and Colonel McMichael, of New York. They could associate with the Boston people and at some time in the future prepare a bill we could all agree upon. If there is no objection, we will consider them as added.

At the suggestion of a member, Mayor Prince, of Boston, was added to the committee.

The PRESIDENT. We did not reach the Indian Rights Association in our reports this morning. Mr. Garrett is of that association, and probably familiar with their work.

Mr. GARRETT. I had no thought of making any report. I suppose there is no use in regretting that my colleagues are not here, the president and the secretary. They could give a clear idea of it. The Indian Rights Association has been engaged during the past year in efforts to influence public opinion in the right direction by a wide dissemination of printed matter and by circulars, leaflets, and pamphlets. Some of them were prepared by Mr. Welch, and others by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Painter have made extended visits to the Indian country, Mr. Painter's two visits extending to California, having special reference to the Mission Indians. Mr. Harrison made an extended tour through the Northwest, an account of which is in a pamphlet which has been distributed and sent to most of you. Mr. Welch has been deeply impressed of late with the belief that no thorough reform of the Indian service is going to take place until there is some reform in the methods of the service. It is essential that the civil-service law be extended to the bureau. The President has been interviewed upon the subject; he listened very attentively, but nothing was heard from him. Within a few weeks another visit was paid to him. We have been so convinced by the strong assurances of interest in civil-service reform that the President has made that it seemed to us that he could hardly contradict his record and decline to do what seemed to be manifestly necessary for the best interest of the Indian service. At the late visit he showed a little impatience at first. He wanted to know why we did not find men to go out as agents for the salaries given. In response to that, instances were given to him on the spot in which that had been done and no attention paid to it. He was also reminded of the large number of removals made, and the way in which their places had been supplied by others who had been shown to be unfit. The President could not deny any of these statements. A letter prepared at his request was handed him, giving him a small number of other instances in which bad changes had been made. We were with him for some time, but I think it was the day after the New York election, and in the ante-room was a large number of Senators and Congressmen who wanted to congratulate the

President on the result. It was an illustration of the difficulties we have to contend with in urging upon him any such thing. I believe the President has had an interest in civil-service reform, certainly when he entered office. I can see great difficulties surrounding him now. However, we have at his request had prepared a detailed list of suggestions that officers might be placed under the civil-service law and the examination to which they might be subjected. No answer has been received. As in the case of the vernacular order, we can hardly look for anything from that quarter. I think that that committee went just as far as they could. They trenched on delicacy almost in their suggestions. He received them all courteously, I am bound to say. That is the last action the Indian Rights Association has taken in the year.

The PRESIDENT. That poor little waif of civil-service reform, what a struggle it has had to get into existence, most of the time in a state of swoon since its birth. It is like that poor girl of whom it was said:

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied;
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

Will Prof. Painter give us a résumé of the work of his association?

Mr. PAINTER. I have been here during the session of Congress, looking after the matters affecting Indian legislation. Since Congress adjourned I have been out to the West visiting some of the reservations and looking into some matters, and perhaps it would be of more general interest to speak of the visit and what I saw than of any work here. As I was starting out I called on the President and told him where I was going, and he asked me to look into certain matters in the Indian Territory and report to him. He asked me to see the Secretary, and I did so, and he made me a personal request of the same character, especially in regard to the erection of the new territory, and the removal of the Indians into Oklahoma, opening up land occupied at present by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, feeling that they have some difficulties, and the Indians west of there were on an executive-order reservation, and might be removed. I reported that we had better violate obligations with reference to the vacant land than moral obligations and legal obligations with reference to people who are taking root. I think the friends of the Indians should wisely resist all efforts that are being made and will be made to remove these Indians. They are taking root and have a right to stay there. We gave them by treaty a reservation north of this, and then found we had no right to give it to them. And then, by executive order, we gave them the one where they now are; but we have never annulled the treaty by which we gave them the other. In regard to the condition of the Indians in the Territory, they were on the whole very deplorable. The schools are overcrowded and very badly managed. The school at Otoe was one of the best I have ever seen. It seems to be doing most excellent work, but, with this exception, I did not find much good in the Government schools. There was one pretty good school at Wichita, under Mr. Collins, but he has shared the fate of most good employés. He was dropped out at the end of the year, and the majority of the schools I found exceedingly poorly equipped. The schools are overcrowded. Take that at Pawnee. At one time they had 105 children. There are 32 boys and these were crowded into six beds. The number was reduced to 85 when the measles broke out, and the clerk in charge at the subagency told me that the superintendent called the parents together and said they must take the children home. As the physician said, on a cruel March day, when the fever was out upon the children, he "fired them out." The mothers carried them on their backs, and some of them died on the way. Forty out of 85 died. The doctor said that over 30 died. The superintendent admits that 23 or 24 died. The character of the employés that have been sent there may be truthfully represented by what a Senator told me yesterday. There was a Methodist minister who was a missionary among the Indians. His wife was employed as a seamstress. The condition of his being there was that his wife should receive a salary. A new agent said that he was not going to have any of those ——— Methodist ministers about his agency. He struck off the wife's name and sent the missionary away. This is very largely the character of the employés at most of the posts in the Indian Territory. The teachers, superintendents, and agents do not represent such phases of our Christianity and civilization as we wish to have introduced. There are honorable exceptions, but they are few. There has been a very marked deterioration in the force engaged in the Indian service.

I went to California and looked after the Mission Indians. We have been conducting some actions for the Indians against whom ejectment suits have been brought. I found also that on some of the reservations intruders had gone in. I said to the President last fall that he could not do some things such as the rights of those Indian require; that must be done by Congress. But there are reservations there set apart by

the Government for the Indians. White men had settled there and driven the Indians away, and it was for him to say that they must be cleared out. He said they should go. He issued an order for the removal of intruders from the Capitan Grande Reservation. There was some delay and postponement, and I went to see about it. I found that petitions had been sent in that they be allowed to stay, representing that they were good men, and that there was plenty of land for everybody. I said to the President that the land all lay along two little streams. The whites had all of that. There was but little of it. As to there being but few Indians there, when a white man said an Indian must go he generally went. The military were instructed to put the intruders off. Since then I have been there. The agent said yes, they had been put off. But he said the Indians had not gone back. I went over to see about it. I found that one man who some years ago had rented the privilege of keeping bees, showed the Indian a patent for the land, and the Indian had gone. Their burying-ground was on this ranch. They could not go near it. The man had opened a liquor-saloon in the house; he had removed that about a quartar of a mile away, and that was the only removal that had been made in clearing the reservation. His stock was all on the ranch, and there were five saloons on the reservation. A water company was building a flume across the reservation for the white men. I found the agent of the Department of Justice, gave him the names of parties, saw General Miles and asked for troops, and they were sent over. When I came from Los Angeles they had seven men in jail for a state's-prison offense. We have made a little start towards clearing that reservation. I do not doubt the President's good intentions, and those of our late Secretary, but between the issuance of the order and its execution, at such great distances there are a great many unreliable people, and the good intentions of the President are not carried out. I am always driven to my cranky position that it is almost impossible to do anything with the machinery we have. It comes back to this, that the churches have got to do this work. If we can not get it out of political control, I see no chance for this work of Christian civilization, except as the churches may do it. There are counteracting influences. I do not know where they are, but there are some. There is somewhere an influence that is antagonistic, and that is interfering largely with this work.

The PRESIDENT. Nevertheless, we make progress in spite of all these things. We should have been twice as far ahead if we had had the right instrumentalities. For your comfort, let me give you a few figures from the report this day made by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

(The president here read the table on page 11.)

Mr. J. W. Davis, of Boston, expected to be here and give us a report on a visit among the Dakota Indians. I have the following letter from him:

"32 SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, *January 12, 1888.*

"MY DEAR SIR: Up to the last hour to-day I have been striving to secure release from pressing duty and attend your meeting to-morrow, according to General Whittlesey's kind invitation. Disappointed in this, I dispatch this letter by express to lay before your board a matter that needs careful attention.

"When visiting the Dakota reservations in October, I found that in the allotment of lands on the Yankton Reservation up to that time there had been no timber lands granted, and since I left the policy of reserving the woodland has been more fully developed, the agents trying to make the Indians more contented by appealing to the tribal spirit, saying it would be much better to own it in common.

"This is of course contrary to the spirit of the severalty law, and the general policy of the Government to substitute individual for tribal interest. And the Indians are beginning to be more suspicious that it is part of a plan for the whites to have the land by and by, and they will burn it all off rather than permit that. They say that the agent tells them the Commissioner orders them thus to reserve the woodland.

"Just here let me say that the whole management in the introductory work of allotment, ending in the calling in of troops, was utterly unnecessary and foolish, and this I know from sources entirely independent of the missionaries at the agency. And cowed as the Indians are by that exhibition of force, following up the exhibition of domineering temper on the part of Inspector Bannister, it is the more urgent that we voice a protest for them and ascertain whether instructions have gone forth from the Department to reserve the woodland, or private interest has secured this action.

"Please have a vigorous committee care for this. I have delayed too long in the effort to come myself to write more. With regards to all the friends gathered,

"Yours, truly,

"J. W. DAVIS.

"General CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners.*"

Colonel McMICHAEL. I would like to inquire of Mr. Painter whether he can give us a statement of facts in regard to this letter. We have a very encouraging law, but its usefulness will depend upon the spirit in which it is executed. We should, I think, inquire as to the manner in which these lands are allotted, as indicating the spirit of the Government toward the Indian. It is important that we should live up to our contract. I address my inquiry to Mr. Painter, because I like the candid spirit in which he tells us facts, even if they are not all pleasant.

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Painter, can you give us some unpleasant statements about this?

Mr. PAINTER. I don't like to be in an unpleasant position always. When the bill was before the President I had an interview with him, and said that the association had been anxious to pass this law, and it was the last bill with the Indians as far as land was concerned. We were ready to co-operate with him to any extent. We would designate the best reservations on which to begin the work. We would send some one there to look after the service, and after the allotments, to see that the good land was not reserved for the white man, but given to the Indians. We would co-operate in making it a success in any way we could. He thanked me, and two months afterwards I called and found that he had remembered what I said, and said, "I intend to hold your friends responsible for the fulfillment of the promise you have made." He said he wished to move slowly. He has asked for the nomination of persons suitable to do this work, and nominations have been made. The Department has accepted two of them, but other appointments have been made without our knowing anything about them. How good men they are I do not know. Miss Fletcher was sent out, and three others that we knew about. The President has gone much faster than he intended to go. I think the pressure has been very great and urgent from the frontiersmen to open up these reservations. I think the allotments have been made complete on only one reservation, and everything has been done very satisfactorily indeed to the Department and to the Indians, and those who nominated him—Mr. Lightner. We are very desirous that he should be sent into Southern Colorado to allot the lands to the Utes. We feel a good deal of anxiety in regard to this. It is a critical point now, and all that can be done to hold the Department and the Executive to a sense of responsibility to the country for the honesty of this work should be done, and at once. I think when the spring opens that this work will go forward with more rapidity.

The PRESIDENT. It may interest you to listen to what the board will say to-day in their report. We have been watching this very carefully.

(The president then quoted from page 6 of the report.)

Colonel McMICHAEL. The answer that was made to the inquiry is very hopeful and encouraging, and especially in the description of the attitude of the President upon this subject. We can all understand that in his position many subjects are brought to his attention, and with great earnestness, and where he has exhibited such a friendly spirit, could we not strengthen that purpose by our expression in this general conference, of interest that we felt in the subject, and perhaps formulate some agency in the way of a committee that should exist during the year, to inquire and assist in that matter, so that we might manifest, not merely the interest of the board, but that very large constituency of the people that is so ably and influentially represented here. In this way we might give response to that expression which was given to you. I do not propose to formulate a resolution, Mr. Chairman, but I simply suggest this that it may make this giving of land in severalty one of the subjects for the committee to consider.

The PRESIDENT. The business committee are now considering something to submit to us. Will Colonel McMichael go in and see them, and suggest something of that sort to them?

At Mohonk we instituted a new thing, a bureau of information. Miss Dawes was constituted that bureau. She was to receive such information as she could, to hear and answer all inquiries from any quarter touching Indian affairs. I see Miss Dawes is present, and I should be glad to know how it is coming on. It was the last piece of furniture we put in.

Miss DAWES. The bureau is rather shaky, and the drawers don't open very well. I have found it to mean that I should give my advice in all quarters where it was not wanted, which I have always done. I did not expect to give a report, but knowing that General Fisk is always calling on one for the unexpected, I have brought some figures with me.

Fifteen societies have applied to me for work. This was for the purpose of bringing them into closer relation with the work to be done. The results corroborate the impression that led to this section of the work. They all say: We have a society rather weak, and if they had an object to work for they would take more interest in it.

Five individuals and three Sunday schools have also applied for work. One of the societies was that of Vassar College. Another instance was that of a lady who had a

class of boys to put into communication with Indian boys. Two men have applied for Indian boys to work on the farm. Two ladies wished to be missionaries, and wanted to know where they should go. All these cases were put in communication with the work they desired. The letters came to me from all over the country. Besides these, I have been requested to give information in reference to educational work, industrial schools, the proper conduct of educational institutions, difference between the Indian Rights Association and the Defense Association, and many other things of which I know nothing. Many of them were referred to Captain Pratt, General Armstrong, Mrs. Quinton, the Misses Goodale, Miss Fletcher, some of the Indian agents, etc. The agents reply with the utmost cordiality. Among the various things that have been done, two societies have been referred to the Albuquerque school, and did something for it; seven Christmas boxes were sent out. Through Miss Fletcher some very generous contributions were sent to the Winnebagoes. The Indian Rights Association promised some money to her, but we have not yet heard definitely from them.

The PRESIDENT. It is a very promising concern.

Miss DAWES. Three hundred and fifty dollars has been collected for an Episcopalian boarding-school. The Turtle Mountain Indians, partly through the bureau of information and largely through Miss Dewey's efforts, have had ten barrels of clothing sent them and ten more are on the way. The agent writes of the receipt of ten barrels and the expected receipt of the other barrels. Besides this, \$3,000 had been appropriated for food for these Indians. So I think you may be assured of their comfort during this winter. The correspondence of this bureau has been very large. I am continually in receipt of these letters. I shall be very glad if you will advertise me as widely as you can.

It is customary to make a report of expenses. The expenses of this bureau have been \$3.37.

The PRESIDENT. We are all very grateful for this work, and to see that there is entire harmony in the management of the bureau. I am delighted that so great success has followed the establishment of it. Is the business committee prepared to report?

General ARMSTRONG. The committee have to report the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this committee have examined with great satisfaction the three following bills prepared and introduced by Senators Dawes and Teller, and your committee refer them to this conference for examination and indorsement, if approved of by you."

General Armstrong first read S. 1095, entitled "A bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children."

Dr. CHILDS. Is five years long enough to do justice to Indians taken at eight years of age?

General ARMSTRONG. Well, sir, they ought to be under subjection from six to eighteen. No consecutive education could be put into five years. The bill proposes to furnish the Indian with an intellectual outfit. I think a good school maintained for nine or ten months in the year for five years will give them the mental part of an education. The industrial part should be kept in hand all the time.

Dr. CHILDS. If you take a native American boy at six years of age and give him five years' education, you don't make much of him.

The PRESIDENT. Senator Dawes is present; we should be glad to hear from him.

Senator DAWES. After you get through.

The Conference then unanimously recommended the passage of the bill, and after some discussion, S. 1227, entitled "A bill authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of Indian schools and prescribing his duties," was approved.

S. 928, entitled "A bill in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women," was then read.

Senator DAWES. It is necessary for me to state that that bill has created a great rum-pus in the Five Nations, and they have caused great opposition to be made to it. And the committee have been induced, in order to get the bill through Congress, to except the Five Nations from its operation. This sort of business has been carried on among the Five Nations more than anywhere else, and they by treaty have had conceded to them by the United States an autonomy which none of the other tribes have, and the United States is not yet prepared to legislate for them. It is fast coming to that point, and very soon we shall have to deal with them as we deal with other parties. It has been thought by the committee not wise to raise a question all admitted to interfere with their autonomy and so get all the good there is in the bill. Therefore the committee have decided not to have it objectionable to the five tribes. We are all the time temporizing; we find it necessary. While it is proposed to except them, it is not because they ought to be excepted, but on the ground that if you can't get all you ought to get, get all you can.

Bishop WILSON. I regret to hear that that exception is made for several reasons. In the first place, that line of movement has gone quite far enough among those Indians. It is not only harmful to them, but to their prospects. It threatens them with a class of things that might seriously impair them. It is hardly an interference with their

rights or autonomy. It takes hold upon the white men, not the Indians. I think the United States has a right to control all its citizens in the entire country as to alien relations of that sort. The right of expatriation has been allowed, but hardly in such cases as that. I wish the committee could be convinced of the great evil of that exception.

Senator DAWES. The gentleman does not quite see what I mean. It is not what the United States shall do with its own citizens, but what status the Cherokee Nation, for instance, will give that citizen when he is down there. You attempt to say the Cherokee Nation shall not admit a white man with an Indian wife to any rights down there. The evil is apparent; the nations themselves begin to understand it. They have enacted that no white man shall marry an Indian woman till after a commission shall pass upon his fitness to become a citizen of their nation. It is apparent that if we undertake to interfere with what they will do we raise a question at once which we are trying to avoid till we can take the jurisdiction of the whole Territory. The committee discussed this question, and all agree that it ought to apply to them; so that it is only a question whether they will attempt its application to all the Indians within the United States and lose it altogether. I think it wise to leave them alone till we are prepared to exert our authority over them. This must come, and anything that will make it come speedily is to be desired. At an early day I think they will desire to be a part of the Government of the United States, and will be admitted as a Territory under our Government. The railroads tend to bring this about; we shall be relieved of all their quasi courts, the strange school system, and all this. Suppose you pass this law applicable to these Five Nations and they dispute it; we can not enforce it; they enforce all their own laws.

Bishop WILSON. If the United States refuse to admit the white man's double relation to them, how then?

Senator DAWES. It is not of the slightest consequence to him while he is there. All his interest is to see that the nation recognizes him. He gets a foothold as an Indian, so that he can trade and acquire property.

The PRESIDENT. We recognize, of course, the difficulty of doing anything for the Indian Territory. They have resisted the introduction of the United States court, although they agreed to it.

Senator DAWES. A special committee of the Senate have been appointed to settle that question.

Bishop WILSON. Are there not some classes of offenses now tried by United States courts; did they not take some over to Fort Smith?

Senator DAWES. When a white man commits a crime upon an Indian or an Indian upon a white man, then our courts have jurisdiction. That arose from a special provision in the treaty of 1845.

The PRESIDENT. The best part of the Indians that I come in contact with is that they see the inevitable. They will have, in the not distant future, to submit to the change which must come. The surging tides of civilization around them demand it. Half the woes I have had to do with in the Indian Territory come from the white men that go in there, marry Indian girls, become Indians, get property, and become, to a great extent, the governing class down there.

The bill was then approved.

General Armstrong then proceeded with his report, and offered a set of resolutions in regard to the order forbidding the use of the vernacular in the schools.

General WHITTLESEY. Before taking up that resolution I want to call attention to another matter, and to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this conference urge the adoption of the bill for the allotment of land to the Indians of Round Valley Reservation, California, recommended by the President in his message of January 5, 1888."

I have not a copy of the bill, but it is substantially the same as that passed in the Senate last winter, but which failed in the House. Now, to present this matter here, I can not do better than to read a single paragraph from the forthcoming report of the Board of Indian Commissioners. (See page 13.)

I suppose you have all seen the message of the President. I have it here, but will not read it. It is quite as emphatic as the language which I have read with regard to the wrongs of those Indians. I hope that this conference will recommend the passage of that bill.

Senator DAWES. I visited the Round Valley Reservation two years ago, and made the report to which General Whittlesey refers, and in that is a map showing how much is left to the Indians and how much for the white men. It was originally a valley of 25,000 acres, the finest I ever saw. When it was set apart for the Indians it was supposed to be fertile enough to support all the Indians in Northern California. It is up in the mountains, 210 miles from San Francisco: 100 miles of railway and 110 miles of the wildest and most romantic wagon-ride that I ever experienced. Twenty miles off, on the

top of the mountain called Sanhedrim, you see over the deep gulch Round Valley, set apart for all the Indians in Northern California. In 1871 three men came to Washington, one of them the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, and suggested a rectification of the lines of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, and induced Congress to pass a bill, the result of which was to exchange all of this Round Valley but 5,000 acres for about 100,000 acres of this mountain, and Congress passed that bill without knowing what they did. In about six months those three men were the owners of those 20,000 acres, leaving the rest for the Indians who were moved off. The white men had occupied every foot of the mountain land. One of them had 10,000 sheep there; another was a Representative in Congress here for the last four years. A map of the whole region is in this report, with the lands occupied by these people, who crowded the Indians upon about 3,000 acres; the other 2,000 the State has sold, as swamp land, to individuals. These Indians are the most industrious and quiet I have ever met. Two hundred of them went off of their own accord, and bought for \$1,500 a tract of land and put up their little shanties, and are raising grapes and hops, and are self-supporting. The rest are fed by the United States, who purchase the beef of the men who live on the land the Indians formerly lived on. Mrs. Quinton has induced two young ladies of this vicinity to go out there, and she has had some of the most charming letters from them. They are at work there, and are doing all that can be done for the spiritual and intellectual welfare of the Indians. But their poor protégés suffer greatly on account of the white man's rapacity for the Indian's lands.

The Government has made two or three feeble efforts to get these white men off, but they have never succeeded. The condition of the thing has become not only an outrage, but a matter of serious consideration to those who do not care to see people starve to death in the midst of plenty. The valley is very rich, and so fertile is it that it can not be purchased for \$300 per acre. If the bill which was introduced and which passed the Senate at the last Congress shall become a law, the President will have power to set these people off, and to pay each one who had any rights there when this bill passed, to settle with them for that, and then to give the Indians what their personal needs require of that land, and capitalize the rest for their benefit in a fund in the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT. What a terrible story that is. The same individual who made the trouble in the Garden of Eden seems to be making the trouble there.

The resolution of the business committee was then discussed at great length by Dr. Kendall, Dr. Strieby, General Fisk, General Marshall, Senator Dawes, Dr. Morgan, President Gates, Dr. Childs, Dr. Johns, Dr. Shelton, and General Armstrong, but was finally withdrawn. The conference then adjourned.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Unitarian Church under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Rights Association. After prayer by Dr. Shippen, the president of the Board of Indian Commissioners, General Fisk, introduced the Hon. S. W. Peel, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, as chairman of the evening. After a few introductory remarks the chairman called upon Mrs. Quinton, who said: The women of America are moving through not only church organizations but in 33 States through organizations of good women, who are doing what they can for Indian homes.

The first few years were devoted to making known the condition of the Indian. Then the Indian Rights Association came into existence for securing law and maintaining their rights. The women's attention was then turned at once to something more than might be done among themselves. Still later the work of Indian-home building began. It started at Hampton. That line of work has met with growing favor. Six cottages are occupied by Indian families. Loans have been made to help the Indians to repair their homes. We hope now to send farmers to reside among the Indians who are taking their lands in severalty. Our local organizations have a choice of their work. They usually devote themselves to one or the other of them. This Washington branch is doing a grand work here. Its president is Miss Kate Foote, and one of its active workers is Miss Dawes. Twenty-one new branches have been organized this past year. We hope to get a good organization in every State and Territory.

The next speaker was Dr. Shelton, who said: The first impression that comes to one studying the problem is discouragement. I have been told recently by good people that it is high time that the Indian problem was dead and gone. There is a certain class of people who bring up, first, the amount of money spent; second, the small results; third, the dying out of so many Eastern tribes, and the assumption that the Western tribes are dying out at the same rate, and that the whole problem is passing away. But the Indian is not dying out. Careful research demonstrates that he will not die out. When you think of all he has passed through, and look now at what is being done for him, we have every reason to believe that he will not die out.

Is there any reasonable result to-day from all this expenditure? We have spent \$500,000,000 trying to exterminate him with the rifle, and have failed. I believe the so-

lution of the problem is the extermination of the savage, but in this way: with the gospel we can exterminate the savage and make a man of him.

The agent is often said to be the enemy of the Indian; but I do not find it so.

The giving out of rations by the Government stands in the way of the work that ought to be done. This giving out of rations not only blocks our work among Indian men but breaks into all the mission work. They have to go to get their rations every two weeks. The Sabbath work is broken into because the issue day is Monday. The worst influences are brought to bear upon them. I have seen Indian families come back, having been so long on the road that all their two week's rations were eaten up by the time they got there. The fact that the Indian will not work may be explained on the ground that the Indian serves a god who would not let him work. The solution is: give him the God of the American, then you have opened all the rest to him. Till he has the gospel you have given him nothing.

The next speaker was Lieut. Thomas Sloan, who said: What good comes of the Indian? I have seen an illustration of it among the Omahas. Over thirty years ago Rev. William Hammond came among them. He worked a long time without success. But an organization was made among the Indian men to exclude liquor. Any man who was caught having it was to be whipped. In the past few years there has been no trouble at all. The Omahas are now known to be sober and industrious. This has all come about through the Christian influences.

But we have another illustration of the good it has done. The Omahas voted this fall. The Winnebagoes also voted. There was liquor and everything to bribe voters. The Winnebagoes accepted bribes and liquor, but the Omahas returned sober and quiet. This shows that the work of this one man has not been in vain.

The same thing is true of the students coming East. Among the Omahas there have been a number that have been to school; I have as neighbors two who were at Hampton. They are both carpenters and do their own work well. Their houses are models. A paper published near by said that these two Indian men were as great an example to the white people as to the Indians. There are two other graduates near there, both teaching school and doing excellent work. I think when we look upon these facts we can see what the result of Christian influences is. The Omahas have had their land allotted to them in severalty. This could not have been done had it not been for the Christian influences among them.

General Armstrong then made some remarks in reference to the cottage system. The Connecticut Association, he said, has made loans upon about 10 Indian houses. They have begun to pay up on 7 of them. This test is a good one. My experience has been with them individually in school, not in organizations. The personality of the Indian is most interesting. What is the relative power of heredity in such a race? This we can study best among those at the East. Heredity gives way. The influences surrounding the Indian overcome it. This gives me faith in him. Give the Indian the right kind of a chance and he will come out all right. The best statement of it that I know is that the Indian is a good deal like other people. We study him intellectually. Three years gives him a fair vocabulary. But he takes to ideas of mind, languages, railroads, Christianity, everything. In all my experience I have found in no case a mental weakness that was serious either among the Sandwich Islanders, the negroes, or the Indians. In religion the Indians are ahead of us. Their language is rich in the language of prayer. We send missionaries to a people who make a business of religion.

The labor side is a difficult one. The Indian is built to work but his training has been against it. Civilization calls for strength in the upper part of the body. The Indian is weak there. The savage is strong in the lower parts of his body. The crime is this matter of rations. The Indian is the only person I know of outside a jail who does not have to work for a living. If you were idle for two years what would be left of you? All mendicants are lazy. But we have got to work; it is good for us. The best thing for the Indian is to get him to work. We work or starve. The Indian don't work and don't starve, and that is the worst thing about the whole business.

General Whittlesey then made some statements as to Indian finances.

Col. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL said a few words in regard to the general aspects of the subject: "When we meet as we have to-day, and get the reports from all the individuals who have been engaged in this work, however much they may be discouraged, we can not help feeling that they have done a great deal. In the matter of public opinion, we must feel that it is now favorable to this cause, public opinion, in the sense of the cordial support of the people. Furthermore, we owe a great deal to the women and their interest. They are very direct in their perceptions. One of the ablest and strongest criticisms of the Indian service came from Miss Fletcher. There is one suggestion that I would make—that is, during the next year let us all do what we can to guard this land-in-severalty measure, so as to secure the very best of the land for the Indians."

The next speaker was Hon. B. M. CUTCHEON, of Michigan:

"We stand at the end of a century of dishonor. I pray that we may stand at the threshold of one of great blessing. This has been the best year for the progress of the Indian question. More children have been gathered into the school-houses; more persons have been gathered into the churches; more have been admitted to the communion; the Government has done more for its wards than in any other year. The tide of public opinion has risen higher than in any other year since the white and the red race came into contact. We have this year done legislatively more than has ever been done before. What now remains to be done? The door of Indian civilization does not swing upon a single hinge. Some say a new God, some a school-house will be the solution of the question. Others say the education of work. There is no gospel more essential than that of self-support. The two gospels must go hand in hand. The most important thing in a man is self-respect. This he can never have till he has self-support. First, let us give the Indian his right and protect him in it. Let us pay him his honest debt. Let us take what we owe him and make a fund for educational and industrial work among them. That is practical legislation. My experience is that Congress is anxious to do the right thing. Members of Congress have a great deal of lack of faith in the Indian. They need to be converted. There is another thing that needs legislation. We are spending more than \$1,100,000 for education; what is the result? We hear a great deal about the graduates of Carlisle and Hampton relapsing into barbarism. The reservation is a Government pool of barbarism. Here is a theme for practical legislation; see to it that a market is created for what these graduates can do. Employ these young men. This fall two tribes have entered through the open gate of citizenship." (General Cutcheon then told the story of Le Flesche.)

"Last summer there came under my roof a woman. She was carrying on a school, but was told that it had to be closed. She is an intelligent, able, bright woman. She has a son, Edward; he has a farm in Dakota. He is a preacher, but his church is closed. Christianity has eradicated not only the barbarian, but the very lines of barbarism in their faces."

General FISK then referred to his trip to the Indian Territory as a commissioner to settle certain troubles between two of the tribes there, and said that the chief of one of the tribes was present, and called upon him to make a few remarks.

ISPARHECHE then said, through Colonel Grayson, his interpreter: "I do not understand a word of all the talk you have had this evening, nor can I understand anything that you might yet say to me, but I have heard something of the object of this meeting, and it is with great pleasure that I rise before so many old men and old women whom I regard as friendly to my race. It is very curious that I should now be here before you. It is something that has been before ordained by the Great Spirit of God that I should come before you and make my feeble attempt to talk to so intelligent an audience. In regard to the matter referred to by General Fisk, you have perhaps heard of some of the difficulties that we had at one time in the Creek Nation, and I suppose from what General Fisk has said that he would like this audience to know how we are now getting on. Years ago and at the present time we have always understood that our fathers entered into at treaty with the Government. You will recollect not very long since you got into very great difficulty among yourselves. We followed your example and had a difficulty among ourselves. When you had your family quarrel you divided north and south and raised mighty armies on both sides, and this went on for some years, and afterwards you made friends, and your quarrels have been healed up, and when we saw that we knew that we must make friends, and have now come together as one people. You have always advised the Creeks to become white men as rapidly as possible. You advised us to send our children to school and learn the white man's knowledge. But we can not but believe that there are influences here at Washington calculated to oppose us. We have thought that we might be of service to you, and that is why we are here. In conclusion we are simply here as representatives of our people, and have been sent here as watchmen to see if you are going to violate some of these treaty stipulations."

List of officers connected with the United States Indian service, including agents, inspectors, and special agents, also addresses of members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

[Corrected to November 1, 1887.]

JOHN D. C. ATKINS, *Commissioner* 601 E street, northwest.
ALEXANDER B. UPSHAW, *Assistant Commissioner* 1204 Q street, northwest.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Finance—EDMUND S. WOOG 400 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.
Accounts—SAMUEL M. YEATMAN 511 Third street, northwest.
Land—CHARLES A. MAXWELL 612 Q street, northwest.
Education—JOHN A. GORMAN 1122 Sixth street, northwest.
Files—GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN 920 R street, northwest.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

WILLIAM PARSONS	Hartford, Conn.
GEORGE W. GORDON	Memphis, Tenn.
HENRY HETH	Richmond, Va.
EUGENE E. WHITE	Prescott, Ark.
HENRY S. WELTON	Springfield, Ill.

INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

INSPECTORS.

ROBERT S. GARDNER	Clarksburgh, W. Va.
ELI D. BANNISTER	Lawrenceburgh, Ind.
MORRIS A. THOMAS	Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS D. MARCUM	Catlettsburgh, Ky.
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG	New Orleans, La.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.
 E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary*, 1424 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
 ALBERT K. SMILEY, Mohonk Lake, New York.
 WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, 2 Wall street, New York City.
 MERRILL E. GATES, New Brunswick, N. J.
 JOHN CHARLTON, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.
 WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Nashville, Tenn.
 JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 835 Broadway, New York City
 WILLIAM H. WALDBY, Adrian, Mich.
 WILLIAM D. WALKER, Fargo, Dak.

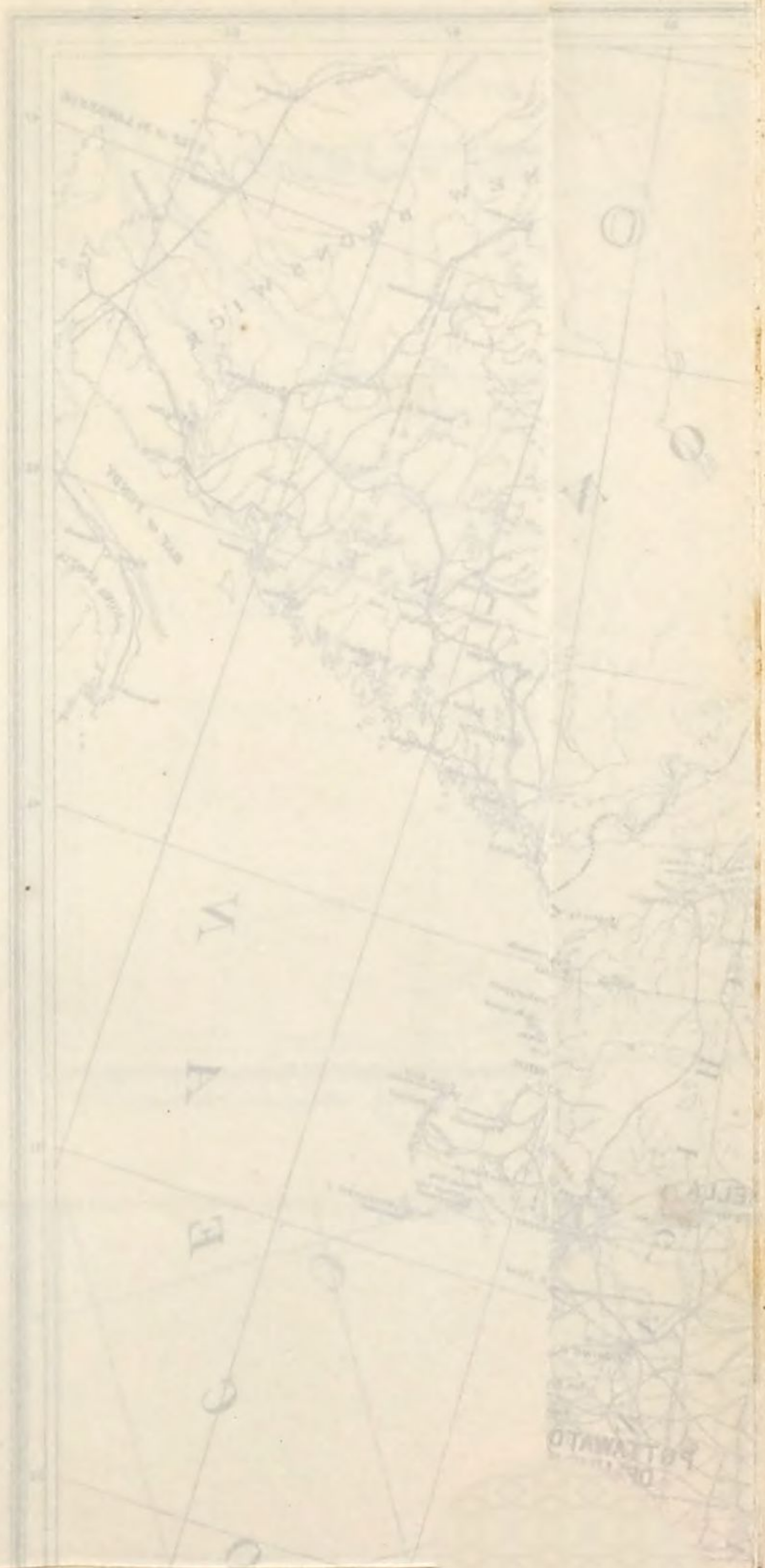
List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	Mark D. Baldwin.....	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont.....	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Cheyenne River.....	Dakota.....	Charles E. McChesney.....	Fort Bennett, Dak.....	Fort Sully, Dak.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Indian T.....	Gilbert D. Williams.....	Darlington, Ind. T.....	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	George W. Busey.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Colville.....	Washington.....	Rickard D. Gwydir.....	Fort Spokane, Wash.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	Dakota.....	William W. Anderson.....	Crow Creek, Dak.....	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, Dak.
Crow.....	Montana.....	Henry E. Williamson.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Fort Custer, Mont.
Devil's Lake.....	Dakota.....	John W. Cramsie.....	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.....	Fort Totten, Dak.
Eastern Cherokee.....	N. Carolina.....	Robert L. Leatherwood.....	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.....	Charleston, N. C.
Flathead.....	Montana.....	Peter Ronan.....	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Berthold.....	Dakota.....	A. J. Gifford.....	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.....	Edwin C. Fields.....	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.....	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	Peter Gallagher.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Peck.....	Montana.....	Dale O. Cowen.....	Poplar Creek, Mont.....	Poplar River, Mont.
Grande Ronde.....	Oregon.....	John B. McClane.....	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon.....	Sheridan, Oregon.
Green Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	Thomas Jennings.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	W. E. Dougherty, captain, U. S. A.....	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Arcata, Cal.
Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita.....	Indian T.....	Jesse Lee Hall.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Klamath.....	Oregon.....	Joseph Emery.....	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon.....	Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	J. M. Needham.....	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	J. T. Gregory.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
Mackinac.....	Michigan.....	Mark W. Stevens.....	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.....	Flint, Mich.
Mescalero.....	New Mexico.....	Fletcher J. Cowart.....	Mescalero, Doña Ana County, N. Mex.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Mission.....	California.....	Joseph W. Preston.....	Colton, Cal.....	Colton, Cal.
Navajo.....	New Mexico.....	Samuel S. Patterson.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Neah Bay.....	Washington.....	W. L. Powell.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nevada.....	Nevada.....	William D. C. Gibson.....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York.....	New York.....	Timothy W. Jackson.....	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.....	Akron, N. Y.
Nez Percés.....	Idaho.....	George W. Norris.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish.....	Washington.....	Edwin Eells.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	Jesse F. Warner.....	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Osage.....	Indian T.....	Carroll H. Potter, captain, U. S. A.....	Pawhuska, Ind. T.....	Chautauqua Springs, Kans.
Pima.....	Arizona.....	Elmer A. Howard.....	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge.....	Dakota.....	Hugh D. Gallagher.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Oakland.....	Indian T.....	E. C. Osborne.....	Ponca, Ind. T.....	Ponca, Ind. T.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	Kansas.....	Charles H. Grover.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.....	Hoyt, Kans.
Pueblo.....	New Mexico.....	Melmoth C. Williams.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Quapaw.....	Indian T.....	John V. Summers.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.
Quinalt.....	Washington.....	Charles Willoughby.....	Damon, Chehalis County, Wash.....	Olympia, Wash.
Round Valley.....	California.....	Charles H. Yates.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Cal.
Rosebud.....	Dakota.....	L. Foster Spencer.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
San Carlos.....	Arizona.....	F. E. Pierce, captain, U. S. A.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	San Carlos Agency, via Wilcox, Ariz.
Southern Ute.....	Colorado.....	C. F. Stollsteimer.....	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.....	Ignacio, Colo.

Sisseton.....	James D. Jenkins.....	Dakota.....	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, Dak.....	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock.....	James McLaughlin.....	do.....	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.....	Fort Yates, Dak.
Sac and Fox.....	Moses Neal.....	Indian T.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.
Do.....	William H. Black.....	Iowa.....	Montour, Tama County, Iowa.....	Montour, Iowa.
Santee.....	Charles Hill.....	Nebraska.....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, Dak.
Siletz.....	Joseph B. Lane.....	Oregon.....	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon.....	Yakima City, Oregon.
Shoshone.....	Thomas M. Jones.....	Wyoming.....	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.....	Rawlins, Wyo.
Tongue River.....	Robert L. Upshaw.....	Montana.....	Ashland, Mont.....	Ashland, via Miles City, Mont.
Tulalip.....	Wilson H. Talbott.....	Washington.....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.....	Seattle, Wash.
Umatilla.....	Bartholomew Coffey.....	Oregon.....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.....	Pendleton, Oregon.
Union.....	Robert L. Owen.....	Indian T.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Uintah and Ouray.....	Timothy A. Byrnes.....	Utah.....	Uintah and Ouray Agency, White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah.....	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
White Earth.....	T. J. Sheehan.....	Minnesota.....	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
Western Shoshone.....	John B. Scott.....	Nevada.....	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.....	Tuscarora, Nev.
Warm Springs.....	Jason Wheeler.....	Oregon.....	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon.....	The Dalles, Oregon.
Yakama.....	Thomas Priestley.....	Washington.....	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.....	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton.....	John F. Kinney.....	Dakota.....	Greenwood, Dak.....	Springfield, Dak.

List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraph addresses.

School.	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Albuquerque.....	New Mexico.....	P. F. Burke.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle.....	Pennsylvania.....	R. H. Pratt, captain, U. S. A.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Chilocco.....	Indian T.....	Thomas C. Bradford.....	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.....	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Salem.....	Oregon.....	John Lee.....	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon.....	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Fort Stevenson.....	Dakota.....	George W. Scott.....	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak.
Fort Yuma.....	California.....	Mary O'Neil.....	Yuma City, Ariz.....	Yuma City, Ariz.
Genoa.....	Nebraska.....	Horace R. Chase.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction.....	Colorado.....	Thomas H. Breen.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	Grand Junction, Colo.
Keam's Cañon.....	Arizona.....	James Gallaher.....	Keam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz.....	Holbrook, Ariz.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute).....	Kansas.....	Charles Robinson.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: During the past quarter of a century the Bureau of Pensions has developed from an inconsiderable office to one whose clientage is unsurpassed in numbers, whose disbursements are very great, and whose operations are extended into almost every county, township, and district in the United States. This development has rendered necessary great and radical changes and a reorganization in the methods of the Bureau.

Because of wide-spread interest and inquiry and because I believe that the tax-payers are entitled to know the processes by which their moneys are disbursed, as well as the mere naked results of the disbursements, I have thought best to present to you this report of the methods of the Bureau of Pensions as at present conducted.

I have therefore directed the chief of each division to present a statement of the methods and workings of his division, and I append the same to this report.

One who is interested in the study of the pension system of the Government will find all needed information in the accompanying detailed reports; and I submit here, as introductory thereto, a brief sketch of the progress of a case through the Bureau of Pensions:

MAIL DIVISION.

All matter addressed to the Bureau of Pensions, or to the Commissioner, or to any other officer thereof, is received in the Mail Division, where it is opened and examined to determine whether it is personal or official, and if official, to what division it pertains; and is forwarded at once, after being stamped and recorded, to that division. All matter reaching the Mail Division is distributed on the day of its receipt.

Applications are sent from the Mail to the Record Division and there entered upon the records of that division. From the Record Division they are sent to the proper adjudicating divisions, where the claims are to be considered.

THE ADJUDICATING DIVISIONS.

The Adjudicating Divisions are five in number: First, is the Old War and Navy, which has jurisdiction of claims arising in the Regular Army and Navy, and in the old war service—the Mexican war and the war of

1812, and all other wars for which pensions or bounty lands are or have been granted, save that of 1861-'65.

The remaining Adjudicating Divisions are the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western. The Eastern Division has charge of all claims originating in military organizations from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The Middle Division has charge of all claims originating in military organizations from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

The Western Division has charge of all claims originating in military organizations from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Colorado, California, Oregon, and the several Territories.

The Southern Division has charge of all claims originating in military organizations from the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, and District of Columbia, and the several organizations of colored troops. (The term "claims originating in military organizations from" means in the titular service of the State, and does not have reference to the present residence or post-office address of the claimant.)

When a case has reached an Adjudicating Division it is placed by the chief thereof in the hands of an examiner, who proceeds with the consideration of the case, making such calls for evidence through the proper channels upon the claimant, his attorney, and the War Department, the Surgeon-General's Office, and the Record Division as may be necessary to determine the case. He also resorts to all such available means of information as, in his best judgment, are requisite for establishing the justice or otherwise of the claim. When a claim is found complete and ready for admission or for rejection it is forwarded from the examiner through the chief of his section to the chief of the division, passing the scrutiny of each of these officials, and is then sent to the Board of Review.

The intermediate steps of this process vary according to the emergencies of each case. It may be a very simple case with ample proof in the record, and in the present condition of the man, to show the justice or injustice of his claim. A medical examination then is ordered to determine, by a competent board of surgeons, the degree of disability, and the medical statement as to the amount of such disability resulting from the injury in the service.

After all these reports and evidence are in, and the case has been submitted, if it still stands undetermined, the case is ordered to the Special Examination Division, where it is further and more critically examined upon all controverted points, and at all places where essential information may be added, touching either a specific cause of inquiry or the whole merits of the case. It is then returned from the Special Examination Division, resumes its place on the calendar, and is adjudicated upon the legal questions in the claim. These embrace questions of origin, of service, and line of duty, and all other matters that, under the law, affect the legality of title of a claimant to pension. These legal questions having been established, the case is then sent to the Medical Division for medical advisement as to all the medical questions involved. If a mistake has been made in the diagnosis of the case it is here detected. If the lay examiner has accepted an existing disability as due to one shown to have originated in the service, and the medical examiner discovers that one cannot be a sequence of the other, the medical

opinion to that effect is furnished for a correction of judgment, and to show the medical points in the case. The degree of disability is also determined and certified by the Medical Board.

The case is then referred to the Board of Review for rating in accordance with the degree of disability shown to exist. These ratings are then affixed to the case and sent forward to the Certificate Division, where the final steps are taken, and the certificate is issued.

From the Certificate Division the case is returned to the Record Division for record, and the certificate is forwarded to the Mail Division and mailed.

The precise procedure is set forth in the following order:

[Order No. 130.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1886.

I. The following rules of practice in the adjudication of claims will hereafter be observed in this Bureau, and they will take the place of all instructions and rulings conflicting therewith:

1. When an examiner shall have completed his investigation of a case he will submit the same, with his conclusion, to the chief of his division through the chief of his section, for consideration and action. This, whether the action be of rejection or admission.

2. The chief of division, after satisfying himself as to the conclusion reached by the examiner, will forward the case, with his conclusion, to the Board of Review for the consideration of that division.

3. When the Board of Review shall have completed the investigation of a claim it will be forwarded by the chief of the Board of Review, with its conclusion, to the Board of Re-review for consideration by that division.

4. In case the chiefs of the Board of Review and Re-review concur in the finding in a case, the case will be submitted for action in accordance with such finding as to all legal questions involved.

5. Thereupon admitted cases will be sent to the Medical Division for action therein, and will be returned from that division (if no medical objection is found to exist) direct to the chief of the Board of Review, and from thence, without delay, to the Certificate Division.

6. Cases returned on review will be returned to the Adjudicating Divisions where they originated for further action therein. Rejected cases will also be returned to the adjudicating division in which they originated to be forwarded to the rejected files.

II. In the event of disagreement between the chiefs of the Board of Review and the Board of Re-review as to any case, the same may be referred to the Commissioner for decision, by either chief. So also in case of a disagreement between the chief of the Board of Review or Re-review and the medical referee, an appeal will lie direct to the Commissioner as to such disagreement by either chief or the medical referee.

III. In the event that a common conclusion is reached by the chiefs of the Board of Review and Re-review, and such conclusion is adverse to that of the chief of the division to which returned, and the chief thereof shall believe that such decision is erroneous, an appeal will lie from such decision from the Boards of Review and Re-review direct to the Commissioner by such chief of said division.

IV. It will thus be observed that appeals lie only from chiefs of divisions. Chiefs of divisions are thus made responsible entirely for the work of their divisions. A case will not be expected to be sent from a division until the work of that division is completed. A case will not be sent from a division upon the direction of any other than the chief of such division.

V. All evidence, material, letters, &c., relating to cases will be stamped in the various divisions to which they are directed on the date of their receipt; and there will be indicated upon each such piece of evidence, letter, material, &c., the date at which it is sent to an examiner, so that in the future the precise time of receipt of any given document by each man engaged in the Bureau will be made matter of record.

VI. The preceding rules of practice apply to all cases sent to the Special Examination Division and the Law Division, as well as to those in other divisions.

VII. Hereafter there will be a weekly report made to the Commissioner by the chief of the Board of Review of the work and errors of each examiner, to the end that the Commissioner may be thoroughly informed as to the official merit of each person.

These rules will be in effect on and after the 1st day of November, 1886.

JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

OTHER DIVISIONS.

Some very important divisions have been entirely omitted in the enumeration of this routine work.

The Board of Re-review acts as an arbitrator, and final office judgment is pronounced by this board. All cases in controversy, or where there is contention or doubt, are referred to and passed upon by this board. Appeals lie from its decision only to the Commissioner in person; and while its work is not so comprehensive in detail as that either of the Board of Review or of the Medical Division, it is of prime importance in establishing a harmonious system of decisions and of bringing all cases to conform thereto.

At the time that I assumed charge of this Bureau the Law section consisted of one elderly gentleman and two ladies, all most estimable persons. At the present time the Law Division consists of thirty-six persons besides the chief, all of them constantly and busily engaged. The duties of this division, briefly, include the preparation of all cases of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, and advising in all cases that may be certified from any division to the Law Division for an opinion, in accordance with the ruling of the Commissioner. The division is supplied with a fair library and with ample facilities for work. It is doing splendid work, and the briefs and opinions prepared and submitted therein, will compare favorably in exactness and in sound judgment with those of any similar number of gentlemen anywhere employed. An idea of the amount of work accomplished, and its precise and detailed character, will be obtained by a study of the separate report of the chief of this division.

Three divisions remain to be spoken of: First, the Agents' Division, through and under the supervision of which the transactions of the eighteen great pension agencies are carried on. This division carries on the correspondence with the Treasury in regard to all money matters, and also with all the agencies. It has charge and supervision of all expenses of the agencies; the distribution of pensioners, and the agencies by the rearrangement of districts, the allotment of moneys to the agencies, for the payment of all pensioners, surgeons' fees, and the salaries and necessary expenses of the Pension Agents.

Through the Army and Navy Survivors Division the Bureau of Pensions is kept in constant communication with the pension element of the country, and with their needs and requirements. Through this division search is made for witnesses, lost comrades, &c.

The Stationery and Accounts Division remains last to be mentioned. It has supervision of all expenditures relating to the Bureau of Pensions. After having passed all other audits the accounts of every clerk, examiner, and the amount and character of every disbursement are considered in this division. So perfect are its methods and systems that it is believed that in thirty minutes the exact condition of every appropriation and account between the Treasury and the Bureau of Pensions, or between the Bureau of Pensions and any member thereof, may be declared. This division does not have charge of the salary accounts of the officials and employes of the Bureau, who deal directly with the disbursing clerk of the Interior Department. All apparent discrepancies existing at any time between the accounts of the Bureau of Pensions and the Treasury auditing offices are, by the working of this division, detected and corrected.

I beg to refer to the reports of the chiefs of each division again for a detailed statement of the workings of the Bureau, content to say here

that with the great results which have been achieved by this organized force I am entirely satisfied. It cannot be denied that wrongs occasionally arise and are perpetrated upon both the claimant and Government, but this condition of affairs is inseparable from the *ex parte* system of the preparation of cases; and my judgment is that the amount of wrong is reduced to a minimum under the present practice and the amount of good has reached its maximum. I mean to say that I regard the number of cases of imposition as comparatively few, and I think that the expedition given to proper claims is as great as is consistent with the safety of the public treasury.

This judgment is not a matter capable of demonstration, but strong moral proof is furnished by the fact that there has been a great diminution in the number and character of complaints of every description, both those on account of delay and those because of the rejection of claims; and on the other hand, those of tax-payers and interested parties claiming that pensions have been improperly allowed.

SPECIAL CASES.

It is a rule, variable only under fixed circumstances, that no case shall be taken up out of its order, or disposed of before its turn. This rule humanity requires should be occasionally varied, and the reasons upon which such variation may be had and special action taken are set forth in the circular, a copy of which here follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., ———, 188—.

SIR: The Commissioner of Pensions acknowledges the receipt of your written communication asking for special action in the case of ———, No. ———, Co. ———, ———, Regiment ———. The recitals therein contained are insufficient and the action asked for cannot be taken upon said statement.

It is manifest to you that the expedition of one claim must be at the cost of delay to thousands of others, and therefore the discretion which is lodged in the Commissioner must be exercised with reason and judgment, and he has established, as prerequisite to the favorable consideration of an application for special action, that said application must set forth as follows:

Such circumstances as will justify the action of the Commissioner in the minds of those whose claims will be put back, as extreme age, or threatened dissolution of claimant, or dependence of the claimant on charity, or other like special and urgent reasons which may be particular to the case, and which must be submitted to the discretion of the Commissioner for his approval or disapproval.

These statements must be verified by the oath of the claimant making them, or of some reputable party acting for him. A communication from you covering the contents of this circular will entitle the claim to which you refer to favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

The Commissioner is glad to say that the cases of imposition, where men have sworn to falsehoods to get special action, are comparatively few; and that in such instances it follows that where a man falsely states the facts to obtain early action, it taints his whole claim and fills it with suspicion when the falsehood is discovered; for a man who will swear falsely to get his claim ahead of those of his worthy comrades will swear falsely to defraud the Government out of his pension in the end. Greedy and false haste, therefore, sometimes defeats an entire claim.

There is no reason known now to the Commissioner why any man who is supported by public charity, necessarily, may not at once have his claim adjudicated and settled; for the case of every man who is in the poorhouse comes precisely under the directions given in the circular; and if an inmate of a poorhouse is unable to furnish his own proofs, the Special Examination Division of this office stands ready, as it has in the past, at all times to do whatever it can to elicit the truth in any given claim.

With this statement as to the methods of work in the Bureau I add statements (see page 22) showing the extent of that work, saying further only that the exhibit is deeply gratifying.

FOREIGN PENSION SYSTEMS.

On the 18th day of March, 1887, I mailed requests through the Department of State to our various ministers and consuls-general accredited to the courts of Great Britain, France, the German Empire, Russia, Turkey, Italy, China, and Spain, requesting that they obtain and forward to me the fullest possible statements relating to the pension laws and administration thereof of the various countries to which they were accredited.

The most courteous consideration has been paid to the requests in every instance, save in the one addressed to the minister at the court of St. James, and I am enabled to report to you a synopsis and statement of the pension laws of the various countries above enumerated, which are of value for purposes of comparison with our own and as establishing the general judgment of civilized Governments in regard to pensions.

I have had translations made of the essential parts of the pension codes of the European powers. I have prepared briefs of portions of these translations and publish them herewith. It will appear that two bases have been recognized out of which a claim for pension might rightfully arise in the case of almost every civilized power. The first is the mere fact of service of the state in a military capacity, and the second is disablement in that service. The service to be the basis of pension must generally have been of a very great length—rarely less than ten and oftener of twenty-five and thirty years. A noticeable feature in all of these pension systems is that they were manifestly prepared only for regular service troops, although no discrimination is made between the regular service troops and the war levies; but the system which was prepared for the regular army was at once extended over and applied to the volunteers and the levies. Very much of the systems relating to service are wholly inoperative for any but the regular troops. In every system which I have examined, a length of time of service, whether greater or smaller being established as a unit of time, determining the right to a service pension—he who fell short of that length of time is barred from claiming the benefits of a service pension and must solely rely upon the disability pension; he who exceeds that unit of time by honorable service is entitled to additional pension privileges and payment; he who greatly distinguished himself becomes thereby, in some instances, entitled for illustrious conduct in behalf of the state to be specially pensioned, or to add to the rate of pension allowed him for service. No instance can be found where pension is allowed for services dishonorably terminated or marked by a disreputable record.

The pension has been held up as the secure establishment in age of the veteran soldier, and all others than the veterans have been taught by the system that inasmuch as every man owes his life to the state the mere tender of that allegiance does not give a right to a pension. A patriotic state cannot afford to have it believed by its citizens that for every performance of duty there shall be more than such payment as may be agreed upon at the time for the service actually rendered; and indeed the logic of the situation is that if the state shall clothe, arm, feed, and transport its troops, it may upon emergency demand their services without other compensation than the public safety. Such seem to be the teaching and ideas of the foreign pension codes.

The foreign pension codes are based upon this idea of the duty owed to the state, and that the same is to be rendered without regard to pension save in case of disability or long service, and of the right of the state to demand the services of every man capable of bearing arms without regard to any other than a disability pension, and that the pension itself is a mark of extreme honor, reward of long service, or distinguished ability. Generals, lieutenant-generals—every grade of military officer and private alike—are borne upon the pension-rolls of the countries whereto they are entitled either by reason of disablement or as a reward for faithful and long-continued services—wherein the vigor of the man has been exhausted and old age has found the soldier worn out in the service of the state.

The pension systems are part of the military systems, and establishments; are outgrowths and prolongations thereof.

I add here the briefs above referred to, which, while incomplete, are the best I have been enabled to present within reasonable space.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

In France there are two classes of pensions. The first for service and the second for disability. The minimum service pension is due upon having served, if a commissioned officer, thirty, and if an enlisted man, twenty-five years, coupled with honorable record and discharge.

There are hundreds of modifications of the rules and rates; but the service pension furnishes the standard by which all others are measured in the French system.

The second or disability pension is based upon serious and incurable wounds resulting from events of war or incurred in the service and in line of duty; or upon serious and incurable disabilities recognized to be from fatigue and danger, incident to the service.

The classifications of these disabilities are primarily six.

The first and greatest is for total loss of vision; second, amputation of two limbs; third, amputation of one limb; fourth, complete loss of the use of two limbs or a disability equivalent thereto; fifth, complete loss of the use of one limb or disability equivalent thereto; sixth, all lesser disabilities.

The disabilities named in the first five classes give immediate right to a pension equivalent to the military service pension. Those of the sixth class give title under the following conditions:

(1) To commissioned officers and others of a relative rank if they are rendered permanently unfit for active service; and

(2) To persons below the rank of commissioned officers if they are rendered unfit for active service and unable to earn their subsistence.

These disability pensions are given without regard to length of service, and merely upon the incurrance of the disability itself. They re-

semble our own closely, except in the amounts allowed, and in the very important fact, that if in a given case it is shown that causes not incident to the service are a factor in producing the disability, the right to pension is thereby defeated. Our laws enable the Commissioner of Pensions in any case where he can determine the origin of the disability to do so, and to allow the claim for what may be due to the service, rejecting it for what may be due to other causes.

The lowest service pension allowed to drummers, trumpeters, buglers, and all others who rank as private soldiers, is 600 francs as a minimum and 750 as a maximum per annum.

The next, "equivalent in rank to a corporal," is, minimum 700 francs, maximum 900; that of sergeant and equivalents, minimum 800, maximum 1,100; that of sergeant-major and equivalents, including drum and fife major, chief armorer, first class musician, &c., is, minimum 900, maximum 1,200.

The various adjutants are, minimum 1,000 francs, maximum 1,300; the various veterinaries, minimum 1,400, maximum 5,000; the various military employés of the Ordnance Department, minimum 1,400, maximum 5,000; interpreters, minimum 1,400, maximum 5,000; medical staff, minimum 1,500, maximum 10,500; quartermasters and commissary staff, minimum 2,300, maximum 10,500; comptroller-general and staff, minimum 3,100, maximum 10,600.

Field and line officers in detail as follows: Major-general, minimum 7,000 francs, maximum 10,500; brigadier-general, minimum 6,000, maximum 8,000; colonel, minimum 4,500, maximum 6,000; lieutenant-colonel, minimum 3,700, maximum 5,000; major, minimum 3,000, maximum 4,000; captain, minimum 2,300, maximum 3,300; first lieutenant, minimum 1,700, maximum 2,500; second lieutenant, minimum 1,500, maximum 2,300.

The pension in the various grades in the service of the navy is as in the military service of assimilated ranks. The length of service required is twenty-five years. This peculiarity is noticeable. Officers and men alike of the naval service of France may be detailed for duty on ships of the merchant marine without loss of right to pension because of such detail, when, as the translator has it—

All sailors serving in the navy of the Government may be detailed under proper orders in the merchant service. In that case they are considered as serving the state until their return to France, and their services are counted the same as if they had not left the vessel from which they were so detailed.

As before stated every pension for each grade, rank, or office, has what is called a maximum and minimum figure. For instance, that of a private soldier has a minimum of 600 and a maximum of 750 francs. The minimum pension is gained by the length of service above stated, and for each additional year of service the pensioner is entitled to an addition of one-twentieth of the difference between the minimum and maximum until the maximum is attained. An applicant who is entitled to less than the maximum service pension is allowed an addition for active campaign service, graded according to the nature of his service in the campaigns in which he served.

The service pension is an absolute right, forfeited only for crime of infamous degree, desertion, or dismissal on a competent order of a judicial character.

Widows or orphans are entitled to pension under all the circumstances which would entitle the soldier or marine if living.

The rate of pension for an officer's widow is one-third of the maximum rate of military service pension; and of privates one-half of the

maximum; but if the husband was killed in battle or died while with the army from injuries received in battle, or from causes due to events of war, the rate is one half of such maximum for an officer's widow and three-fourths of the maximum for the widow of an enlisted man.

A widow may enjoy the pensions of more than one husband until a limit of six thousand francs is reached.

If there be children of the soldier, they shall be entitled to receive the pension due the widow on her death until they shall severally arrive at the age of twenty-one years, the younger receiving the pensions of the older as they successively pass the minority limit, the youngest receiving at last the full pension. If there be children of the soldier by a former marriage the pension to the minors is equally divided between the representatives of the two marriages without regard to the numbers of each issue.

If the soldier or marine left minor children but no widow, the children in such case are entitled to the amount of pension the widow would have been entitled to receive.

The right to pension is determined by a military tribunal thereto organized at the time the soldier quits the service.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF PENSIONS.

The German system of pensions has been embodied in the law enacted June 27, 1871, and promulgated by the decree of the Emperor in the name of the German Empire, Federal Council, and Imperial Parliament consenting.

It is embodied in 117 paragraphs, presenting apparently a complete code for the settlement of every pension question.

Paragraph 2 declares the basis of a claim for pension as follows:

Every officer and military surgeon holding the rank of officer who draws his pay from the army appropriations, receives a life pension if, after a period of service of at least ten years, he has become incapacitated for active military service, and is discharged for that reason.

If the incapacity is caused by a wound or other injury received in the service, without the fault of the person thus injured, he will be entitled to a pension even after a shorter term of service than ten years.

Paragraph 3 declares:

The following are considered as injuries received in service:

(a) An external injury received in active military service in war or peace.

(b) Other permanent injuries to health which can be proved to have been caused by the peculiar character of the military service, by epidemic or endemic diseases prevailing in the place where the service is performed, especially by contagious diseases of the eye, if thereby (a and b) the person becomes incapacitated for military service in the field or for garrison duty.

Paragraph 4 states:

If the term of service has been less than ten years (Par. 2) the claim for a pension is provisionally limited to one year or a few years, as the incapacity for military service cannot with any degree of certainty be considered as permanent.

With restoration to entire capacity for military service the right to claim a pension ceases.

If, however, the disability is caused by a wound or external injury received in front of the enemy, the pension is invariably granted for life.

Paragraph 5 is as follows:

If in any case, other than that mentioned in paragraph 2, an officer or military surgeon holding the rank of officer becomes disabled before the completion of the tenth year of service, and is discharged for that reason, he may, in case of need, be granted a pension either for a certain time or for life.

Paragraph 6 provides :

The amount of pension is determined by the time of service and the pay subject to pension (Par. 10) of the rank held for at least one year of service.

The service pension is twenty-eightieths of the pay of the rank of the officer, or one-eightieth for each additional year of service, not exceeding three-fourths of full pay.

Paragraph 12 is quoted in the following

CLAIMS FOR INCREASE OF PENSION, AND AMOUNT OF THE INCREASE.

Every officer, or military surgeon holding the rank of officer who has become disabled through the war, and has become incapacitated for further military service, which facts must be fully and satisfactorily proved, is granted an increase of pension, as follows :

(a) If the amount of pension is 500 thalers, or less, an increase of 200 thalers per annum is granted.

(b) If the amount of pension is between 550 and 600 thalers it is increased to 800 thalers per annum.

(c) If the amount of pension is between 600 and 800 thalers an increase of 200 thalers per annum is granted.

(d) If the amount of pension is between 800 and 900 thalers it is increased to 1,000 thalers per annum.

(e) If the amount of pension is 900 thalers, or more, an increase of 100 thalers per annum is granted.

The time spent in the military service of the Empire or one of the states constituting the Empire is counted in determining the length of service.

Participation in any campaign of the imperial army or navy is counted as adding one year to the term of service.

Throughout this code previous obligations of the states constituting the German Empire are recognized as binding upon the Empire in the matter of pensions.

Questions of rank, title, and service are determined as follows, as specified in paragraph 26 :

The highest military administrative authorities of the part of the army in which the officer has served will determine the amount of the pension, and attend to all the formalities connected with it.

Paragraph 27 provides, that officers less than sixty years of age are obliged to prove disability, but at sixty years of age they need not furnish any proof when making an application to be retired with pension.

In both the French and German systems admission to invalid soldiers' homes forfeits the right to pension.

In both the French and German systems no increase of pension can be allowed for disability later than five years after the right to pension has arisen on account of increased disability.

The granting of pensions to widows is designated as "special." They accrue to those whose husbands have fallen in the war or who have died from wounds either during the war or later, or who have become ill of an injury received during the war and have died in consequence "within one year of the conclusion of peace, for the whole term of widowhood and one year after remarriage." Widows of general officers are allowed 500 thalers; of staff officers, 400; of captains and lower grades, 300. An educational grant of 50 thalers is allowed if a child has lost its mother, and 75 thalers is paid for every child of an officer or military surgeon holding the rank of an officer until the completion of 17 years of age. The surviving father or grandfather and the surviving mother or grandmother will be paid an annual sum of 50 thalers in case the deceased was the only support, and as long as they are in actual need of such assistance.

In both the French and German systems special reference is made to the consequences of the circumstances connected with the war resulting in extraordinary trials and privations, exposures, and dangers to life and health, malarial influences, &c.

Similar provisions to those above enacted are made for the rank of the navy and their widows and survivors.

Paragraph 58 is as follows:

Persons classed as non-commissioned officers and privates of the army can claim an invalid pension if they have become disabled through an injury received in the service, or after the term of service of at least eight years.

After having been in the active service eighteen years, or a longer period, it is not necessary for them to prove disability for claiming a pension.

Paragraph 61 specifies those who are half invalids.

Paragraph 63 specifies those who are invalids.

Paragraph 64 is as follows:

The following are considered as provisions for invalids: A pension, an increase of pension, a certificate for appointment in the civil service, admission to a Soldiers' Home, an employment in the garrison service.

Paragraph 65 is as follows:

The invalid pensions granted to non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to a pension are divided into five classes for every grade. The amounts paid per month are as follows:

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>
First sergeant.....	14	11	9	7	5
Second sergeant.....	12	9	7	5	4
Other non-commissioned officers.....	11	8	6	4	3
Privates.....	10	7	5	3	2

These pensions, graded according to the different ranks, are granted in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 6.

Paragraph 66. The invalid pension of the first-class is granted—

(a) After a term of service of thirty-six years, without any necessity for the person to prove that he is an invalid.

(b) To entire invalids who (1) after a term of twenty-five years, or (2) through injuries received in the service, have become entirely unable to earn a living, and who need constant care and attendance.

Paragraph 67. The invalid pension of the second class is granted—

(a) After a term of service of thirty years, without any proof of being an invalid.

(b) To entire invalids who (1) have become entirely unable to earn a living, after a term of service of twenty years, or (2) through injuries received in the service.

Paragraph 68. The invalid pension of the third class is granted:

(a) After a term of service of twenty-four years without any proof of being an invalid.

(b) To entire invalids who (1) have almost entirely become unable to earn a living after a term of service of fifteen years, or (2) through an injury received in the service.

Paragraph 69. The invalid pension of the fourth class is granted:

(a) After a term of service of eighteen years without proof of being an invalid.

(b) To entire invalids who (1) have partly become unable to earn a living after a term of service of twelve years, or (2) through some injury received in the service.

Paragraph 70. The invalid pension of the fifth class is granted:

(a) To entire invalids who (1) have become incapacitated for any military service after a term of service of eight years; or (2) through an injury received in the service mentioned in paragraph 59 under *a*, *b*, and *d*.

(b) To half invalids, who (1) have become incapacitated for service in the field or at sea, after a term of service of twelve years, or (2) through an injury received in the service, mentioned in paragraph 59 under *a*, *b*, and *d*.

Paragraph 71. Non-commissioned officers and privates who have become provably invalids through the war receive an increase of pension of 2 thalers per month in addition to their pension.

Paragraph 72. Non-commissioned officers and privates who provably by injuries received in the service, either in peace or in war, have lost some limb, have become blind, or have been seriously and incurably injured, receive, in addition to their pension and their increase of pension, an additional amount for such loss or injury. This additional amount is 6 thalers per month:

(a) For the loss of a hand, a foot, an eye, if the person has not the full use of the other eye.

Blindness in one eye is considered equal to the loss of the same:

(b) For the loss of speech;

(c) For the loss of power to move a hand, arm, or foot to such a degree as to make it equal to the loss of a limb.

This additional amount may likewise be granted:

(d) For serious injury to other important external or internal parts of the body, which in their consequences as to the ability to earn a living must be considered equal to a loss of a limb.

The additional amounts mentioned under *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* can only exceed the sum of twelve thalers per month in case the person has become an invalid by a wound or external injury (paragraph 59, *a* and *b*) received in the service.

The above limitation does not apply to the additional amount of six or twelve thalers per month paid for blindness in one or both eyes.

Paragraph 73. Invalids who have lost one limb are considered entirely unable to earn a living, and those who have lost both limbs or both arms and cannot exist without some one to take care of them.

Paragraph 74. Non-commissioned officers, from the first sergeant downward, are, after a term of eighteen years of service, granted an increase of pension of half a thaler per month for every additional year of service, if it can be proved that they have become entire invalids.

The pension which is increased in this way must not, aside, from the additional amounts mentioned in paragraphs 71 and 72, exceed the entire pay of the place which the invalid occupied in the Army.

Paragraph 94 grants pensions to widows of those who died in the service or in consequence thereof within one year thereafter, until one year after remarriage, or through life if they remain unmarried.

Widows of first sergeants shall receive 9 thalers per month; widows of sergeants and non-commissioned officers 7 thalers per month; widows of privates 5 thalers per month.

Unenumerated classes have the rates of pension based upon pay, the rules being numerous and complex, and the rates corresponding in number.

Paragraph 96 is as follows:

For every child of the persons mentioned in paragraph 94 the amount of 3½ thalers per month is paid, to aid in its education, till the completion of the fifteenth year; and if the child has lost its mother, or loses her during that period, 5 thalers per month is paid.

A surviving father or grandfather and the surviving mother or grandmother receive 3½ thalers per month in case the deceased was their sole support and as long as they are in actual need.

It will be observed that in the German as in the French system there are two bases, upon either one of which a claim for pension may be established. The first is length of service, and the second is disability in the service. The basis of calculation of the rate to be paid is in every instance almost that of the rank held by the officer or non-commissioned officer at the time that his right to pension accrues, which in nearly every instance that can be conceived of under the French and German systems is the time of discharge, the soldier thus getting the benefit of all promotions made during his term of service.

THE SPANISH SYSTEM.

The Spanish system of pension laws presents some peculiar features. Under date of June 9, 1868, a royal order issued from the ministry of

war that to prevent suffering or privations on the part of applicants for pensions on account of wounds received in active service such applicant shall be borne upon the rolls and receive pay until his application has been passed upon.

Royal order of July 6, 1865, was issued in order to put a stop to the practice of wounded or disabled soldiers begging in the public streets, wherein it was provided, first, that the applications from generals, officers, and soldiers on account of disabilities incurred in battle, or by reason of hardships of service shall be given preference and expedited as much as possible in the military bureaus; second, the military authorities are carefully to inform of their rights all soldiers leaving the army on account of disability incurred in the service, whether from wounds received or from sickness.

Paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 provide for rations and pay to be given disabled soldiers at their homes pending decision upon their applications for pensions, either through the civil or military authorities, as may be most convenient. They are to report once a month to the civil and military authorities, as the case may be, at their place of residence. Soldiers found begging are to be arrested and investigated; but if their destitution is caused by negligence on the part of a superior officer the latter is to be suspended, and if the mendicant is not in need, or is an impostor, he is to be prosecuted.

In the Spanish law the pension of a widow ceases during the period of her remarriage, and is resumed in case she again becomes a widow.

Some of the rates of pensions paid under the law of Spain are here annexed.

If by reason of wound or other accident of war a soldier loses his sight or the entire use of a limb he receives—if colonel, 32,000 reals (\$1,600); if lieutenant-colonel, 25,000 (\$1,250); if a major, 22,000 (\$1,100); if a captain, 15,000 (\$750); if a lieutenant, 8,000 (\$400); if a sublieutenant, 6,000 (\$300).

The real in our money is worth about 5 cents.

After 20 years of service a sergeant receives per month \$6; after 25 years of service, \$7.50; after 30 years of service, \$8. A sergeant entirely disabled by accidental injuries received in the service shall receive the regular retired rate of pension per month, from \$2.25 to \$6.75; corporals and privates of all branches of the service receive as service pensions after 20 years of service, or in cases of total disability, from \$2.25 to \$7.50 per month. In case of wounds received in battle, or in the operations of war, these amounts are slightly added to. In case of decorations additional pensions are given.

In the Spanish system also, both service and disability are recognized as furnishing a basis for pensions.

THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

In the Russian system retirement to all officers is allowed after twenty-five years of faithful service, on half pay, and after thirty-five years, on full pay. An officer retired on account of permanent ill-health is entitled to a pension of one-third of his salary after ten years of service, and to two-thirds of his salary after twenty years, and to the full amount after thirty years.

Any officer or employé having contracted an incurable disease, such as paralysis, insanity, or blindness, is entitled on retirement to one-third of his salary after five years of service, to two-thirds after ten years of service, and to the full amount after twenty years of service.

The pension of a retired officer ceases, first, when he re-enters the Government service; second, when he enters without permission the service of a foreign Government, and third, if he remain abroad for over five years without special permission.

Pensions are granted to widows and children of deceased officers. Widow's pension terminates by death, remarriage, entering a monastery, or by judgment of a court of law. The widow's rate is one-half of that of her deceased husband, and one-half of the remaining one-third to each child of a pensionable age up, to the total amount. The pensionable age ceases with girls at eighteen and with boys at twenty-one. Children under these ages are entitled to pension if not supported in educational institutions, provided the girl does not marry. The proportion of pension to each minor is one-fourth of that of the father, or the total amount among the entire family.

In cases of an incurable disease rendering children unable to support themselves they retain their pension until death.

Three grand divisions of wounded officers are made, the first and second classes of which receive as pension the full amount of pay without regard to length of service. To carefully look after these wounded men, there is appointed by the Empire a special permanent committee to better provide for wounded officers, for their families, and their interests. This committee extends its care to all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy who have received wounds or injuries in battle, or, in general, in carrying out the different duties connected with the service, and also to the surviving families or children of officers, provided such officers have not adequate means of subsistence. A general is regarded as having adequate means if he have 30,000 rubles, or the equivalent thereof. Any other officer, if he has one-half this amount.

The amount of pensions paid to commissioned officers ranges in the first rank from 300 to 1,716 rubles, the first being for an ensign or cornet, and the last being for an officer of the rank of general. Their families receive for the same grades from 128 to 1,143 rubles. The widow of an officer killed in war is entitled to the full amount of her husband's pension; and in case of her death, the children. The wounded soldiers committee, in default of both widow and children, may grant the pension to the deceased officer's parents, or to his brothers and sisters as long as they are minors.

Non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded in war or in time of peace in the fulfillment of the duties of the service, are entitled, to pension from the invalid fund in various sums ranging from 14.28 to 57.15 rubles.

The pension system in Russia seems to be rather in the nature of a mutual insurance company operation. The fund was established in 1859 by a donation from the imperial treasury of 7,500,000 rubles. All the beneficiaries legal and possible of this fund were from thenceforth assessed 6 per cent. per annum on the amounts of their salaries until the date of the first payment of pension, which began about the year 1865. The fund had then increased to 18,000,000 rubles. In 1880 the principal of the fund reached the sum of 68,000,000 of rubles. The number of beneficiaries it will be seen is very small.

Statistics and facts are lacking as to the other branch of the Russian pension system. It consists of grants made probably at the will of the Czar from the military treasury, which cannot be calculated and which are not tabulated.

There seems to be no other pension system in operation in Russia.

THE ITALIAN AND TURKISH SYSTEMS.

There are no striking features in the Italian and Turkish systems. Their main features are largely like those of other continental nations, and are based upon the same considerations; first, of service, and second, of disability.

THE CHINESE SYSTEM.

The most complicated and minutely detailed system for the granting of pensions is that of the Empire of China, which still retains in force orders, regulations, and statutes dating from the first part of the seventeenth century, with amendments as late as the first quarter of the nineteenth century. As in the case of other nations, the pension is for both services and disability. The service age is fixed at sixty years. The amount of pension depends not only upon the service, but upon the quality of the service and the character and degree of peril to which exposed during service. If a man was in the army and disabled, but not in active campaigning, in many instances he would be entitled simply to the preservation of the rank that he may have attained, but would not be granted pay or a pension. In some instances if a man has sons or a son in the imperial service his support devolves upon them and pension is not allowed. Divisions are made of wounded soldiers into classes according to the length of time assigned for recovery. Five such classes have been created: Wounds are known as first class, second class, third class, &c. For a considerable time differences were made in the amount of pensions to be allowed for wounds made by spent cannon-balls. Gratuities were given on account of wounds suffered in the service by the regular attendants of the members of the Banner Corps, so called. Sacrifices and the sacred rites of religion were to be performed at the graves of militia men leaving no heirs. A difference was made in losses to marines and soldiers of the Coast Guard exposed to peril in the outer and in the inner seas, the frontier service being regarded as more honorable. Under certain circumstances provisions are made for the widow and for the son of a soldier killed in the service. Those who served and were killed or disabled in the front ranks are regarded with distinguished consideration. Those who suffered disablement in what may be called the "subordinate services," such as guard duty or train-guard duty, who were in the rear of an army and in positions less exposed to the actual dangers of war receive correspondingly less, and the pension system is made a prolongation and continuance of the rewards offered for valor and honorable service in battle.

The military forces of the empire are composed, first, of the Eighth and Manchu Banner Corps; second, the Army of the Green Standard or Chinese provincial forces; and, third, the irregulars, or Braves.

All descendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the conquest are enrolled in the Eighth and Manchu Banner Corps.

The Army of the Green Standard is employed to garrison strategical points throughout the provinces, to act as custodians of the treasury, granaries, gaols, to escort prisoners of war, to convoy treasures, and to perform other miscellaneous duties. The pensions given vary according to which of these great corps the applicant may have rendered service in. The regulations themselves for the granting of pensions seem originally to have sprung from the arbitrary exercise of the

imperial power, which, during two and a half centuries of time, have gradually been molded into a system whose rules in full cannot be reproduced, but the spirit of which I have endeavored to indicate. As illustrative of the spirit of the code it may be stated that the word "gratuity," employed where we would use the word "pension," means literally "a mark of compassionate distinction," and is conferred by the emperor, and by him alone, and must not be considered as acquired under a specified condition of age and service alone. This is the gratuity pension which still exists, nor can any officer or soldier claim it as a right, the granting of it being entirely optional with the sovereign.

SUGGESTIONS.

MINOR CHILDREN.

The number of minor children entitled to pension is diminishing and must continue rapidly so to do. I respectfully suggest that the additional amount allowed them of \$2 per month is inadequate for their ordinary support. This is far less in amount than the cost of the support of charity children in any of our great institutions, no odds how ably conducted, and there should be enough allowed, which, coupled with a reasonable exertion upon their part, would prevent them from suffering. The amount of \$5 per month does not seem to me excessive, and where incurable and disabling disease exists the pension should continue during life.

DATE OF DEPENDENCE.

I respectfully suggest that the phraseology of the act of June 16, 1880, should be amended to conform to the wise and kind intention of its framers. Under the proper construction of that act its benefits are limited to those who were entitled to its benefits at the very date of its approval, and those who subsequently, from aggravation of their malady, become totally helpless are barred from its privileges.

DATE OF WIDOW'S PENSION.

Under existing law a widow's pension certificate can only bear date from the day on which she files her application. Our knowledge of the sacred relations of husband and wife makes us know that the last thought which often occurs to the widow is that of the pecuniary results of death. Moreover there is a sense of delicacy which prevents a woman from immediately making application to be availed of the results of her husband's death, and so between cares, delicacy, and sometimes ignorance of right, long intervals elapse between the death of the husband and the filing of the application of the widow. In such cases as may hereafter arise it seems to me that the law should allow the commencement of the pension to date from the death of the husband, where the other conditions required by the law are present.

DOUBLE PENSIONS.

I respectfully recommend that section 4718 R. S. be so amended as to prohibit the payment of more than one pension to one and the same

person; and to prohibit the receipt in his or her own right of a pension by a person receiving, for the same period of time, an accrued pension

SUBSEQUENT PROMOTIONS TO PENSION-SERVICES.

I beg to call attention to the fact that during the last year the Secretary of the Interior presented to Congress a request for a modification of the law which declares that a pension shall be graded according to the rank of the claimant at the time that the injury was received, without regard to the fact that such claimant might subsequently have been promoted for meritorious services and in good faith. One instance will illustrate many: ————— was a sergeant in the ——— regiment. He contracted a malady which would have been at the time a sufficient reason for his discharge from the military service, but he waived this right given by his condition and served with gallantry and distinction, followed by his malady, it is true, through more than four years of war. At the end of the war he was mustered out as full colonel and brevet brigadier-general, having won every step intermediate by honorable service. He died shortly after of the disorder which had followed him from the time of his first service.

In allowing the pension, the claim being well established, the Commissioner was obliged to say to the widow, that under existing law the only pension that could be allowed her was that of the widow of a sergeant, and that all that her husband had since heroically performed availed nothing in determining her pecuniary rights. The suggestion of the Commissioner is that the rank, subsequently acquired bona fide, should be considered by the Commissioner in determining the amount of pension to be allowed.

DEAFNESS.

I desire to renew my recommendations made in my reports for 1885 and 1886 as to additional legislation in behalf of those who are afflicted with deafness from the service. The present rate is not commensurate with the degree of disability resulting, and I respectfully recommend that a total of \$30 per month for total deafness, (with intermediate grades, to be determined according to the degree of disability,) be fixed by law. The number of applicants under this provision is and would be very small, and the amount to be disbursed inconsiderable.

AMPUTATIONS.

Some discretion should be lodged in the Commissioner in correcting discrepancies in rates of pension for loss of limbs, or Congress should be asked by direct enactment to establish a table of rates for loss of limbs. The existing laws upon this point are inharmonious and are unjust. There is no sufficient reason why, if the amputation of a leg at the hip joint entitles a claimant to \$45 per month, the loss of a leg and arm should together be rated at but \$36. If, again, \$45 be taken as a proper pension for a leg amputated at the hip joint, then the disability for performing manual labor from the loss of the foot and the hand should not be graded at a less figure. There are instances in which the loss of a single limb is an entire disablement for the performance of manual labor, in consequence of the nervous and other afflictions which follow. There

are certainly many instances in which the loss of two members of the body is followed by an equally great disability.

The law fixes the following ratings for amputations :

Amputation at shoulder or hip joint	\$45 00
Total disability of arm or leg.....	36 00
Loss of one hand and one foot.....	36 00
Total disability in one hand and one foot.....	36 00
Amputation at or above elbow or knee.....	36 00
Loss of a hand or a foot	30 00

SUBSEQUENT SERVICE IN UNITED STATES NAVY BY CONFEDERATES.

I beg to call attention to the fact that the act of March 3, 1877, discriminates unjustly against claimants who, having previously served in the Confederate army, subsequently served honorably in the United States Navy. The act I respectfully submit should be amended to read:

That the law prohibiting the payment of any money on account of pensions to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who, in any manner, engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall not be construed to apply to such persons as afterward voluntarily enlisted in the *Army or Navy* of the United States, and who, while in such service, incurred disability from a wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty.

The addition of the words "or Navy" makes the law fair to all classes intended to be covered by it.

PAYMENTS TO UNFIT PERSONS.

I respectfully recommend that the law be so altered and amended as that the Commissioner of Pensions shall be authorized to order the payment of pension to the wife of a pensioner or to a suitable person in behalf of the children of a pensioner, in cases where the pensioner shows by his habits that he is an unfit person to receive or disburse such pension, or because of his incompetence, not arising perhaps to the degree of lunacy, but such as to prove him a spendthrift, or in cases where he is an inebriate, or in cases where his money is spent upon improper persons or in improper ways. The law as at present existing limits the power of the Commissioner very greatly in this particular, and authorizes him to direct payment to the wife or guardian only in cases of insanity or other mental incapacity, or imprisonment for offenses against the laws. Payments so ordered made to any person other than the pensioner for the benefit of the wife or children should of course be made only upon bond properly executed.

DEPENDENT MOTHERS AND FATHERS.

The commencement of the period of dependence on the part of a father or mother in order to establish the right to pension is now fixed at the soldier's death. I respectfully suggest that the recognition of dependence and the claim of the father and mother upon the son for support is too narrowly bounded by fixing the period of dependence at the moment of the death of the son. If the condition of dependence has arisen without fault of the father or mother at a period subsequent to the death of the son—that is, if that condition of affairs is shown to exist without fault upon the part of the parents, which, if the son had been living, would have thrown the burden of support upon him, that

condition, it seems to me, should be recognized in the law. The greater the age the greater the natural right and claim on the son for support.

NEW AGENCIES.

For years the center of the pension population of the United States has been steadily moving towards the west and the south, so that the four largest western agencies, as shown by their annual reports for the year 1887, are paying an average of 34,628 pensioners. The addition of the Mexican War pensioners under the act of January 29, 1887, still further increased this ratio, and throws the center of the pension population still farther to the west and south. I have therefore in my estimates, submitted for transmission through the Treasury Department, asked for the establishment of two additional agencies. Power is lodged in the President to establish agencies for the payment of pensions wherever, in his judgment, they should be established, looking to the public interests and those of the pensioners; but the provision is nugatory unless appropriation be made for the payment of expenses. I have asked for the additional salaries of two pension agents and a very small additional amount for clerk-hire, limiting the extra call for this service to \$10,000 per year at both agencies.

I believe that the expeditious discharge of the duties of these pension agents requires the establishment of additional agencies. True economy in this matter consists in thoroughly equipping the governmental service. The agencies now existing are being worked to their full capacity. More work is being done by them than since the foundation of the Government—more than has ever been accomplished by an equal number. A delay of a few days is always the occasion for loud and discontented comments on the part of the pensioners who are to be paid, and I feel justified in urging the additional expenses for and on account of the agencies of the sums above specified and amounting to \$18,000.

MEXICAN SERVICE PENSION ACT OF JANUARY 29, 1887.

I am gratified to report that the work upon the Mexican service pensions under the act of January 29, 1887, in the Old War and Navy Division, with the assistance rendered by the Record Division, and by the volunteered service out of office hours of numbers of employés, was so advanced that by the close of the fiscal year eight thousand of these pensions had been granted. I asked for an additional appropriation and for leave to employ an additional number of clerks for this service. Congress decided not to grant the increase, so I was compelled to delay the current work, to indefinitely postpone and thus virtually defeat the operations of the Mexican pension act, or to avail myself of the extra services of the employés in the Bureau. I acknowledge with satisfaction that very many among them rendered these services cheerfully, pleasantly, and efficiently. I desire also to mention in this connection the services of the Certificate Division, which worked with unceasing zeal, thereby making the promises of the law good to these aged veterans.

I renew my request for additional clerical force during the remainder of this fiscal year, that I may be enabled, without making extra demands upon the clerks now in the service, to complete and satisfy the Mexican pension claims. They are those of aged persons who have waited a

period of nearly forty years for the display of their country's generosity, and aid to reach them must be speedily extended.

SUMMARY OF TABLES.

I respectfully call your attention to the following summary of the tables annexed to this report. They show a condition of business that is exceedingly gratifying, and I submit it without further comment.

Table No. 1 shows as follows:

There were at the close of the year 406,007 pensioners, classified as follows: 294,445 Army invalids; 85,010 Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 3,281 Navy invalids; 1,973 Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 1,069 survivors of the war of 1812, and 11,831 widows of those who served in that war; 7,503 survivors of the war with Mexico, and 895 widows of those who served in said war, which latter class have been added to the rolls pursuant to the act of Congress approved January 29, 1887.

There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 55,194 new pensioners, and the names of 2,707 whose pensions had been previously dropped were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate of 57,901 pensioners added during the year.

During the same period the names of 17,677 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase to the rolls of 40,224 names.

The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to be \$130.10, a gain of average annual value over last year of \$7.87. The aggregate annual value of all pensions is \$52,824,641.22, an increase of like value for the year of \$8,116,633.78.

The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$73,467,581.87, an increase in amount over the previous year of \$9,669,750.26, the difference between the amount paid and the annual values being due to first payments, including "accrued" and "arrears."

The amount paid to 44,019 new pensioners during the year upon first payment was \$25,166,990.06, and there remained in the hands of the several pension agents 14,683 of this class unpaid at the close of business on the 30th day of June, on which there was due \$3,924,783.11.

Table No. 2 shows as follows:

There were 17,677 pensioners, whose names were dropped from the rolls. They have been so classified as to show the number of widows with, and those without, minor children; the number of minor children who were pensioned in their own right, and the number of dependent mothers and fathers. It also shows the whole number of pensioners on the roll, with a like subdivision of the widows' class.

Table No. 3 exhibits the amount of appropriations and balances available for the payment of pensions for 1886-'87.

Table No. 4 exhibits the amount paid out on account of pension by each agent, under each item of appropriation, as shown by their accounts-current. This table also shows a disbursement of \$19,941.95 for payment of arrears of pensions in cases where the original pension was granted prior to January 25, 1879, and the date of commencement of pension was subsequent to discharge or death. The act of January 25, 1879, provided for arrears of this class, and the disbursements have been kept separate from those of regular pensions. Of the funds to pay this class there remains a balance of \$433,741.58, which is not, as in the case of other appropriations, covered into the Treasury at the close of the year.

Table No. 5 shows the number of pensioners on the rolls at each agency, by the several classes, and compares the aggregate number with that of the previous year, showing in each class the net increase or net decrease. It also shows the net increase to the rolls during the year, which, as before stated, was 40,224.

Table No. 6 shows the number of original pension claims of each class filed year by year since 1861, the number allowed, and the number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year. In this statement it appears that 628,272 claims have been filed during that period on account of disability, and 364,886 claims have been filed on account of death, alleged to be due to causes originating in the service, claims for this latter class having been filed by widows, minor children, and dependent relatives. There have been allowed of the invalid claims 367,424; of the widows and dependent relatives' claims 240,662; a total of 608,086.

Since 1871, 79,164 claims for pension on account of service during the war of 1812, provided for by the acts of 1871 and 1878, have been filed. Of this number 34,714 have been filed by the surviving soldiers and sailors, and 44,450 have been filed by the widows of those who served in that war. Only 17 original survivors' claims have been filed under this law during the past fiscal year, and only 312 on account of widows for the same period.

It thus appears that in the aggregate 1,091,200 pension claims have been filed since 1861, and in the same period, 676,948 claims of all classes have been allowed. The number of pensioners upon the rolls at the close of each year is stated. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 has been \$883,440,298.36.

Table No. 7 shows the different monthly rates of pension to Army and Navy invalids, together with the number of pensioners of these classes and of each of them. It will be seen that there are 151 different rates of pension paid.

Table No. 8 gives the location and geographical limits of each pension agency, the name of each agent, and the balance of funds remaining to his official credit at the close of the year.

Table No. 9 shows the number of Army invalid claims allowed each year since 1861, classified and arranged so that in each year's allowance it is shown in what years the claims were filed. The whole number of invalid claims filed each year since 1861 is given, and it is shown what percentage of the number of claims filed each year has been allowed.

Table No. 10 exhibits the amounts paid for pension each year since 1871 for pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812 and to the widows of those who served in that war.

Table No. 11 shows the number of each class of claims on the files of this Bureau at the commencement of the year; the number filed during the year, and the number admitted; the number rejected during the same period, and the number of each class pending and on the rejected files at the close of the year. There is also shown in this table the number of bounty-land claims received, allowed, rejected, and remaining on file.

Table No. 12 is a comparative statement of pension claims of all classes settled by allowance and rejection during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Table No. 13 shows the number of each class of Army pension claims filed since 1861 on account of disability or death from causes originating in the service since March 4, 1861. It also shows the total number admitted under each class named, so arranged as to show these results by military service in each State and Territory.

Table No. 14 exhibits the issue of certificates from this Bureau during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1886, and closing June 30, 1887, and shows a grand total of 112,340 certificates. This table also shows that during the year 55,194 original certificates were issued, a greater number than ever before issued in any year by this Bureau.

Table No. 15 shows in brief the operations of the special-examination division of this Bureau during the year. It sets forth the number of claims acted upon by said division, the amount of savings accredited to this service, and the expenditure on account thereof, except salaries.

Table No. 16 shows the number of appeals to the Secretary of the Interior from the decisions of this Bureau during the year—a total of 2,599.

Table No. 17 shows the number of names and addresses furnished to different divisions of this Bureau and to claimants, in the consideration of pending claims during the year—a total of 158,227.

Table No. 18 exhibits the work done by the Mail Division of this Bureau during the year. It shows the amount of money received in the mail, the amount of postage stamps received, as well as the enormous correspondence of this Bureau. \$1,263.59 were received in money; 9,808 postage stamps were received; 450,806 letters of inquiry were received; and 1,607,675 letters were sent out during the year. This table also shows that 2,234,331 pieces of mail matter were received, examined, and distributed to the proper divisions of this Bureau during the year.

Table No. 19 exhibits the number of men in service from each State and Territory in the war of 1861-'65, and the number of men when reduced to the basis of three years' term of service.

Table No. 20 shows the number of pensioners in each county of each State and Territory of the United States, and in each foreign country, on the pension rolls June 30, 1887, together with the amount paid as current pension in each of said counties and foreign countries for the quarter ending June 3, 1887.

The summary of this table shows the number of pensioners in each State and Territory of the United States, and in foreign countries on the pension-rolls June 30, 1887, and the amount paid as current pension in each State and Territory and in foreign countries for the June, 1887, quarter.

THE NEW PENSION BUILDING.

The new Pension building is nearing completion. I have information from the architect in charge that he cannot add elevators, having no appropriation for that purpose. There are spaces left in the building for two, and I am informed that the moderate cost for each of them will be \$7,000. In the estimates submitted through the Treasury to Congress I have asked for the sum of \$14,000 for the two elevators.

I desire to say here, in addition to the mere formal statement, that probably more people enter the Bureau of Pensions who are unfit to ascend and descend stairs than in any other Government building anywhere. Thousands of people come from great distances to see about the adjudication of their claims who are too weak or too lame to mount even the easy steps to the new Pension building without assistance and without discomfort.

A large number of those employed in the office, and who by the assignment of the divisions to quarters are compelled to occupy the third and fourth stories, are not fit physically for the exertion involved in ascending and descending the stairs.

The report of the superintendent of the building shows that at the time the Census Office was dismantled the Bureau of Pensions fell heir to its long used and much abused furniture. It has been patched, repaired, revamped, and revarnished; it is old and rickety, and should be condemned and replaced with new; and an appropriation has been asked for to enable the Commissioner to make the proper replacement. And so with regard to other suggestions made by the superintendent, which have received the Commissioner's consideration and approval—notably the item for repairs and improvement, the necessity for which always exists in every building, even when new; for it will not be found, as a rule, completely adapted to its purposes until tried and added to in those minute and inexpensive details which go to fit it for actual occupancy.

The great passage-ways are left without wainscoting, and the walls will constantly become defaced by the passing thousands. No ordinary care can prevent this. A wainscoting of tile or marble should be added at an early date. Estimates covering these expenses are submitted elsewhere.

The experience of the past summer has demonstrated that the upper rooms of the new Pension building are substantially uninhabitable and cannot be used except as file-rooms, owing to the great heat thereof. The record of the thermometer will demonstrate this, and all arrangements for the future use of the building should take into view the fact that the upper story can substantially never be used except as above stated. The building was not designed originally for such use, and no modification that has been or will be made can completely remedy the trouble.

CURRENT WORK.

In addition to the current work, the great volume of which is indicated by the tables heretofore cited, the old files of the Bureau of Pensions have been carefully overhauled, with a view to admitting such claims as by inadvertence might have been passed when they were really ready for admission. This overhauling has resulted in adding a considerable number of claimants to the pension list, and I do not now know of cases completed which are not disposed of. The Bureau of Pensions is now engaged upon current business. This condition of affairs has been brought about in part by the earnest exertion of the Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States and Dr. Ainsworth, who has had charge in the War Department of the certification of surgical records to the Bureau of Pensions. Most gratifying results have followed their prompt and vigorous interposition, and as a rule at this time reports called for from the Surgeon-General are received back into the Bureau of Pensions fully honored in the period of five days. The vast arrears which existed at the opening of the year have been cut off, and I am indebted to the Secretary of War and his able assistants for very much of the good results which mark the record of the year.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates which I have submitted in the manner pointed out by law, through the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury, are just and reasonable in every respect. I ask especially that no curtailment may be made of the amounts to be paid for the

Special Examination Division, which must be from time to time enlarged to meet the emergencies of the service and the multiplication of crime.

During the past year a large number of convictions, reimbursements, and repayments have been made, and a wholesome regard for the power of the Government instilled into the minds of the criminal classes.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1887.*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 7, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a statement setting forth the nature of the business transacted by the chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, and a report showing the operations of the admitted files and the certificate-of-disability section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, together with a tabulated statement showing the absences during the fiscal year, as compared with those granted in the two years previous.

The chief clerk has control of such of the clerical force and employés as are not assigned to any particular division.

He is intrusted, also, with the general supervision of the entire force.

He receives daily reports of the attendance of the clerical force from each chief of division, and keeps proper record of the absences of all employés.

He also has charge of the reviewing and signing of official letters written in the Bureau relative to pensions or the general business of the Bureau.

The enormous increase in the volume of business in the Bureau forces the chief clerk to give much of his time to personal calls from claimants, attorneys, and others who desire to know, and who may have the right to know, the status of pension claims; and he is compelled to make frequent examination of cases on file. He issues permits to draw pension in cases where pension certificates have been lost.

The issuance of permits mentioned in the report of the chief of the Certificate Division is to pensioners who make application by mail. The chief clerk issues permits only to those who apply in person.

The chief clerk also has charge of the admitted files, wherein are arranged and classified all allowed pension claims, and, up to July 1 last, of the certificate-of-disability section, where are filed and recorded certificates of disability, medical surveys, and death certificates forwarded by the War and Navy Departments.

By your order the certificate-of-disability section was transferred to the Record Division, to which its duties are closely assimilated.

The assistant chief clerk has charge of the preparation of the pay-rolls, the records of the employés, complaints against any of the clerical force, the record of appointments, dismissals, and other changes in the office, and performs such miscellaneous work as may, from time to time, be assigned him by the Commissioner.

The total number of admitted cases in the files on the 30th of June was 603,207, of which 367,841 were invalid cases, and 235,366 widows, minors, and dependents. The actual number of cases drawn by the adjudicating divisions from the files during the year was 249,554.

In the certificate-of-disability section there were on file on the 30th of June 126,298 certificates of disability, 11,128 reports of medical surveys, and 6,592 death certificates.

During the year there were received from the War Department 828 certificates of disability, and 4,749 were applied to cases pending in the different adjudicating divisions.

From the Navy Department there were received 331 reports of medical surveys and death certificates.

Of the former 215 and of the latter 51 were applied to cases pending in the Old War and Navy Divisions.

The following table, which has been compiled from the official records, shows the amount of absences by reason of annual leave and sickness during the last three fiscal years.

Absences during fiscal years ending June 30, 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Date.	Year ending June 30, 1885.		Year ending June 30, 1886.		Year ending June 30, 1887.	
	Annual.	Sick.	Annual.	Sick.	Annual.	Sick.
	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
July	3,247	1,417	2,549	398	3,586	942
August	6,285	1,524	6,022	610	7,935	938
September	4,288	1,550	5,271	1,013	6,637	1,120
October	5,316	2,343	3,639	763	4,624	901
November	5,894	2,004	2,276	706	2,417	817
December	3,726	1,614	3,540	664	3,269	674
January	1,032	1,949	475	940	581	964
February	998	1,558	595	792	654	854
March	1,518	1,870	625	1,833	839	1,143
April	766	1,266	938	1,014	1,079	836
May	1,258	900	1,328	892	1,125	725
June	1,252	736	1,280	489	879	913
Total	35,580	18,731	28,538	10,114	33,625	10,887

Year ending June 30, 1885.—Aggregate time lost during year, 54,311 days, or 33.4 per employé. Average number of working days during year, 266.90.

Year ending June 30, 1886.—Aggregate time lost during year, 38,652 days, or 25.5 per employé. Average number of working days during year, 281.38.

Year ending June 30, 1887.—Aggregate time lost during year, 44,512 days, or 29.2 per employé. Average number of working days during year, 276.10.

As compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there were in the last fiscal year 5,860 more days lost, while as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, there is a gain of 9,799 days, or 26 years 10 months and 9 days.

There is a noticeable difference in the amount of time lost by reason of sickness in each of the last two years, as compared with the fiscal year 1884-'85. While 18,731 days of sick-leave were granted from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, there were but 10,114 days of sick-leave applied for from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, and 10,887 in fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

While more time was lost by the clerical force during the year just closed than in the previous fiscal year, the average of annual leaves amounted to but 22 days, and of sick-leaves, $7\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Had the clerks in the Bureau taken the full 30 days, which is generally allowed them, the aggregate of annual leaves alone for the year would have been 45,900 days.

On the 30th of June, 1887, there were borne on the pay-rolls of the office 1,540 officers and employés, as compared with 1,623 in the year 1884-'85, and 1,511 in the fiscal year 1885-'86.

The average number of working days of the clerical force in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, was 266.9, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, 281.38, and in the last fiscal year, 276.0.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

D. I. MURPHY,
Chief Clerk.

TABLE 1.—Number of pensions allowed and increased during the year, with the annual value of all pensions on the roll.

Year ending June 30, 1887.	Pensions allowed and increased during the year.						Dropped from the roll.	Reductions in rate.		No of pensioners on roll June 30, 1887.	Annual value of pensions as shown by roll June 30, 1887.	
	Original.		Increase.		Restoration.			No.	Annual value.			
	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Annual value.						
Army { Invalids	34,758	\$2,546,031 52	31,791	\$2,880,766 43	2,541	\$192,268 84	8,708	\$1,181,533 66	304	\$22,108 00	294,445	\$36,063,345 80
Army { Widows, &c	11,034	1,813,908 00	83	3,972 00	127	12,894 00	6,313	807,068 00	2,157	61,504 00	85,010	13,313,455 42
Navy { Invalids	525	47,895 00	223	25,116 28	36	3,447 00	233	26,047 00	3	150 00	3,281	429,288 00
Navy { Widows, &c	183	34,148 00	8	1,968 00	.....	.....	88	16,391 00	65	1,356 00	1,973	405,288 00
War of 1812 { Survivors	8	768 00	2	768 00	.....	.....	478	45,888 00	.....	.....	1,069	103,392 00
War of 1812 { Widows	231	33,264 00	.....	.....	3	432 00	1,800	259,200 00	.....	.....	11,831	1,703,664 00
War with Mexico { Survivors	7,552	724,992 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	47,040 00	.....	.....	7,503	720,288 00
War with Mexico { Widows	903	86,688 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	768 00	.....	.....	895	85,920 00
Total	55,194	5,287,694 52	32,107	2,912,590 71	2,707	209,041 84	17,677	2,341,599 66	2,529	85,118 00	406,007	52,824,641 22

Total amount paid to pensioners on first payments was:

31,030 Army invalids	\$16,895,206 85	and there remained on hand June 30, 1887. unpaid 6,295 cases, in which there was due \$2,558,382 60
10,388 Army widows	7,821,898 59	1,005,365 86
408 Navy invalids	225,068 87	121,041 44
184 Navy widows	69,473 49	9,749 93
4 survivors war of 1812	2,124 79	12,877 01
239 widows war of 1812	98,478 45	190,183 89
1,691 survivors war with Mexico	52,153 94	27,182 38
75 widows war with Mexico	2,585 08	.....
44,019	25,166,990 06	3,924,783 11

NOTE.—Average annual value of each pension on the rolls June 30, 1887, \$130.10.

TABLE 2.—Number of pensioners of the various classes dropped from the rolls during the year, with the cause, and the number of each class on the rolls June 30, 1887.

Causes for which dropped.	Invalids.	Widows, minor children, and dependent relatives.	Classification of widows' roll.						War of 1812.			War with Mexico.			Total number of pensioners of all classes.
			Widows without children.	Widows with children.	Minor children.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Total number of children.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	
Loss to the roll:															
By deaths reported.....	6,773	3,086	997	141	14	1,506	428	226	435	1,618	2,053	49	8	57	11,969
By remarriage.....	.....	753	280	429	.....	44	.....	941	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	760
Minors by legal limitation.....	.....	1,060	.....	.....	1,060	.....	.....	5,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,060
Failure to claim pension (sec. 4719, R. S.).....	484	229	102	9	7	93	18	29	27	35	62	.....	.....	.....	775
Dropped for other causes.....	1,684	1,273	797	242	21	190	23	116	16	140	156	.....	.....	.....	3,113
Total loss to the roll.....	8,941	6,401	2,176	821	1,102	1,833	469	6,858	478	1,800	2,278	49	8	57	17,677
Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1887.....	297,726	86,983	44,961	8,135	2,471	26,688	4,728	20,061	1,069	11,831	12,900	7,503	895	8,398	406,007

TABLE 3.—The financial operations of the United States Bureau of Pensions for fiscal year 1887.

	Army pensions.							Navy pensions.		Arrears of pensions.		Mexican war pensions.	
	Pensions.	Fees of examining surgeons.	Salary.	Clerk hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Lights.	Contin- gent ex- penses.	Pensions.	Fees of exam- in- ing sur- geons.	Army.		Navy.
Balance arrears fund on hand July 1, 1886											\$395, 814 81	\$58, 250 86	
Amount appropriated act July 2, 1886	\$74, 000, 000 00	\$806, 000 00	\$72, 000 00	\$150, 000 00	\$20, 000 00	\$1, 200 00	\$2, 000 00	\$9, 000 00	\$1, 000, 000 00	\$15, 000 00			
Amount appropriated act Mar. 3, 1887													\$2, 300, 000
Amount deficiency appropriation act May 4, 1886		500, 000 00											
Amount transferred from Army fund									300, 000 00	5, 000 00			
Amount transferred from Navy fund	100, 000 00	5, 000 00											
Total	74, 100, 000 00	1, 311, 000 00	72, 000 00	150, 000 00	20, 000 00	1, 200 00	2, 000 00	9, 000 00	1, 300, 000 00	20, 000 00	395, 814 81	58, 250 86	2, 300, 000
Amount refunded by agents	1, 440, 468 77	40, 631 57	4, 433 78	7, 517 36	1, 653 75	100 00	61 40	665 43	14, 100 82	118 00	51, 754 13	15, 000 00	55, 000
Total	75, 540, 468 77	1, 351, 631 57	76, 433 78	157, 517 36	21, 653 75	1, 300 00	2, 061 40	9, 665 43	1, 314, 100 82	20, 118 00	447, 568 94	73, 250 86	2, 355, 000
Amount of advances to agents, &c	75, 479, 791 70	1, 190, 000 00	76, 200 45	157, 515 00	21, 305 00	1, 025 00	900 00	9, 665 00	1, 288, 760 39	16, 600 00	87, 078 22		370, 000
Balance on hand June 30, 1887	60, 677 07	161, 631 57	233 33	2 36	348 75	275 00	1, 161 40	43	25, 340 43	3, 518 00	360, 490 72	73, 250 86	1, 985, 000

TABLE 4.—*Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during*

Agencies.	Army pensions.							
	Pensions.	Fees exam- ining sur- geons.	Salary.	Clerk hire.	Rent.	Fuel.	Light.	Contingent expenses.
Augusta.....	\$2, 202, 591 64	\$35, 542 07	\$4, 000 00	\$3, 493 16	\$428 00	\$87 58	\$13 20	\$400 00
Boston.....	3, 887, 190 53	38, 999 73	4, 000 00	9, 865 16	.....	.....	.....	499 92
Chicago.....	6, 139, 473 91	94, 800 49	4, 000 00	14, 221 37	.....	.....	.....	615 73
Columbus.....	7, 457, 740 83	132, 881 94	4, 000 00	14, 518 95	1, 780 00	.....	114 32	993 31
Concord.....	2, 408, 248 07	32, 907 86	4, 000 00	4, 792 50	675 00	100 00	38 00	198 90
Des Moines.....	4, 428, 362 22	92, 828 12	4, 000 00	6, 914 00	1, 135 00	.....	29 36	611 96
Detroit.....	3, 742, 993 83	59, 489 25	3, 999 99	6, 890 00	1, 200 00	155 00	61 02	539 50
Indianapolis.....	6, 257, 421 28	121, 230 90	4, 000 00	13, 175 00	1, 000 01	.....	.....	875 00
Knoxville.....	4, 084, 021 52	51, 629 44	4, 000 01	7, 294 49	.....	.....	.....	466 29
Louisville.....	2, 376, 025 24	35, 631 25	4, 000 00	3, 710 00	.....	.....	.....	250 00
Milwaukee.....	3, 917, 902 19	66, 444 88	4, 000 00	7, 176 51	1, 796 04	.....	20 44	529 05
New York.....	3, 240, 237 00	26, 163 02	4, 000 00	8, 998 02	4, 833 34	.....	13 49	400 00
Philadelphia.....	3, 766, 375 10	44, 282 06	4, 000 00	8, 744 50	.....	.....	.....	412 60
Pittsburgh.....	3, 614, 390 18	59, 126 05	3, 999 99	6, 664 00	2, 000 00	102 29	78 30	336 16
San Francisco.....	627, 686 98	7, 870 20	4, 000 00	2, 726 00	640 00	20 25	.....	317 25
Syracuse.....	4, 631, 516 53	55, 181 65	4, 000 00	9, 025 00	1, 010 00	.....	18 75	450 00
Topeka.....	5, 734, 837 38	108, 264 27	4, 000 00	9, 214 33	.....	.....	.....	599 86
Washington.....	3, 757, 714 39	26, 451 74	4, 000 00	10, 350 00	2, 000 00	118 00	39 52	505 00
Total.....	72, 274, 72 82	1, 089, 724 92	71, 999 99	147, 772 99	18, 497 39	583 12	426 40	9, 000 53

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, as shown by accounts current.

Army pensions— Continued.	Mexican war pensions.			Navy pensions.			Army arrears.	Grand total.
	Survivors	Widows.	Total.	Pensions.	Fees exam- ining sur- geons.	Total.		
\$2,246,555 65	\$195 31		\$195 31					\$2,246,750 96
3,940,555 34	1,033 23	\$133 32	1,166 55	\$312,267 28	\$3,322 65	\$315,589 93		4,257,311 82
6,253,111 50	1,833 15	66 66	1,899 81	185,794 60	2,497 20	188,291 80	\$4,310 26	6,447,613 37
7,612,029 35	3,916 27	166 65	4,082 92				2,067 67	7,618,179 94
2,450,960 33	466 62	66 66	533 28				119 60	2,451,613 21
4,533,880 66	1,233 21		1,233 21				739 47	4,535,853 34
3,815,32 59	1,466 52	33 33	1,499 85				853 92	3,817,682 36
6,397,702 19	4,533 95	316 63	4, 50 58				2,027 50	6,404,580 27
4,147,411 75	10,548 11	299 97	10,848 08				3,450 05	4,161,709 88
2,419,616 49	4,665 99	99 99	4,765 98				2,059 47	2,426,441 94
3,997,869 11	766 59	33 33	799 92				543 64	3,999,212 67
3,284,644 87	1,753 99	208 31	1,962 30	192,749 33	996 49	193,745 8	1, 53 96	3,482,206 95
3,823,814 26	2,375 76	333 30	2,709 06	173,938 61	1,207 00	175,145 61	153 13	4,001,822 06
3,686,696 97	1,424 18	66 66	1,490 84				90 48	3,688,278 29
643,260 68	3,191 51	66 66	3,258 17	21,783 95	273 00	22,056 95	412 27	668,988 07
4,701,201 93	841 58	33 33	874 91					4,702,076 84
5,856,915 84	7,262 94	266 64	7,529 58				320 53	5,864,765 95
3,801,178 65	5,639 77	266 64	5,906 41	230,770 57	1,603 30	232,373 87	940 00	4,040,398 93
73,612,734 16	53,148 68	2,458 08	55,606 76	1,117,304 34	9,899 64	1,127,203 98	19,941 95	74,815,486 85

TABLE 5.—A classified statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency compared with the number on the rolls June 30, 1886.

Location of agency.	Army.		Navy.		War of 1812.		War with Mexico.		Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1887.	Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1886.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Surviv-ors.	Widows.	Surviv-ors.	Widows.		
Columbus	28,709	9,029	.....	.....	81	945	324	38	39,126	34,216
Chicago	26,670	6,749	501	231	39	413	564	74	35,301	32,468
Indianapolis	27,189	6,228	.....	.....	39	465	365	58	34,344	29,590
Topeka	24,102	4,186	.....	.....	42	437	898	76	29,741	25,355
Syracuse	18,277	6,391	.....	.....	117	998	72	7	25,862	24,283
Boston	15,828	7,067	878	551	68	853	89	17	25,351	24,586
Philadelphia	16,985	6,389	572	355	21	432	218	42	25,014	20,788
Des Moines	20,506	3,386	.....	.....	23	266	285	16	24,482	21,541
Knoxville	11,427	4,852	.....	.....	179	3,075	2,351	332	22,216	17,977
New York	13,997	5,996	593	356	76	691	199	29	21,937	17,180
Milwaukee	17,469	3,864	.....	.....	35	197	183	12	21,760	19,664
Pittsburgh	15,548	4,559	.....	.....	30	358	109	16	20,620	19,177
Washington	14,421	3,011	640	457	87	516	462	56	19,650	25,091
Detroit	14,901	3,322	.....	.....	46	319	138	9	18,735	16,581
Concord	9,593	3,406	.....	.....	44	446	33	5	13,527	12,798
Augusta	8,577	3,374	.....	.....	95	804	33	3	12,886	12,306
Louisville	6,966	2,809	.....	.....	35	477	386	60	10,733	9,022
San Francisco	3,280	392	97	23	12	79	794	45	4,722	3,160
Total number of pensioners	294,445	85,010	3,281	1,973	1,069	11,831	7,503	895	406,007	365,783
Increase during the year	28,591	4,848	328	95	470	1,566	7,503	895	40,224	.....
Decrease during the year										

Net gain to roll during the year, 40,224.

PENSIONS.

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TABLE 6.—Number of pension claims filed and allowed each year since July, 1861, and the number of pensioners on the roll at the close of each year, together with the annual amount paid on account of pensions since July 1, 1860.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Army.		Navy.		Army and Navy.		War of 1812.				Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	Number of pensioners on the roll.			Disburse- ments.
	Applications filed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.				Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.						
1861.....	1,362	1,000	60	65	413	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,487	462	4,337	4,299	8,636	\$1,072,461 55
1862.....	26,380	22,377	230	285	4,121	3,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,332	7,884	4,341	3,818	8,159	790,384 76
1863.....	20,263	32,627	385	324	17,041	22,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,599	39,487	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,139 91
1864.....	27,299	44,464	455	466	15,212	24,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,684	40,171	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,504,616 92
1865.....	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,556	50,177	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153 11
1866.....	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	126,722	13,459,996 43
1867.....	7,292	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	153,183	18,619,956 46
1868.....	11,035	14,496	200	245	7,292	15,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	169,643	24,010,981 99
1869.....	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	187,963	28,422,884 08
1870.....	8,837	8,985	190	142	7,934	8,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	198,686	27,780,811 81
1871.....	8,857	6,755	240	178	6,468	7,244	198	31	26,391	34,333	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	207,495	33,077,383 63
1872.....	8,728	6,427	248	120	6,551	4,073	17,504	3,117	18,303	16,052	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	232,229	30,169,341 00
1873.....	9,302	5,603	228	151	5,937	3,152	3,186	2,242	16,734	10,462	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	238,411	29,185,289 62
1874.....	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,760	4,736	563	810	18,704	11,152	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,749 56
1875.....	17,030	5,264	344	130	5,360	4,376	240	416	23,523	9,977	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,116 63
1876.....	16,532	5,269	271	97	7,282	3,861	73	168	22,715	11,326	18,704	11,152	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,599 69
1877.....	18,812	6,661	300	131	7,414	3,550	57	126	44,587	11,962	23,523	9,977	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,580,157 04
1878.....	36,835	9,767	599	215	7,242	3,379	817	181	57,118	31,346	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415 18
1879.....	110,673	25,602	1,361	559	10,176	4,455	2,548	18,177	141,466	19,545	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526 19
1880.....	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,394	3,930	284	4,630	31,116	27,394	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540 14
1881.....	29,004	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	115	1,965	40,939	27,664	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,538 51
1882.....	35,039	11,878	777	251	32,014	5,303	26	693	48,776	38,162	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280 54
1883.....	28,962	11,289	671	234	27,414	6,366	23	822	41,785	34,192	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,972 85
1884.....	27,959	11,557	725	277	27,580	7,743	24	388	40,918	35,767	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,273,536 74
1885.....	35,202	13,238	862	265	31,937	8,610	18	426	49,895	40,857	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,706 72
1886.....	36,484	15,759	836	338	35,283	11,217	5	305	72,465	55,194	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270 45
1887.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	231	.....	.....	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	74,815,486 85
Total.....	616,963	358,684	11,309	6,202	367,424	240,662	25,689	34,728	1,091,200	676,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883,440,298 36

In the total number of applications filed in 1887 are included 14,735 survivors and 3,983 widows of the war with Mexico. In the total number of claims allowed in 1887 are included 7,552 survivors and 903 widows of the war with Mexico. (See act of Congress approved January 29, 1887.)
In the number of pensioners on the roll under the heads of "Invalids" and "Widows, &c.," are included survivors and widows of the war of 1812 respectively, commencing with the year 1871. Survivors and widows of the war with Mexico are included in the number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1887.

TABLE 7.—Statement showing the different monthly rates of pension, and the number pensioned at each rate, of the Army and Navy invalids on the roll June 30, 1887.

Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Rate.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
\$1 00.....	1,109	22	1,131	\$13 00.....	258	17	275
1 25.....	.....	1	1	13 12.....	1	.....	1
1 87.....	6	.....	6	13 25.....	11	15	26
2 00.....	30,544	279	30,823	13 33.....	12	.....	12
2 12.....	6	.....	6	13 50.....	31	3	34
2 12½.....	1	.....	1	13 75.....	14	1	15
2 25.....	8	.....	8	14 00.....	4,795	34	4,829
2 33.....	1	.....	1	14 12.....	1	.....	1
2 50.....	10	16	26	14 25.....	18	5	23
2 66.....	276	2	278	14 50.....	6	2	8
2 66¾.....	22	.....	22	14 75.....	11	.....	11
3 00.....	2,152	27	2,179	15 00.....	2,162	66	2,228
3 12.....	.....	1	1	15 25.....	1	1	2
3 25.....	1	.....	1	15 50.....	3	2	5
3 33.....	.....	1	1	15 62.....	1	.....	1
3 75.....	387	10	397	15 75.....	.....	8	8
4 00.....	65,416	530	65,946	16 00.....	9,594	74	9,668
4 12.....	1	.....	1	16 25.....	13	2	15
4 25.....	487	.....	487	16 50.....	19	3	22
4 62.....	1	.....	1	16 66.....	6	.....	6
4 66.....	1	.....	1	16 66¾.....	1	.....	1
4 66¾.....	2	.....	2	16 75.....	18	1	19
5 00.....	1,288	61	1,349	17 00.....	2,527	16	2,543
5 25.....	2	.....	2	17 25.....	1	2	3
5 33.....	270	2	272	17 50.....	13	4	17
5 33½.....	18	.....	18	17 75.....	5	.....	5
5 62.....	3	.....	3	18 00.....	957	21	978
5 62½.....	1	.....	1	18 25.....	2	5	7
5 66.....	22	.....	22	18 50.....	18	1	19
5 66¾.....	1	.....	1	18 75.....	124	2	126
5 75.....	15	.....	15	19 00.....	12	1	13
5 87½.....	.....	1	1	19 25.....	12	.....	12
6 00.....	41,652	325	41,977	19 50.....	.....	2	2
6 25.....	74	1	75	20 00.....	1,612	30	1,642
6 37.....	4	.....	4	20 75.....	2	2	4
6 50.....	2	2	4	21 00.....	9	.....	9
6 66.....	11	.....	11	21 25.....	2	1	3
6 66¾.....	1	.....	1	22 00.....	4	1	5
6 75.....	2	.....	2	22 50.....	102	2	104
7 00.....	256	5	261	23 00.....	1	.....	1
7 25.....	.....	1	1	23 25.....	1	.....	1
7 50.....	990	27	1,017	23 50.....	1	.....	1
7 66.....	2	.....	2	23 75.....	3	1	4
7 75.....	21	2	23	24 00.....	12,317	164	12,581
7 87½.....	1	.....	1	24 50.....	2	.....	2
8 00.....	56,880	706	57,586	25 00.....	375	5	380
8 12½.....	1	.....	1	25 25.....	1	.....	1
8 25.....	14	.....	14	25 75.....	.....	2	2
8 50.....	1,292	1	1,293	26 25.....	1	.....	1
8 66.....	1	.....	1	26 75.....	3	2	5
8 75.....	10	2	12	27 00.....	1	1	2
9 00.....	367	9	376	27 50.....	5	.....	5
9 25.....	19	.....	19	28 50.....	1	.....	1
9 37.....	2	.....	2	29 00.....	.....	1	1
9 37½.....	1	.....	1	30 00.....	9,597	142	9,739
9 50.....	28	8	36	30 75.....	.....	2	2
9 75.....	8	5	13	31 25.....	95	.....	95
10 00.....	14,449	161	14,610	32 00.....	.....	1	1
10 25.....	14	2	16	32 50.....	.....	2	2
10 50.....	30	8	38	33 00.....	1	1	2
10 62.....	2	.....	2	34 00.....	.....	2	2
10 66.....	1	.....	1	35 00.....	1	1	2
10 75.....	1	15	16	35 50.....	.....	1	1
10 87.....	1	.....	1	36 00.....	2,998	28	3,026
11 00.....	58	12	70	38 50.....	.....	1	1
11 25.....	495	15	510	40 00.....	26	.....	26
11 33.....	21	2	23	40 25.....	.....	1	1
11 33½.....	2	.....	2	42 00.....	1	.....	1
11 50.....	23	3	26	45 00.....	2,129	15	2,144
11 66.....	1	.....	1	46 00.....	1	.....	1
11 66¾.....	1	.....	1	47 00.....	1	.....	1
11 75.....	16	6	22	50 00.....	1,285	28	1,313
12 00.....	22,360	235	22,595	72 00.....	1,085	29	1,114
12 12½.....	1	.....	1	100 00.....	2	.....	2
12 25.....	18	.....	18				
12 50.....	221	20	241	Total	294,445	3,281	297,726
12 75.....	728	1	729				

TABLE 8.—List of pension agencies, with location, geographical limits, and names of pension agents, showing the balance of funds in the hands of each agent
June 30, 1887.

Location.		Name of agent.	Amount.	Geographical limits.
City.	State.			
Augusta	Maine	Jno. D. Anderson	\$68, 514 04	The State of Maine: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Boston, Mass.
Boston	Massachusetts	Benj. F. Peach, jr	137, 799 73	The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Augusta and Concord districts.
Chicago	Illinois	M. A. Mulligan	109, 958 85	The State of Illinois, and all Navy pensioners residing in this and the Columbus, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Topeka districts.
Columbus	Ohio	Gilb't H. Bargar	34, 415 40	The State of Ohio: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Concord	New Hampshire ..	W. H. D. Cochrane	78, 488 71	The States of New Hampshire and Vermont: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Boston.
Des Moines	Iowa	C. S. Lake	93, 968 79	The States of Iowa and Nebraska: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Detroit	Michigan	Rob't McKinstry	20, 888 67	The State of Michigan: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Indianapolis	Indiana	C. A. Zollinger ..	134, 184 87	The State of Indiana: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Knoxville	Tennessee	D. A. Carpenter ..	215, 335 37	The States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Washington, D. C.
Louisville	Kentucky	Don Carlos Buell	93, 534 06	The State of Kentucky: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Alfred B. Judd ..	54, 296 38	The States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Territory of Dakota: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
New York	New York	Franz Sigel	30, 947 54	The counties in the State of New York of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester, all Navy pensioners in the State of New York, and all pensioners residing in the counties in the State of New Jersey of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	W. W. H. Davis ..	114, 223 95	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, York, all Navy pensioners in the State of Pennsylvania, and all pensioners residing in the counties in the State of New Jersey of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem.
Pittsburgh	do	W. H. Barclay ..	91, 175 59	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district: All Navy pensioners in the State are paid at Philadelphia.
San Francisco ..	California	T. H. Allen	322, 197 51	The States of California, Nevada, and Oregon, the Territories of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington, including the Navy pensioners.
Syracuse	New York	T. L. Poole	42, 568 69	The counties in the State of New York not in the New York City district: All Navy pensioners in the State are paid at New York City.
Topeka	Kansas	Geo. W. Glick	28, 803 65	The States of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, the Territory of New Mexico, and the Indian Territory: Navy pensioners in this district paid at Chicago.
Washington ...	Dist. of Columbia	Sidn'y L. Willson	87, 500 67	The States of Delaware and Maryland, the District of Columbia, the inmates of the branches of the National Soldiers' Home, and pensioners residing in foreign countries, and all Navy pensioners in this and the Knoxville district.
Total			1, 758, 802 47	

TABLE 9.—*Army invalid claims allowed each year since July 1, 1861, showing in each years, giving also the whole number filed each year and the*

Years in which the claims were filed.	The several years in which the claims were													
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
1862	305	258	131	27	19	20	12	11	12	20	6	6	16	4
1863		3,657	9,331	1,138	517	395	235	185	143	293	156	110	129	159
1864			7,303	3,459	844	562	253	166	114	239	139	96	107	101
1865				10,045	7,819	1,863	685	417	223	382	198	132	100	92
1866					12,724	9,292	2,511	1,150	529	732	440	251	211	185
1867						3,586	3,626	1,132	525	724	349	356	149	153
1868							1,641	1,692	421	502	218	196	172	89
1869								2,238	2,208	1,284	493	300	182	142
1870									1,040	3,094	1,639	799	441	273
1871										342	1,946	1,055	438	348
1872											434	1,638	1,018	371
1873												1,322	1,762	674
1874													794	1,869
1875														937
1876														
1877														
1878														
1879														
1880														
1881														
1882														
1883														
1884														
1885														
1886														
1887														
Total....	305	3,915	16,765	14,669	21,923	15,718	8,963	6,991	5,215	7,612	6,018	6,261	5,519	5,397

NOTE.—The number of invalid claims filed in 1887, as reported in this table, excludes 280 old war in this table, excludes old war invalids, which are included in the number of Army invalids as reported

year's allowance the number of those which were filed each year and allowed in the report percentage of the number allowed out of those filed each year.

allowed and the number allowed each year.

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.	Number of invalid claims filed each year.	Per cent. of claims allowed of each year's filing.
5	7	4	5	24	78	38	18	9	16	15	17	1,083	1,362	79.5
121	139	147	135	281	415	392	384	263	280	269	248	19,522	26,380	74.0
84	126	109	100	228	395	328	305	240	264	220	226	16,008	20,263	79.0
96	113	122	92	172	335	234	284	189	204	168	160	24,125	27,299	88.3
145	187	202	158	257	477	368	335	255	236	219	208	31,072	35,799	86.8
88	154	139	104	190	339	281	262	202	263	187	184	12,993	15,905	81.7
56	62	59	49	109	177	99	124	93	190	80	92	6,121	7,292	83.9
124	97	102	54	143	312	267	208	180	282	141	141	8,898	11,035	80.6
167	197	132	121	220	451	379	319	243	363	233	234	10,345	12,991	79.6
214	149	125	100	228	368	293	243	218	241	211	165	6,684	8,837	75.6
278	276	214	153	251	404	328	288	231	314	226	193	6,617	8,857	74.7
342	461	253	123	257	454	330	274	209	221	197	186	7,065	8,728	80.9
606	593	243	188	328	497	384	312	213	385	254	213	6,879	9,302	73.9
2,243	1,169	483	273	455	756	559	478	349	461	323	277	8,763	11,926	73.5
624	2,595	1,844	608	758	1,219	905	773	578	630	570	565	11,669	17,030	68.5
.....	777	2,217	1,464	1,063	1,570	1,050	1,006	709	740	698	618	11,912	16,532	72.1
.....	.....	908	2,568	1,806	2,385	1,400	986	888	879	816	773	13,409	18,812	71.3
.....	.....	.....	778	2,685	7,767	4,865	4,116	2,298	2,045	1,819	1,618	27,991	36,835	76.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	263	2,358	9,825	17,626	12,277	9,706	9,529	7,880	69,464	110,673	62.8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	157	1,350	1,651	1,499	1,555	1,463	7,830	18,455	42.4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	1,485	2,326	2,245	2,067	2,526	11,382	29,004	39.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582	2,579	2,517	3,279	3,188	12,145	35,039	34.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917	2,434	3,092	2,736	9,179	28,962	31.7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	810	3,901	3,443	8,154	27,959	29.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	883	5,842	6,725	35,202	19.2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506	1,506	36,204	4.2
5,193	7,102	7,303	7,073	9,718	20,912	22,615	31,758	27,117	27,225	31,552	34,702	357,541	616,683	.....

invalids, which are included in Table No. 6. The number of invalid claims allowed in 1887, as reported in table No. 1.

TABLE 10.—*Statement of the amount paid for pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812, and to the widows of those who served in that war, since 1871.*

Fiscal year of—	Survivors.	Widows.	Total disbursements.
1871 (from February 14, 1871).....	\$2,555 05	\$511 00	\$3,066 05
1872	1,977,415 84	335,993 63	2,313,409 47
1873	2,078,606 98	689,303 59	2,767,910 57
1874	1,588,832 95	616,016 40	2,204,849 35
1875	1,355,599 86	533,000 21	1,888,600 07
1876	1,089,037 18	445,772 95	1,534,810 13
1877	934,657 82	361,548 91	1,296,206 73
1878 (from March 9, 1878).....	768,918 47	294,572 05	1,063,490 52
1879	1,014,525 66	2,192,699 54	3,207,225 20
1880	790,710 39	2,658,058 14	3,448,768 53
1881	621,612 80	2,381,800 95	3,003,413 75
1882	478,274 85	2,024,207 63	2,502,482 48
1883	357,334 81	1,882,542 41	2,239,877 22
1884	278,888 85	1,686,302 09	1,965,190 94
1885	207,782 80	1,518,202 39	1,725,985 19
1886	144,389 59	1,458,896 44	1,603,286 03
1887	105,837 01	1,765,582 36	1,871,419 37
Total.....	13,794,980 91	20,845,010 69	34,639,991 60

TABLE 11.—Number of claims of each class filed, admitted, and rejected during the year, and the comparative condition of the files at the beginning and close of the year.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	Army.				Navy.				War of 1812.				Mexican war. (Act of Jan. 29, 1887.)		Total number of original claims.	Aggregate of all classes.
	Invalid.		Widows, &c.		Invalid.		Widows, &c.		Survivors.		Widows.		Survivors, original.	Widows, original.		
	Original.	Increase.	To 1.	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Original.	Increase.						
Claims on the files June 30, 1886.....	254,415	64,650	319,065	109,830	487	110,317	6,703	729	7,432	2,600	6	2,606	.....	.....	392,461	453,333
Claims filed during the year.....	36,484	106,868	143,352	15,759	239	15,998	836	731	1,567	338	13	351	.....	.....	72,476	180,327
Claims admitted.....	290,899	171,518	462,417	125,589	726	126,315	7,539	1,460	8,999	2,938	19	2,957	.....	.....	464,937	638,660
Claims rejected.....	34,758	31,791	66,549	11,034	83	11,117	525	223	748	183	8	191	2,707	81,312	55,194	90,008
Total disposed of.	7,657	32,024	39,681	3,481	70	3,551	321	247	568	91	1	92	.....	43,892	11,892	44,234
Claims pending June 30, 1887.....	42,415	63,815	106,230	14,515	153	14,668	846	470	1,316	274	9	283	2,707	125,204	67,086	134,242
Claims on rejected files June 30, 1887.....	181,570	107,633	289,203	67,158	573	67,731	4,297	889	5,186	1,443	.....	1,443	.....	363,563	265,259	374,354
Total June 30, 1887.	74,571	.....	74,571	47,377	.....	47,377	2,717	.....	2,717	1,312	.....	1,312	.....	125,977	144,477	518,831
	256,141	107,633	363,774	114,535	573	115,108	7,014	889	7,903	2,755	.....	2,755	.....	489,540	409,736	518,831

Under the head of "Widows, &c.," in the Army and Navy classes, are included minor children and dependent relatives. There were received during the year 191 applications for bounty land-warrants; 56 warrants were issued and 76 applications were rejected; at the close of the year 1,066 applications were pending and 93,123 were on the rejected files. There were allowed during the year 40 claims for arrears of pension in the case of those who were in receipt of a pension January 25, 1879, and granted arrears by the act of that date.

Under act of August 4, 1886, there were allowed 10,030 supplemental certificates.

TABLE 12.—A comparative statement of pension claims of all classes settled by allowance and rejection each year since 1881, except arrears.

Year.	Claims admitted and re- jected.	Army.						Navy.						Total Army and Navy.	War of 1812.				Mexican War. (Act of Jan. 29, 1887.)		Total number of origi- nal claims.	Aggregate of all classes.
		Invalid.			Widows, &c.			Invalid.			Widows, &c.				Surviv- ors.		Widows.					
		Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.		Original.	Increase.	Original.	Widows, original.	Survivors, original.			
1881.....	Admitted	21,143	12,353	33,496	3,717	200	3,917	251	154	405	203	10	213	1,344	39,375	115	1,965	.....	.....	.....	41,455	
1881.....	Rejected	2,625	8,875	11,500	1,137	30	1,167	55	65	120	83	.....	83	20	12,890	391	1,605	.....	.....	.....	14,886	
	Total	23,768	21,228	44,996	4,854	230	5,084	306	219	525	286	10	296	1,364	52,265	506	3,570	.....	.....	.....	56,341	
1882.....	Admitted	22,684	9,435	32,119	3,910	48	3,958	262	88	350	89	11	100	649	37,176	26	693	.....	.....	.....	37,895	
1882.....	Rejected	4,030	15,199	19,229	1,512	26	1,538	128	149	277	59	.....	59	.....	21,103	49	143	.....	.....	.....	21,295	
	Total	26,714	24,634	51,348	5,422	74	5,496	390	237	627	148	11	159	649	58,279	75	836	.....	.....	.....	59,190	
1883.....	Admitted	31,801	22,554	54,355	5,216	67	5,283	213	112	325	87	13	100	796	60,859	23	822	.....	.....	.....	61,704	
1883.....	Rejected	16,901	19,978	36,879	4,512	28	4,540	530	141	671	346	.....	346	.....	42,436	51	200	.....	.....	.....	42,687	
	Total	48,702	42,532	91,234	9,728	95	9,823	743	253	996	433	13	446	796	103,295	74	1,022	.....	.....	.....	104,391	
1884.....	Admitted	27,173	22,190	49,363	6,260	56	6,316	241	270	511	106	1	107	1,221	57,518	24	388	.....	.....	.....	57,930	
1884.....	Rejected	17,587	19,887	37,474	4,983	15	4,998	347	139	486	112	1	113	.....	43,071	50	262	.....	.....	.....	43,383	
	Total	44,760	42,077	86,837	11,243	71	11,314	588	409	997	218	2	220	1,221	100,589	74	650	.....	.....	.....	101,313	
1885.....	Admitted	27,286	33,648	60,934	7,632	144	7,776	294	182	476	111	11	122	1,835	71,143	18	426	.....	.....	.....	71,587	
1885.....	Rejected	9,028	19,281	28,309	3,058	28	3,086	189	89	278	57	.....	57	.....	31,730	38	167	.....	.....	.....	31,935	
	Total	36,314	52,929	89,243	10,690	172	10,862	483	271	754	168	11	179	1,835	102,873	56	593	.....	.....	.....	103,522	
1886*.....	Admitted	31,619	33,008	64,627	8,501	*65,313	73,814	318	271	539	109	*1,280	1,389	2,229	*142,648	5	305	*13,396				*156,357
1886*.....	Rejected	15,918	41,956	57,847	3,728	50	3,778	277	279	556	385	2	387		62,595	22	113	2				62,732
	Total	47,537	74,964	122,501	12,229	65,363	77,592	595	550	1,145	494	1,282	1,776	2,229	205,243	27	418	13,398				219,089
1887.....	Admitted	34,758	31,791	66,549	11,034	83	11,117	525	223	748	183	8	191	2,707	81,312	8	231	.....	.....	.....	90,008	
1887.....	Rejected	7,657	32,024	39,681	3,481	70	3,551	321	247	568	91	1	92	.....	43,892	18	59	.....	.....	.....	44,234	
	Total	42,415	63,815	106,230	14,515	153	14,668	846	470	1,316	274	9	283	2,707	125,204	26	290	.....	.....	.....	134,242	

* Under act of March 19, 1886, there were 79,989 widows' pensions increased (included in the above) for which no applications were required.

TABLE 13.—Statement of the number of each class of Army pension claims filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, on account of disability or death from causes originating since March 4, 1861; also the total number admitted of each class named, arranged according to State or Territorial military organizations.

States and Territories.	Invalid.		Widows.		Minors.		Mothers.		Fathers.		Total of all classes.	
	Filed.	Admitted.	Filed.	Admitted.	Filed.	Admitted.	Filed.	Admitted.	Filed.	Admitted.	Filed.	Admitted.
Alabama.....	46	33	12	2	5	1	0	2	1	1	64	39
Arkansas.....	140	136	28	15	14	9	4	12	3	3	189	175
California.....	81	36	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	95	42
Colorado.....	38	26	3	4	2	0	1	2	0	2	44	34
Connecticut.....	451	333	132	68	27	11	23	31	14	11	647	454
Delaware.....	101	61	29	5	10	3	4	6	4	7	148	82
Florida.....	21	5	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	24	9
Georgia.....	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Illinois.....	3,130	3,242	876	567	309	158	185	261	113	109	4,613	4,337
Indiana.....	3,762	4,020	904	640	317	165	188	280	128	121	5,299	5,226
Iowa.....	1,230	1,349	311	182	67	34	81	136	53	48	1,742	1,749
Kansas.....	343	285	69	29	25	13	14	19	9	5	460	351
Kentucky.....	1,625	1,416	366	184	110	43	84	120	55	62	2,240	1,825
Louisiana.....	45	16	15	6	6	2	2	1	4	1	72	26
Maine.....	687	912	231	154	23	15	52	64	41	44	1,034	1,189
Maryland.....	249	224	87	33	15	7	18	17	11	6	380	287
Massachusetts.....	980	858	436	177	49	23	71	77	37	33	1,573	1,168
Michigan.....	1,645	1,823	323	214	66	42	119	156	62	71	2,215	2,306
Minnesota.....	388	425	85	40	10	7	12	25	8	7	503	504
Mississippi.....	2	10	3	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	9	15
Missouri.....	1,705	1,416	408	199	157	77	72	113	38	41	2,380	1,846
Nebraska.....	33	32	22	24	0	0	1	0	1	0	57	56
Nevada.....	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
New Hampshire.....	250	294	111	73	20	16	22	34	16	24	419	441
New Jersey.....	378	398	156	69	20	13	26	28	15	24	589	532
New York.....	3,413	3,480	1,107	611	160	90	246	342	165	168	5,091	4,691
North Carolina.....	65	52	23	8	6	1	6	4	0	0	100	65
Ohio.....	5,524	5,367	1,374	724	281	127	278	352	162	162	7,619	6,732
Oregon.....	17	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	5
Pennsylvania.....	2,811	2,995	925	458	142	75	219	364	138	165	4,235	4,657
Rhode Island.....	145	108	52	19	3	2	7	9	2	1	209	139
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	726	644	167	95	50	43	52	81	27	27	1,022	890
Texas.....	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
Vermont.....	451	539	128	80	16	9	33	40	22	25	650	693
Virginia.....	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	8
West Virginia.....	720	798	137	74	22	16	36	63	24	27	939	978
Wisconsin.....	1,517	1,457	345	216	56	34	90	150	52	63	2,060	1,920
Dakota.....	8	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	11	4
District of Columbia.....	31	32	14	7	4	3	3	1	0	1	52	44
Indian Territory.....	5	2	8	0	28	1	9	0	2	0	52	3
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Mexico.....	6	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	6
Utah.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington Ter.....	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
U. S. Army.....	1,034	960	245	176	48	34	80	115	37	35	1,444	1,320
U. S. Volunteers.....	280	171	70	36	6	9	10	14	4	8	370	238
U. S. Colored Troops.....	2,093	701	493	165	250	88	227	177	62	29	3,125	1,160
Veteran Res. Corps.....	1	20	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	26
Total.....	36,204	*34,702	9,717	5,369	2,325	1,179	2,277	3,104	1,314	1,334	51,837	45,688

* This number does not include old war invalids.

TABLE 14.—Report of certificates issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Date.	Original.			Increase.	Retissue.	Restoration.	Duplicate.	Accrued.	Arrears.	Act of March 3, 1883.	Order of April 3, 1884.	Act of March 3, 1885.	Order of October 7, 1885.	Act of August 4, 1886.	Supplemental.	Total.
	Regular.	Mexican war survivors.	Mexican war widows.													
1886.																
July.....	2,262	.....	.....	3,130	373	226	93	158	.....	21	56	7	39	.....	.....	6,365
August.....	2,309	.....	.....	2,374	619	264	59	129	.....	7	49	2	24	.....	500	6,336
September.....	2,491	.....	.....	2,131	244	87	58	127	.....	6	33	.....	27	10	5,776	10,990
October.....	3,358	.....	.....	2,583	616	147	51	228	.....	12	35	.....	24	21	740	7,815
November.....	3,555	.....	.....	2,057	584	117	39	186	.....	4	33	.....	21	32	757	7,385
December.....	3,062	.....	.....	2,365	388	124	71	351	.....	13	26	.....	12	40	830	7,282
1887.																
January.....	3,808	.....	.....	2,654	715	363	48	297	a40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a40
February.....	3,743	2	.....	2,627	879	382	70	230	.....	12	49	.....	35	26	588	8,595
March.....	4,712	6	1	3,684	875	298	76	336	.....	13	26	.....	30	23	297	8,322
April.....	5,036	494	6	3,876	680	263	56	398	.....	16	43	.....	26	10	227	10,310
May.....	4,899	1,385	73	3,427	1,042	293	80	340	.....	14	29	.....	34	1	113	11,000
June.....	7,504	5,665	823	1,199	525	143	7	159	.....	15	17	.....	56	11	101	11,740
Total.....	46,739	7,552	903	32,107	7,541	2,707	708	2,939	40	141	407	9	338	179	10,030	112,340

a Note.—The 40 arrears certificates were issued during the entire year, July, 1886, to June 30, 1887.

TABLE 15.—Operations of the special examination service of the office, showing investigations made, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

	Number of investigations made.	Gross sav-ings.	Expenses.	Future sav-ings.	Net savings.
Number of cases returned by special examiners in the field	30, 058				
Miscellaneous matters, criminal acts, attorneys, &c.	952				
Amount due and unpaid 392 pensioners whose names were dropped after investigation		28, 313 87			
Accrued pension in 2,258 pension claims rejected after investigation		2, 374, 513 13			
Money illegally drawn as pensions and refunded		33, 188 88			
Expenses of special examiners' subsistence			274, 224 00		
Expenses of special examiners' travel, &c.*			153, 180 20		
Amount of one year's pension in cases dropped from the rolls				30, 303 00	
Amount of one year's pension in cases rejected				216, 135 00	
Annual reduction in rates of pension cases				17, 076 00	
Total	31, 010	2, 436, 015 88	427, 404 20	263, 514 00	2, 008, 611 68

* This amount includes cost of travel over subsidized railroads.

Total amount recovered by special examiners and refunded to pensioners	\$6,007 65	Number of claims suspended during the year	649
Number of claims dropped during the year on special examination	2,551	Number of restorations during the year	925
Criminal prosecutions: Cases submitted, 191; indictments, 87; convictions, 67; acquittals, 9; nolle pros'd 32; awaiting action, 196.			

Character of cases.

	July 1, 1886.	July 1, 1887.	Decrease.
Cases in investigation files	9, 143	9, 081	62

Statement showing a comparison of work performed by special examiners, with cost of same, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1886 and 1887.

	1886.	1887.
Average number of examiners	277	253
Number of reports made	29, 395	26, 399
Average number of reports per examiner per month	87	83
Number of depositions taken	171, 380	140, 544
Average number of depositions per examiner per month	491 517	461
Amount of expenses exclusive of salary	\$466, 467 93	\$426, 008 37
Average cost of each report	15 83	13 33
Average cost of each deposition	2 73	3 03
Number of credibility inquiries made	23, 246	33, 192

TABLE 16.—Number of appeals filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Divisions.	Invalids.	Widows and dependent relatives.	Attorneys' fees, &c.	Total.
Eastern	401	139	33	573
Western	403	201	51	655
Middle	651	217	37	905
Southern	213	79	21	313
Old War and Navy	112	34	7	153
Total	1,780	670	149	2,599

TABLE 17.—Showing the number of names, with addresses, supplied to divisions, and upon miscellaneous calls; also the number of addresses supplied to names especially designated by claimants or others during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Date.	Total of cases.	Total of names.	Addresses supplied to names specially designated.	Addresses of surgeons.	Calls on Surgeon-General.	Calls on Adjutant-General.	Calls on Navy Department.	Letters and circular letters.	Circulars and circular cards.
1886.									
July	2,006	11,912	1,854					2,033	1,463
August	1,806	9,288	1,797					1,309	1,455
September	1,664	9,170	1,651					2,099	1,116
October	2,072	11,881	2,148	388				3,204	1,194
November	1,686	9,883	1,786	604		271	76	5,855	1,934
December	2,002	10,632	2,391	634	54	211	76	3,689	2,417
1887.									
January	2,119	11,899	2,362	735	70	430	73	4,075	1,871
February	2,382	13,049	2,780	1,017	72	318	72	3,770	4,442
March	3,282	18,423	3,420	1,004	86	387	101	4,643	7,209
April	2,696	13,305	3,577	1,443	82	274	114	4,546	10,556
May	3,103	18,101	2,772	776	72	227	103	3,004	4,694
June	3,391	20,684	3,066	913	84	194	178	3,582	3,795
Total	28,209	158,227	29,604	7,514	520	2,312	793	41,809	42,146

TABLE 18.—Showing number of men furnished by each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, from April 15, 1861, to close of war.

States and Territories.	Number of men furnished.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standing.	States and Territories.	Number of men furnished.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standing.
Alabama	2,556	1,611	New York	448,850	392,270
Arkansas	8,289	7,836	North Carolina	3,156	3,156
California	15,725	15,725	Ohio	313,180	240,514
Colorado	4,903	3,697	Oregon	1,810	1,773
Connecticut	55,864	50,623	Pennsylvania	337,936	265,517
Delaware	12,284	10,322	Rhode Island	23,236	17,866
Florida	1,290	1,290	South Carolina		
Georgia			Tennessee	31,092	26,394
Illinois	259,092	214,133	Texas	1,965	1,632
Indiana	196,363	153,576	Vermont	33,288	29,068
Iowa	76,242	68,630	Virginia		
Kansas	20,149	18,706	West Virginia	32,068	27,714
Kentucky	75,760	70,832	Wisconsin	91,327	79,260
Louisiana	5,224	4,654	Dakota	206	206
Maine	70,107	56,776	District of Columbia ..	16,534	11,506
Maryland	46,638	41,275	Indian Territory	3,530	3,530
Massachusetts	146,730	124,104	Montana		
Michigan	87,364	80,111	New Mexico	6,561	4,432
Minnesota	24,020	19,693	Utah		
Mississippi	545	545	Washington Territory ..	964	964
Missouri	109,111	86,530	U. S. Army		
Nebraska	3,157	2,175	U. S. Volunteers		
Nevada	1,080	1,080	U. S. Colored Troops ..	93,441	91,789
New Hampshire	33,937	30,849			
New Jersey	76,814	57,908	Total	2,772,408	2,320,272

TABLE 19.—Showing the operations of the mail division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
<i>Received.</i>													
Original invalid cases*	2,942	2,824	2,524	2,322	2,078	2,518	3,533	4,386	4,847	4,117	3,612	3,781	39,484
Original widows' cases*	1,363	1,419	1,240	1,220	1,150	1,156	1,241	1,472	1,769	1,704	1,670	1,711	17,115
Original 1812 cases*	31	13	30	26	18	19	24	21	41	43	31	43	340
Original bounty-land cases*	22	25	36	16	28	22	36	49	57	54	57	56	452
Original Navy cases*	87	65	61	60	63	67	82	114	130	97	87	77	990
Original old war cases and Mexican service	32	35	30	13	23	37	32	6,596	5,892	3,337	2,240	1,640	19,907
Applications for increase	6,838	6,410	8,108	6,670	5,843	9,625	8,910	8,204	11,989	11,322	9,910	13,785	107,014
Communications from the Departments	2,092	1,832	1,817	1,937	1,810	1,682	1,728	1,642	2,023	1,827	1,411	1,533	21,334
Pieces of additional evidence, A to G	8,428	8,778	8,518	8,029	8,053	8,600	9,253	9,884	12,056	10,763	10,494	10,439	113,295
Pieces of additional evidence, H to N	7,101	7,218	6,775	6,598	6,599	7,182	7,709	7,980	9,177	8,729	8,481	9,119	92,668
Pieces of additional evidence, O to Z	7,750	7,871	7,541	7,366	7,233	8,132	8,430	8,904	10,381	9,838	10,015	10,503	103,964
Fee agreements in duplicate	5,417	3,407	5,042	3,836	3,477	3,829	4,091	4,228	6,296	7,018	5,566	5,446	57,653
Applications for transfer	82	97	75	119	82	86	145	87	122	111	98	95	1,199
Applications for new certificate	104	114	155	105	127	169	134	109	160	97	105	119	1,498
Reports from Adjutant-General	10,050	7,664	8,880	8,944	10,079	15,958	18,260	19,083	17,327	15,579	12,761	12,527	157,112
Reports from Surgeon-General	518	299	382	385	427	693	1,456	2,495	2,610	3,867	2,458	2,131	17,721
Miscellaneous letters (not inquiries)	20,226	16,568	18,550	18,116	19,851	23,827	23,720	30,289	30,612	42,030	29,467	27,316	300,572
Pension certificates returned by pension agents	1,562	5,577	1,572	3,961	2,333	2,387	4,142	1,298	4,049	2,108	1,851	4,719	35,559
Surgeons' certificates	15,749	15,490	13,989	12,668	14,698	14,949	11,413	14,535	14,574	15,589	16,591	15,871	176,116
Orders for medical examination returned	11,502	11,483	10,040	11,147	12,211	12,675	10,834	13,086	16,359	15,122	14,776	15,608	154,843
Accounts from examining surgeons	5,099	1,608	1,718	3,535	1,635	1,645	3,518	1,491	1,476	3,724	2,146	2,284	29,879
Reports and cases from special examiners	2,599	2,637	2,422	2,420	2,796	1,997	2,187	2,149	2,533	2,500	2,779	2,900	29,919
Reports from pension agents	142	161	145	86	149	160	163	164	156	162	166	169	1,823
Daily reports of special examiners	10,262	10,464	9,953	9,764	9,557	8,706	8,654	8,519	9,740	9,584	9,820	9,599	114,622
Credibility of witness circulars	6,822	6,697	6,073	6,370	6,986	7,184	7,000	7,360	9,472	8,474	8,979	8,548	89,965
Number of dead-letters returned by Post-Office Department	2,286	2,097	1,919	2,052	2,395	2,337	2,381	2,489	3,341	3,491	4,107	3,276	32,171
Certificates for increase (act March 3, 1883, March 3, 1885, March 19, 1886, and August 4, 1886)	2	122	107	42	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Congressional communications	9,027	4,043	2,770	3,083	3,073	8,801	10,826	10,426	5,947	2,823	2,356	2,765	65,940
Letters of inquiry	33,402	30,314	32,342	34,126	34,374	32,162	36,984	37,614	44,067	43,694	42,930	48,887	450,896
Money received in mail	\$41 75	\$1,009 26	\$42 07	\$31 40	\$52 41	\$15 00	\$4 04	\$1 20	\$4 82	\$47 90	\$12 05	\$1 69	\$1,263 59
Postage stamps received in mail	778	693	676	711	607	755	876	1,193	1,086	785	804	844	9,808
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>													
Number of foreign letters sent (postage prepaid)	45	37	47	55	42	54	64	41	79	50	54	61	629
Total number of pieces received for the year	171,537	155,332	152,814	155,016	157,152	176,007	186,886	204,675	227,203	227,804	204,964	214,941	2,234,831
Total number of letters sent out for the year	126,203	109,727	99,633	144,399	126,654	123,195	126,751	132,795	169,895	161,725	142,907	143,791	1,607,675
Calls on Adjutant-General sent†	13,995	12,827	13,720	14,250	15,845	13,749	13,221	12,177	16,145	17,473	13,108	11,393	167,903
Calls on Surgeon-General sent†	408	338	307	398	382	1,022	1,476	1,445	2,105	3,887	2,214	1,863	15,845

* This includes duplicates.

† Not included in letters sent.

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners in each county of each State and Territory of the United States, and in each foreign country, and the amount paid as current pension in each of said counties and foreign countries for the quarter ending June 3, 1887.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Alabama.</i>			<i>Arizona Territory.</i>		
Autauga	3	\$114 00	Apache	13	\$304 00
Baldwin	4	102 00	Cochise	30	433 75
Barbour	9	300 00	Gila	4	210 00
Bibb	8	252 00	Graham	7	232 50
Blount	15	456 00	Maricopa	31	857 25
Bullock	3	84 00	Mohave	5	126 00
Butler	13	426 00	Navajo Indian reserva- tion	1	24 00
Calhoun	17	558 00	Pima	24	529 50
Chambers	12	396 00	Pinal	3	42 00
Cherokee	16	486 00	Yavapai	29	945 00
Chilton	6	168 00	Yuma	5	84 00
Choctaw	9	468 00			
Clarke	5	168 00			
Clay	23	747 00			
Cleburne	13	414 00	Total	152	3,788 00
Coffee	3	108 00			
Colbert	19	516 00	<i>Arkansas.</i>		
Conecuh	5	177 00	Arkansas	29	900 00
Coosa	9	324 00	Ashley	2	54 00
Covington	6	198 00	Baxter	25	708 00
Crenshaw	10	294 00	Benton	181	5,644 00
Cullman	36	1,266 00	Boone	77	2,325 00
Dale	9	312 00	Bradley	4	86 00
Dallas	8	244 00	Calhoun		
De Kalb	48	1,389 00	Carroll	168	5,897 50
Elmore			Chicot	1	24 00
Escambia	9	348 00	Clark	35	1,041 00
Etowah	16	510 00	Clay	39	1,239 75
Fayette	13	438 00	Cleburne	9	210 00
Franklin	17	354 00	Cleveland	6	192 00
Geneva	3	96 00	Columbia	8	252 00
Greene	3	96 00	Conway	44	1,514 00
Hale	6	204 00	Craighead	11	270 00
Henry	7	192 00	Crawford	100	3,245 50
Jackson	62	1,701 00	Crittenden	5	132 00
Jefferson	49	1,538 00	Cross	6	216 00
Lamar	11	324 00	Dallas	9	312 00
Lauderdale	22	669 00	Desha	6	144 00
Lawrence	22	600 00	Drew	4	168 00
Lee	8	240 00	Faulkner	26	632 00
Limestone	58	1,248 00	Franklin	60	1,837 00
Lowndes	5	210 00	Fulton	26	802 00
Macon	9	276 00	Garland	70	2,630 00
Madison	53	1,631 00	Grant	14	396 00
Marengo	3	96 00	Greene	35	951 00
Marion	13	393 00	Hempstead	14	405 00
Marshall	22	684 00	Hot Spring	18	966 00
Mobile	30	882 00	Howard	16	726 00
Monroe	5	129 00	Independence	58	1,788 00
Montgomery	16	386 00	Izard	23	726 00
Morgan	50	1,662 00	Jackson	27	690 75
Perry	5	186 00	Jefferson	31	786 00
Pickens	9	290 00	Johnson	59	2,307 00
Pike	10	378 00	La Fayette		
Randolph	21	606 00	Lawrence	26	869 00
Russell	2	72 00	Lee	6	198 00
Saint Clair	14	378 00	Lincoln	2	48 00
Shelby	14	416 00	Little River	4	216 00
Sumpter	7	204 00	Logan	69	2,115 75
Talladega	14	306 00	Lonoke	36	906 75
Tallapoosa	8	252 00	Madison	121	4,014 00
Tuscaloosa	12	408 00	Marion	30	3,262 00
Walker	19	870 00	Miller	17	804 00
Washington			Mississippi	9	252 00
Wilcox	7	216 00	Monroe	4	72 00
Winston	12	432 00	Montgomery	29	1,062 00
Total	975	29,888 00	Nevada	11	320 25
			Newton	44	1,443 00
<i>Alaska.</i>			Onachita	11	363 00
The Territory	6	135 00	Perry	11	282 00
Total	6	135 00	Phillips	39	939 00
			Pike	9	411 00
			Poinsett	8	252 00
			Polk	16	444 00
			Pope	40	1,014 00

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Arkansas—Continued.</i>			<i>Colorado.</i>		
Prairie	26	\$716 50	Arapaho	434	\$12,883 50
Pulaski	137	4,422 75	Archuleta	3	278 00
Randolph	30	948 00	Bent	59	1,759 50
Saint Francis	12	315 00	Boulder	78	2,258 50
Saline	17	480 00	Cnaffee	66	2,018 25
Scott	39	1,446 00	Clear Creek	41	1,096 25
Searcy	36	1,086 00	Conejos	17	816 00
Sebastian	159	4,725 00	Costilla	6	204 75
Sevier	10	282 00	Custer	28	756 00
Sharp	16	480 00	Delta	21	585 00
Stone	8	228 00	Dolores	1	6 00
Union	5	180 00	Douglas	9	192 00
Van Buren	15	360 00	Eagle	17	305 25
Washington	210	6,206 00	Elbert	19	489 00
White	39	834 00	El Paso	77	2,706 00
Woodruff	5	104 00	Fremont	45	1,291 50
Yell	35	951 00	Garfield	32	1,067 00
Total	2,587	83,269 50	Gilpin	12	333 00
<i>California.</i>			Grand	1	24 00
Alameda	134	4,024 25	Gunnison	37	1,060 50
Alpine	2	48 00	Hinsdale	8	333 00
Amador	14	324 00	Huerfano	9	282 00
Butte	49	1,390 00	Jefferson	28	778 50
Calaveras	18	471 00	Lake	80	2,204 08
Colusa	39	1,027 00	La Plata	35	1,131 00
Contra Costa	17	523 50	Larimer	73	2,427 00
Del Norte	4	120 00	Las Animas	65	1,867 50
El Dorado	24	702 00	Logan	13	336 00
Fresno	70	1,907 00	Mesa	22	603 00
Humboldt	52	1,411 75	Montrose	26	831 00
Inyo	9	229 00	Ouray	10	291 00
Kern	23	606 00	Park	15	376 25
Lake	26	720 00	Pitkin	21	495 00
Lassen	9	320 09	Pueblo	87	2,556 00
Los Angeles	525	18,870 00	Rio Grande	20	607 50
Marin	11	318 00	Routt	8	198 00
Mariposa	12	236 00	Saguache	16	555 00
Mendocino	45	1,204 00	San Juan	11	222 00
Merced	11	387 00	San Miguel	5	84 00
Modoc	18	612 00	Summit	22	553 50
Mono	5	110 25	Weld	107	2,878 50
Monterey	40	1,162 00	Washington	9	222 00
Napa	59	1,531 75	Total	1,693	49,961 83
Nevada	28	738 00	<i>Connecticut.</i>		
Placer	52	1,401 00	Fairfield	1,106	31,862 25
Plumas	6	135 00	Hartford	943	28,789 75
Sacramento	101	2,520 50	Litchfield	519	14,133 25
San Benito	13	342 00	Middlesex	268	6,992 75
San Bernardino	103	3,594 75	New Haven	1,243	36,829 25
San Diego	178	6,021 50	New London	760	22,343 25
San Francisco	984	30,640 75	Tolland	220	6,606 25
San Joaquin	80	2,069 00	Windham	460	13,142 50
San Luis Obispo	44	1,268 00	Total	5,519	160,699 25
San Mateo	4	126 00	<i>Dakota Territory.</i>		
Santa Barbara	60	1,298 50	Aurora	76	2,250 00
Santa Clara	155	5,150 00	Barnes	37	1,664 25
Santa Cruz	67	2,003 00	Beadle	175	3,762 75
Shasta	45	1,365 00	Benson	14	173 50
Sierra	6	96 00	Billings		
Siskiyou	23	543 50	Bon Homme	60	2,175 00
Solano	67	2,453 00	Boreman	1	24 00
Sonoma	78	2,598 00	Bottineau	2	74 00
Stanislaus	22	549 00	Brookings	89	2,502 00
Sutter	9	228 00	Brown	126	3,697 50
Tehama	30	276 01	Brulé	84	2,600 25
Trinity	7	168 00	Buffalo	7	150 00
Tulare	79	2,386 50	Buford	4	132 00
Tuolumne	10	286 50	Burdick	2	162 00
Ventura	30	1,066 00	Burleigh	61	2,017 50
Yolo	37	961 00	Butte	9	282 75
Yuba	18	464 00	Campbell	14	321 00
Total	3,552	109,505 01			

TABLE NO. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Dakota Territory—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Dakota Territory—Cont'd.</i>		
Cass	78	\$2,544 25	Ward	1	\$24 00
Cavelier	3	84 00	Wells	1	18 00
Charles Mix	38	1,308 75	Yankton	55	2,466 00
Clark	53	1,608 00	Total	3,397	102,459 49
Clay	55	1,832 50	<i>Delaware.</i>		
Codington	75	2,424 00	Kent	223	6,706 00
Custer	38	1,215 00	New Castle	521	16,130 75
Davison	98	3,045 00	Sussex	143	5,609 50
Day	76	2,140 50	Total	887	28,446 25
Deuel	46	1,473 00	<i>District of Columbia.</i>		
Dickey	59	1,966 50	Washington	3,597	153,051 79
Douglas	23	738 00	Total	3,597	153,051 79
Eddy	10	309 00	<i>Florida.</i>		
Edmunds	56	1,753 50	Alachua	55	1,835 75
Emmons	17	453 00	Baker	2	84 00
Fall River	19	381 00	Bradford	9	654 00
Faulk	34	933 00	Brevard	9	391 50
Flannery			Calhoun	3	108 00
Foster	15	396 00	Clay	19	774 50
Garfield	2	78 00	Columbia	7	264 00
Grand Forks	60	1,952 00	Dade	4	282 00
Grant	57	1,743 00	Duval	74	2,316 25
Griggs	7	156 00	Escambia	33	1,467 75
Hamlin	37	1,249 00	Franklin	3	267 00
Hand	65	1,752 75	Gadsden	6	192 00
Hanson	42	1,398 00	Hamilton	3	30 00
Harding	1	30 00	Hernando	33	1,126 25
Hughes	66	1,801 50	Hillsborough	49	1,680 00
Huthinson	26	750 00	Holmes	3	132 00
Hyde	30	772 75	Jackson	8	273 00
Jeranld	45	1,324 50	Jefferson	8	248 50
Kidder	12	473 00	La Fayette	5	216 00
Kingsbury	95	2,634 50	Leon	4	129 00
Lake	64	1,920 99	Levy	9	375 00
La Moure	9	363 00	Liberty	1	12 00
Lawrence	76	2,403 75	Madison	3	55 50
Lincoln	56	1,830 00	Manatee	11	256 50
Logan	6	187 50	Marion	41	1,425 00
McCook	66	1,893 00	Monroe	22	737 00
McHenry	4	123 00	Nassau	13	576 00
McIntosh	13	426 00	Orange	97	3,099 25
McLean	7	180 00	Polk	25	966 00
McPherson	16	319 50	Putnam	55	1,887 00
Marshall	21	660 00	Saint John's	33	836 75
Mercer	3	72 00	Santa Rosa	5	156 00
Meyer	4	102 00	Sumter	17	437 75
Miner	40	1,369 50	Suwannee	6	186 00
Minnehaha	86	2,923 00	Taylor	5	156 00
Moody	44	1,291 50	Volusia	42	1,338 25
Morton	1	12 00	Wakulla	1	24 00
Nelson	13	552 50	Walton	20	667 50
Oliver	4	84 00	Washington	22	630 00
Pembina	10	322 25	Total	722	24,971 50
Pennington	63	1,673 00	<i>Georgia.</i>		
Potter	25	996 00	Appling	1	72 00
Ramsey	30	779 00	Baker	2	60 00
Ransom	25	858 00	Baldwin	4	162 00
Richland	40	1,572 00	Banks	6	162 00
Roberts	18	528 00	Bartow	18	546 00
Rolette	10	318 00	Berrien	2	54 00
Sanorn	53	1,519 00	Bibb	20	566 25
Sargent	19	363 00	Brooks		
Shannon	5	138 00	Brvan	1	36 00
Spink	123	3,291 25	Bullech		
Stanley	4	150 00	Burke	1	24 00
Stanton	1	24 00	Butts	4	132 00
Stark	6	162 00	Calhoun	1	36 00
Steele	13	438 00			
Stevens	3	69 00			
Stutsman	28	776 25			
Sully	33	789 00			
Todd	2	84 00			
Towner	5	252 00			
Trall	14	291 25			
Turner	70	2,166 00			
Union	60	2,420 25			
Villard	1	8 00			
Walsh	25	619 50			
Walworth	16	468 00			

TABLE NO. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Georgia—Continued.</i>			<i>Georgia—Continued.</i>		
Camden.....	1	\$24 00	Newton.....	10	\$342 00
Campbell.....	6	198 00	Oconee.....	1	36 00
Carroll.....	22	720 00	Oglethorpe.....		
Catoosa.....	5	90 00	Paulding.....	5	156 00
Charlton.....			Pickens.....	24	110 00
Chatham.....	28	879 00	Pierce.....		
Chattahoochee.....	1	24 00	Pike.....	7	228 00
Chattooga.....	9	317 00	Polk.....	4	114 00
Cherokee.....	14	372 00	Pulaski.....		
Clarke.....	6	216 00	Putnam.....	3	96 00
Clay.....	1	108 00	Quitman.....	1	135 00
Clayton.....	9	394 00	Rabun.....	3	108 00
Clinch.....	1	36 00	Randolph.....	5	180 00
Cobb.....	20	512 00	Richmond.....	17	564 00
Coffee.....	2	60 00	Rockdale.....	5	168 00
Colquitt.....			Schley.....	2	48 00
Columbia.....	8	252 00	Screven.....	3	84 00
Coweta.....	6	192 00	Spalding.....	10	292 00
Crawford.....	2	48 00	Stewart.....	3	72 00
Dade.....	2	48 00	Sumter.....	9	234 00
Dawson.....	14	450 00	Talbot.....	3	108 00
Decatur.....	2	57 00	Taliaferro.....	2	72 00
De Kalb.....	17	566 25	Tattnall.....	3	96 00
Dodge.....	2	42 00	Taylor.....	2	60 00
Dooly.....	1	24 00	Telfair.....	1	36 00
Dougherty.....	3	114 00	Terrell.....	4	132 00
Douglas.....	3	84 00	Thomas.....	8	188 00
Early.....	2	72 00	Towns.....	3	589 00
Echols.....	1	24 00	Troup.....	8	264 00
Effingham.....			Twiggs.....	1	36 00
Elbert.....	2	72 00	Union.....	23	822 00
Emanuel.....	1	36 00	Upson.....	4	120 00
Fannin.....	26	903 00	Walker.....	21	561 00
Fayette.....	3	96 00	Walton.....	1	36 00
Floyd.....	18	540 00	Ware.....	3	61 50
Forsyth.....	6	168 00	Warren.....	2	72 00
Franklin.....	3	108 00	Washington.....	3	108 00
Fulton.....	72	2,342 50	Wayne.....	2	72 00
Gilmer.....	29	1,032 00	Webster.....	1	36 00
Glascock.....	1	36 00	White.....	7	294 00
Glynn.....	5	167 00	Whitfield.....	31	876 00
Gordon.....	17	474 00	Wilcox.....		
Greene.....	6	201 00	Wilkes.....	4	120 00
Gwinnett.....	12	366 00	Wilkinson.....	2	72 00
Habersham.....	15	522 00	Worth.....	1	24 00
Hall.....	18	516 00			
Hancock.....	2	72 00	Total.....	880	27,981 50
Haralson.....	9	306 00	<i>Idaho Territory.</i>		
Harris.....	5	156 00	Ada.....	35	878 00
Hart.....	4	132 00	Alturas.....	45	1,151 50
Heard.....	4	132 00	Bear Lake.....	8	146 00
Henry.....	6	204 00	Bingham.....	25	878 00
Houston.....	7	216 00	Boise.....	4	102 00
Irwin.....			Cassia.....	9	174 00
Jackson.....	9	306 00	Custer.....	6	174 00
Jasper.....	3	96 00	Idaho.....	13	288 00
Jefferson.....	4	144 00	Kootenai.....	14	294 00
Johnson.....	1	24 00	Lemhi.....	8	318 00
Jones.....	2	174 00	Nez Perces.....	37	1,128 00
Laurens.....	2	24 00	Oneida.....	4	132 00
Lee.....			Owyhee.....	5	156 00
Liberty.....	4	120 00	Shoshone.....	14	380 00
Lincoln.....	3	96 00	Washington.....	12	330 00
Lowndes.....	2	48 00			
Lumpkin.....	23	720 00	Total.....	239	6,529 50
McDuffie.....	1	36 00	<i>Illinois.</i>		
McIntosh.....	1	36 00	Adams.....	613	25,742 25
Macon.....	1	24 00	Alexander.....	108	3,466 50
Madison.....	2	72 00	Bond.....	175	5,349 00
Marion.....	3	96 00	Boone.....	97	2,129 25
Meriwether.....	2	60 00	Brown.....	191	6,279 00
Miller.....	2	60 00	Bureau.....	313	9,493 50
Milton.....	3	84 00	Calhoun.....	50	1,866 00
Mitchell.....	3	78 00	Carroll.....	151	4,198 00
Monroe.....	7	204 00	Cass.....	152	4,887 75
Montgomery.....	3	96 00			
Morgan.....	3	108 00			
Murray.....	15	534 00			
Muscogee.....	10	348 00			

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Illinois—Continued.</i>			<i>Illinois—Continued.</i>		
Champaign.....	571	\$20,454 00	Stephenson.....	249	\$7,392 75
Christian.....	297	9,048 00	Tazewell.....	218	6,365 25
Clark.....	415	12,619 25	Union.....	255	8,987 49
Clay.....	459	15,198 00	Vermilion.....	667	18,783 00
Clinton.....	121	3,409 50	Wabash.....	151	4,779 75
Coles.....	283	8,580 00	Warren.....	181	6,103 50
Cook.....	2,816	92,752 75	Washington.....	205	6,645 99
Crawford.....	278	8,694 75	Wayne.....	246	13,819 50
Cumberland.....	221	6,420 75	White.....	359	15,545 25
De Kalb.....	210	6,799 50	Whiteside.....	279	3,247 75
De Witt.....	257	7,260 00	Will.....	338	10,650 24
Douglas.....	206	5,581 50	Williamson.....	346	11,259 00
Du Page.....	90	2,914 00	Winnebago.....	301	9,884 25
Edgar.....	243	10,218 25	Woodford.....	160	4,330 50
Edwards.....	122	3,588 50			
Effingham.....	317	9,579 75	Total.....	29,547	962,368 03
Fayette.....	254	3,080 50			
Ford.....	101	3,120 75	<i>Indiana.</i>		
Franklin.....	373	15,340 50	Adams.....	192	4,840 50
Fulton.....	549	16,365 75	Allen.....	420	13,472 50
Gallatin.....	224	6,497 29	Bartholomew.....	511	17,899 00
Greene.....	227	7,081 50	Benton.....	114	3,489 00
Grundy.....	115	3,716 25	Blackford.....	101	2,518 50
Hamilton.....	319	10,684 50	Boone.....	389	11,603 25
Hancock.....	330	11,303 47	Brown.....	213	7,099 50
Hardin.....	160	6,007 50	Carroll.....	199	5,841 75
Henderson.....	100	3,158 25	Cass.....	355	10,754 25
Henry.....	229	7,168 50	Clark.....	366	12,031 00
Iroquois.....	350	11,085 75	Clay.....	454	14,701 50
Jackson.....	288	15,076 50	Clinton.....	419	12,501 75
Jasper.....	279	8,881 50	Crawford.....	453	11,457 00
Jefferson.....	334	11,029 50	Daviess.....	328	9,474 00
Jersey.....	117	3,429 00	Dearborn.....	375	11,742 75
Jo Daviess.....	119	6,381 00	Decatur.....	380	12,083 25
Johnson.....	211	10,552 75	De Kalb.....	355	11,661 00
Kane.....	401	11,089 00	Delaware.....	309	8,334 00
Kankakee.....	181	5,643 00	Dubois.....	242	6,907 50
Kendall.....	126	3,645 00	Elkhart.....	369	11,125 50
Knox.....	367	12,339 00	Fayette.....	135	4,134 00
Lake.....	172	4,681 75	Floyd.....	240	67,182 25
La Salle.....	466	16,401 25	Fountain.....	303	8,916 75
Lawrence.....	250	7,347 75	Franklin.....	270	8,157 00
Lee.....	246	1,358 50	Fulton.....	209	5,950 00
Livingston.....	248	6,727 50	Gibson.....	329	9,181 50
Logan.....	233	6,678 00	Grant.....	370	9,885 50
McDonough.....	361	12,750 00	Greene.....	599	20,040 75
McHenry.....	224	17,512 98	Hamilton.....	361	11,095 50
McLean.....	601	10,576 50	Hancock.....	263	8,276 25
Macon.....	336	11,096 25	Harrison.....	299	8,427 00
Macoupin.....	324	10,379 25	Hendricks.....	329	10,786 50
Madison.....	300	8,956 50	Henry.....	346	10,466 00
Marion.....	463	13,979 25	Howard.....	291	8,637 00
Marshall.....	130	4,114 50	Huntington.....	249	6,934 50
Mason.....	182	5,887 50	Jackson.....	545	19,320 00
Massac.....	237	9,003 00	Jasper.....	163	4,667 50
Menard.....	151	4,632 00	Jay.....	334	9,468 00
Mercer.....	234	7,206 75	Jefferson.....	436	14,024 25
Monroe.....	59	1,425 00	Jennings.....	387	12,361 50
Montgomery.....	237	10,400 49	Johnson.....	287	9,108 75
Morgan.....	339	10,437 00	Knox.....	331	10,103 25
Moultrie.....	146	3,638 25	Kosciusko.....	326	9,534 00
Ogle.....	332	10,721 50	Lagrange.....	198	6,591 00
Peoria.....	472	13,738 50	Lake.....	167	4,952 25
Perry.....	253	8,652 99	La Porte.....	187	5,496 75
Piatt.....	235	6,741 00	Lawrence.....	494	17,068 75
Pike.....	388	12,894 75	Madison.....	315	8,693 25
Pope.....	338	13,224 75	Marion.....	1,456	50,237 75
Pulaski.....	142	4,806 75	Marshall.....	303	8,485 50
Putnam.....	47	1,404 00	Martin.....	316	10,199 25
Randolph.....	335	11,710 86	Miami.....	307	8,347 50
Richland.....	346	11,396 00	Monroe.....	359	11,874 75
Rock Island.....	264	9,202 25	Montgomery.....	421	13,862 25
Saint Clair.....	289	8,830 50	Morgan.....	474	16,540 50
Saline.....	430	13,928 25	Newton.....	120	3,119 25
Sangamon.....	461	17,137 98	Noble.....	329	11,106 00
Schuyler.....	198	6,251 25	Ohio.....	91	2,694 00
Scott.....	156	5,381 25	Orange.....	337	11,055 00
Shelby.....	367	11,418 00	Owen.....	448	14,952 00
Stark.....	91	2,736 75			

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Indiana—Continued.</i>			<i>Iowa—Continued.</i>		
Parke	236	\$7, 123 50	Cedar	105	\$2, 911 50
Perry	302	9, 261 75	Cerro Gordo	145	4, 377 00
Pike	431	11, 019 50	Cherokee	87	2, 397 00
Porter	141	4, 985 00	Chickasaw	194	5, 913 00
Posey	254	8, 059 50	Clarke	167	4, 992 00
Pulaski	209	5, 853 00	Clay	70	2, 535 00
Putnam	319	10, 301 25	Clayton	191	5, 451 50
Randolph	415	11, 769 00	Clinton	223	6, 590 75
Ripley	404	14, 791 75	Crawford	53	1, 658 00
Rush	171	5, 502 00	Dallas	208	5, 194 50
Saint Joseph	254	7, 720 50	Davis	183	6, 973 90
Scott	152	4, 645 50	Decatur	234	10, 431 75
Shelby	314	9, 539 25	Delaware	158	5, 682 75
Spencer	439	13, 728 00	Des Moines	246	7, 950 00
Starke	86	2, 295 00	Dickinson	59	3, 522 50
Stenben	320	10, 821 00	Dubuque	224	6, 568 11
Sullivan	392	12, 268 50	Emmet	25	507 00
Switzerland	231	7, 620 00	Fayette	266	9, 870 25
Tippecanoe	614	20, 748 75	Floyd	128	4, 140 75
Tipton	292	7, 626 00	Franklin	112	4, 236 75
Union	64	1, 965 00	Fremont	160	4, 523 25
Vanderburgh	360	10, 837 50	Greene	165	4, 915 98
Vermillion	202	6, 453 75	Grundy	42	939 00
Vigo	732	24, 001 50	Guthrie	201	4, 010 00
Wabash	303	8, 331 00	Hamilton	117	3, 692 00
Warren	147	3, 921 00	Hancock	33	1, 025 25
Warrick	296	7, 403 25	Hardin	222	7, 182 00
Washington	306	10, 117 50	Harrison	241	6, 668 25
Wayne	436	13, 018 50	Henry	260	9, 947 00
Wells	171	4, 866 00	Howard	159	7, 161 75
White	255	7, 822 50	Humboldt	70	1, 791 00
Whitley	175	4, 512 99	Ida	57	1, 083 99
Total	29, 691	980, 400 24	Iowa	163	4, 797 75
<i>Indian Territory.</i>			Jackson	239	8, 217 75
Cherokee Nation	117	3, 815 25	Jasper	337	10, 648 50
Cherokee Outlet	2	30 00	Jefferson	220	8, 148 75
Cheyenne and Arapaho Nation	2	36 00	Johnson	170	6, 183 00
Chickasaw Nation	27	686 00	Jones	232	7, 431 75
Choctaw Nation	35	747 00	Keokuk	338	11, 810 50
Creek Nation	18	1, 410 00	Kossuth	102	3, 558 00
Kansas Nation			Lee	470	16, 113 00
Kickapoo Nation			Linn	536	15, 989 25
Kiowa and Comanche Nation	3	102 00	Louisa	222	7, 033 57
Public Land Strip	1	24 00	Lucas	181	6, 035 25
Osage Nation	1	6 00	Lyon	54	1, 266 00
Otoe and Missouri Nation	1	36 00	Madison	196	5, 717 00
Pawnee Nation	19	426 00	Mahaska	342	9, 569 50
Peoria Nation			Marion	374	10, 317 00
Ponca Nation	1	24 00	Marshall	238	7, 291 00
Pottawatomie Nation	2	18 00	Mills	90	2, 520 00
Sac and Fox Nation	4	112 00	Mitchell	109	2, 967 00
Seminole Nation	29	979 50	Monona	101	2, 518 00
Wyandotte Nation	1	18 00	Monroe	159	5, 190 00
Total	263	8, 469 75	Montgomery	166	5, 706 00
<i>Iowa.</i>			Muscatine	306	10, 246 75
Adair	105	3, 027 25	O'Brien	101	3, 618 00
Adams	101	3, 277 50	Osceola	82	3, 473 81
Allamakee	159	4, 815 50	Page	190	6, 330 25
Appanoose	264	10, 018 50	Palo Alto	65	2, 345 00
Audubon	86	2, 020 50	Plymouth	95	2, 883 00
Benton	256	7, 292 25	Pocahontas	42	1, 060 00
Black Hawk	234	6, 897 50	Polk	425	12, 434 51
Boone	176	4, 704 00	Pottawattamie	163	7, 239 00
Bremer	166	4, 143 75	Poweshiek	189	5, 359 50
Buchanan	218	6, 805 75	Ringgold	173	5, 110 50
Buena Vista	86	2, 551 50	Sac	92	2, 397 75
Butler	171	4, 963 50	Scott	196	6, 187 50
Calhoun	90	2, 057 00	Shelby	95	2, 605 00
Carroll	99	2, 267 75	Sioux	88	2, 782 00
Cass	156	3, 880 00	Story	196	4, 659 00
			Tama	165	5, 172 00
			Taylor	216	6, 753 00
			Union	182	5, 613 75
			Van Buren	282	9, 034 50
			Wapello	411	15, 258 00
			Warren	187	2, 061 00
			Washington	252	8, 163 00
			Wayne	259	9, 698 00
			Webster	140	3, 998 00

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Iowa—Continued.</i>			<i>Kansas—Continued.</i>		
Winnebago	39	\$1,236 75	Pottawatomie	189	\$6,001 00
Winneshiek	183	7,063 50	Pratt	123	3,488 00
Woodbury	200	6,167 25	Rawlins	64	1,476 00
Worth	42	1,169 25	Reno	303	8,974 00
Wright	112	3,414 00	Republic	130	4,128 00
Total	17,379	546,122 47	Rice	163	7,653 75
<i>Kansas.</i>			Riley	155	4,248 25
Allen	145	4,175 75	Rooks	158	4,453 00
Anderson	306	9,904 50	Rush	81	2,261 75
Atchison	215	7,298 50	Russell	134	4,044 00
Barber	110	3,436 50	Saint John	21	606 00
Barton	189	5,846 25	Saline	170	5,643 00
Bourbon	301	9,141 75	Scott	39	1,032 00
Brown	128	4,146 75	Sedgwick	375	12,724 50
Butler	336	9,739 75	Seward	33	789 00
Chase	109	3,001 50	Shawnee	509	15,529 72
Chautauqua	157	5,357 75	Sheridan	33	936 00
Cherokee	210	6,744 25	Sherman	51	1,321 50
Cheyenne	35	1,045 50	Smith	178	5,374 50
Clark	76	2,235 00	Stafford	115	3,452 00
Clay	145	4,742 25	Stevens	45	1,299 00
Cloud	266	8,127 75	Sumner	345	10,619 00
Coffey	245	6,964 50	Thomas	44	1,138 50
Comanche	50	1,521 00	Trego	69	1,950 50
Cowley	440	14,055 25	Wabaunsee	103	2,937 25
Crawford	303	7,880 50	Wallace	24	639 00
Davis	124	3,920 25	Washington	183	5,217 00
Decatur	109	2,128 25	Wichita	42	1,077 00
Dickinson	222	6,089 25	Wilson	239	8,343 00
Doniphan	160	5,106 75	Woodson	127	4,035 00
Douglas	296	7,873 00	Wyandotte	290	10,564 63
Edwards	69	2,244 00	Total	17,481	519,863 60
Elk	209	7,166 75	<i>Kentucky.</i>		
Ellis	61	1,900 25	Adair	240	7,989 75
Ellsworth	152	4,309 25	Allen	145	3,887 25
Finney	148	4,244 75	Anderson	64	1,605 00
Ford	152	4,229 75	Ballard	22	759 00
Franklin	244	6,655 75	Barren	130	3,690 00
Gove	61	1,830 75	Bath	48	1,689 00
Graham	68	1,854 00	Bell	21	714 00
Greeley	63	1,718 00	Boone	50	1,194 00
Greenwood	216	6,170 25	Bourbon	48	1,626 00
Hamilton	98	2,778 00	Boyd	129	3,705 00
Harper	126	3,928 75	Boyle	87	2,979 75
Harvey	231	6,897 00	Bracken	54	1,648 00
Hodgeman	97	3,006 00	Breathitt	31	735 00
Jackson	129	3,735 25	Breckinridge	133	4,505 25
Jefferson	149	4,387 25	Bullitt	47	1,182 00
Jewell	211	5,688 50	Butler	144	3,941 00
Johnson	162	5,491 50	Caldwell	40	1,299 00
Kingman	164	4,736 00	Calloway	27	899 25
Kiowa	40	975 00	Campbell	186	5,955 75
Labette	377	13,407 75	Carlisle	6	126 00
Lane	56	1,569 75	Carroll	45	822 00
Leavenworth	683	20,774 75	Carter	156	4,585 50
Lincoln	22	3,372 75	Casey	113	3,276 00
Linn	222	6,294 25	Christian	82	2,362 50
Logan	28	776 25	Clark	59	1,766 25
Lyon	254	7,037 25	Clay	117	3,804 00
McPherson	170	6,253 75	Clinton	140	4,294 50
Marion	174	4,990 00	Crittenden	55	1,854 00
Marshall	196	6,327 25	Cumberland	159	5,331 00
Meado	77	1,645 75	Davies	150	3,922 75
Miami	173	5,084 50	Edmonson	65	1,893 00
Mitchell	148	6,695 25	Elliott	17	438 00
Montgomery	453	14,965 00	Estill	131	3,623 50
Morris	158	4,577 25	Fayette	106	3,507 00
Morton	48	1,172 25	Fleming	117	3,273 00
Nemaha	201	6,633 00	Floyd	30	767 00
Neosho	205	5,858 75	Franklin	98	2,976 00
Ness	97	2,568 00	Fulton	13	354 00
Norton	137	3,635 00	Gallatin	32	1,129 50
Osage	243	6,753 00	Garrard	53	1,542 00
Osborne	257	7,129 00	Graut	64	1,497 00
Ottawa	184	5,513 50	Graves	26	360 75
Pawnee	152	5,268 50	Grayson	215	5,208 00
Phillips	204	5,196 00	Greene	172	5,454 00

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Kentucky—Continued.</i>			<i>Louisiana.</i>		
Greenup	84	\$, 621 25	Acadia	3	\$72 00
Hancock	43	1, 169 25	Ascension	18	540 00
Hardin	131	3, 248 25	Assumption	8	198 00
Harlan	28	978 00	Avoyelles	5	168 00
Harrison	1	45 00	Bienville	5	148 00
Hart	178	5, 347 50	Bossier	1	24 00
Henderson	57	1, 725 00	Caddo	3	60 00
Henry	76	2, 646 00	Calcasieu	17	321 00
Hickman	12	534 00	Caldwell	7	204 00
Hopkins	69	1, 785 00	Cameron		
Jackson	78	2, 430 75	Catahoula	11	327 00
Jefferson	953	31, 359 25	Claiborne	9	264 00
Jessamine	28	1, 200 50	Concordia	14	430 50
Johnson	86	2, 528 25	De Soto	5	144 00
Kenton	203	6, 003 75	East Baton Rouge	35	996 75
Knott	8	217 00	East Carroll	13	435 00
Knox	72	2, 205 00	East Feliciana	24	384 00
La Rue	92	3, 105 75	Franklin	5	138 00
Laurel	106	4, 306 75	Grant	6	186 00
Lawrence	125	2, 981 25	Iberia	7	168 00
Lee	49	1, 180 25	Iberville	12	366 00
Leslie	14	618 00	Jackson	1	24 00
Letcher	7	192 00	Jefferson	15	537 00
Lewis	185	4, 762 75	La Fayette	1	108 00
Lincoln	118	4, 103 25	La Fourche	11	312 00
Livingston	42	1, 326 00	Lincoln	4	132 00
Logan	95	2, 628 00	Livingston	12	348 00
Lyon	25	805 50	Madison	6	207 00
McCracken	52	1, 587 75	Morehouse	2	60 00
McLean	56	1, 374 00	Natchitoches	11	300 00
Madison	123	3, 362 25	Orleans	465	15, 237 00
Magoffin	58	1, 824 00	Ouachita	2	36 00
Marion	131	3, 855 00	Plaquemines	4	24 00
Marshall	25	997 50	Pointe Coupee	4	219 00
Martin	58	1, 671 00	Rapides	13	288 00
Mason	123	3, 282 75	Red River	2	60 00
Meade	36	890 00	Richland		
Menifee	15	321 00	Sabine	4	156 00
Mercer	91	3, 108 00	Saint Bernard	1	69 75
Metcalfe	158	5, 264 75	Saint Charles		
Monroe	237	7, 416 75	Saint Helena	5	132 00
Montgomery	72	2, 293 50	Saint James	4	126 00
Morgan	28	860 25	Saint John Baptist	7	186 00
Muhlenburg	138	3, 991 75	Saint Landry	13	366 00
Nelson	77	2, 247 75	Saint Martin	2	72 00
Nicholas	57	1, 341 00	Saint Mary's	11	376 50
Ohio	217	5, 869 50	Saint Tammany	9	448 50
Oldham	23	577 50	Tangipahoa	20	649 00
Owen	51	1, 261 50	Tensas	7	198 00
Ousley	98	3, 164 25	Terre Bonne	4	84 00
Pendleton	125	3, 172 50	Union	4	78 00
Perry	19	432 00	Vermillion	3	84 00
Pike	58	1, 584 00	Vernon		
Powell	26	786 75	Washington	4	132 00
Pulaski	190	6, 026 75	Webster	1	24 00
Robertson	17	655 50	West Baton Rouge	3	72 00
Rockcastle	79	2, 023 50	West Carroll		
Rowan	32	844 00	West Feliciana	2	60 00
Russell	122	3, 891 00	Winn	4	204 00
Scott	33	1, 059 00			
Shelby	59	1, 987 00	Total	869	26, 984 00
Simpson	33	1, 224 00			
Spencer	20	660 00	<i>Maine.</i>		
Taylor	151	4, 442 25	Androscoggin	769	25, 970 00
Todd	51	1, 497 00	Aroostook	607	19, 166 00
Trigg	25	798 00	Cumberland	1, 089	35, 242 24
Trimble	19	510 00	Franklin	480	13, 877 00
Union	34	749 00	Hancock	661	19, 947 00
Warren	214	5, 808 75	Kennebec	2, 325	77, 749 25
Washington	136	3, 966 00	Knox	729	22, 902 75
Wayne	84	2, 864 50	Lincoln	554	17, 955 00
Webster	37	1, 020 00	Oxford	737	24, 092 51
Whitley	86	3, 213 75	Penobscot	1, 908	60, 511 17
Wolfe	19	528 25	Piscataquis	372	11, 508 75
Woodford	27	756 75	Sagadahoc	316	9, 221 75
Total	10, 452	313, 089 50	Somerset	743	21, 492 00
			Waldo	1, 044	35, 937 50

TABLE NO. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Maine—Continued.</i>			<i>Michigan—Continued.</i>		
Washington	948	\$37,668 75	Grand Traverse	155	\$3,602 00
York	730	24,541 25	Gratiot	428	16,374 75
Total	14,012	457,782 92	Hillsdale	567	16,365 00
<i>Maryland.</i>			Houghton	24	525 75
Alleghany	179	5,197 25	Huron	124	3,640 00
Anne Arundel	73	2,632 25	Ingham	635	17,592 00
Baltimore	2,299	77,554 75	Ionia	254	5,884 00
Calvert	8	340 00	Iosco	35	1,185 00
Caroline	63	1,654 00	Iron	9	210 00
Carroll	151	5,735 75	Isabella	196	5,769 00
Cecil	240	7,137 00	Jackson	557	21,999 00
Charles	19	250 00	Kalamazoo	254	10,503 00
Dorchester	64	2,751 00	Kalkaska	54	2,297 00
Frederick	211	7,111 85	Kent	545	18,566 99
Garrett	50	1,089 00	Keweenaw	7	346 00
Hartford	119	3,872 00	Lake	71	4,344 50
Howard	34	1,152 00	Lapeer	259	9,007 50
Kent	57	1,609 00	Leelanaw	50	1,515 00
Montgomery	30	810 00	Lenawee	731	28,587 00
Prince George's	31	929 00	Livingston	281	10,008 00
Queen Anne's	54	1,491 50	Mackinac	30	987 70
St. Mary's	24	633 00	Macomb	279	10,062 00
Somerset	50	1,223 00	Manistee	85	4,509 00
Talbot	78	2,888 00	Manitou	2	30 00
Washington	210	6,381 50	Marquette	44	1,050 00
Wicomico	71	1,836 00	Mason	119	1,764 42
Worcester	63	1,755 00	Mecosta	187	7,191 00
Total	4,178	135,672 85	Menominee	72	1,548 00
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			Midland	132	3,927 00
Barnstable	290	9,733 00	Missaukee	19	498 00
Berkshire	623	18,015 25	Monroe	318	13,662 00
Bristol	1,026	31,547 50	Montcalm	485	14,096 00
Dukes	39	1,891 00	Montmorency	13	384 00
Essex	2,976	91,024 71	Muskegon	452	12,985 77
Franklin	473	15,108 25	Newaygo	198	5,671 25
Hampden	750	42,458 00	Oakland	455	13,756 41
Hampshire	458	14,028 75	Oceana	217	6,451 00
Middlesex	3,337	106,497 25	Ogemaw	26	570 00
Nantucket	64	2,276 00	Ontonagon	14	615 00
Norfolk	945	31,405 25	Osceola	205	4,230 60
Plymouth	1,196	37,551 50	Oscoda	12	354 00
Suffolk	3,248	109,008 00	Otsego	43	1,458 00
Worcester	2,706	85,318 25	Ottawa	260	8,962 98
Total	18,131	595,862 71	Presque Isle	8	282 06
<i>Michigan.</i>			Roscommon	21	477 00
Alcona	19	792 00	Saginaw	516	12,540 75
Alger	5	189 00	Saint Clair	299	9,891 00
Allegan	500	15,132 45	Saint Joseph	421	13,329 00
Alpena	74	2,370 00	Sanilac	144	3,528 00
Antrim	134	3,529 98	Schoolcraft	15	678 00
Arenac	27	567 00	Shiawassee	574	16,317 00
Baraga	8	174 00	Tuscola	387	12,033 95
Barry	437	13,707 50	Van Buren	739	23,267 50
Bay	184	6,023 00	Washtenaw	357	10,551 00
Benzie	76	1,997 25	Wayne	1,226	40,179 75
Berrien	550	28,820 86	Wexford	199	5,120 00
Branch	604	18,473 79	Total	19,903	643,424 79
Calhoun	759	19,292 52	<i>Minnesota.</i>		
Cass	368	12,363 00	Aitkin	7	393 00
Charlevoix	110	4,118 00	Anoka	110	3,579 75
Cheboygan	106	2,875 00	Becker	56	1,340 00
Chippewa	27	723 00	Beltrami	1	22 50
Clare	84	2,490 00	Benton	22	729 75
Clinton	461	14,059 62	Big Stone	43	1,053 00
Crawford	34	1,178 25	Blue Earth	247	7,558 50
Delta	41	1,476 00	Brown	79	2,512 00
Eaton	648	22,769 00	Carlton	15	435 00
Emmet	196	6,334 00	Carver	93	2,268 50
Genesee	637	22,539 00	Cass	7	264 00
Gladwin	5	150 00	Chippewa	28	657 00
			Chisago	49	1,281 00
			Clay	42	1,233 00
			Cook	2	36 00
			Cottonwood	45	1,577 00
			Crow Wing	40	1,361 25
			Dakota	64	1,845 75

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Minnesota—Continued.</i>			<i>Mississippi—Continued.</i>		
Dodge	98	\$2,724 75	Clay	2	\$60 00
Douglas	70	2,147 50	Coahoma	5	84 00
Faribault	172	6,359 25	Copiah	13	342 00
Fillmore	256	8,310 75	Covington	5	132 00
Freeborn	170	4,668 00	De Soto	17	444 00
Goodhue	123	3,708 00	Franklin	1	72 00
Grant	42	1,134 00	Greene	1	36 00
Hennepin	900	26,272 25	Grenada	4	96 00
Houston	74	2,232 00	Hancock	8	294 00
Hubbard	22	756 00	Harrison	15	488 00
Isanti	12	297 00	Hinds	22	690 00
Itasca	2	24 00	Holmes	4	102 00
Jackson	34	1,038 00	Issaquena	5	174 00
Kanabec	2	24 00	Itawamba	4	132 00
Kandiyohi	41	1,074 00	Jackson	8	268 00
Kittson	1	18 00	Jasper	3	84 00
Lac-qui-parle	15	438 00	Jefferson	14	366 00
Lake	3	129 00	Jones	12	534 00
Le Sueur	207	6,813 00	Kemper	3	72 00
Lincoln	20	492 00	La Fayette	17	438 00
Lyon	125	3,411 00	Lauderdale	15	519 00
McLeod	106	3,459 75	Lawrence	9	312 00
Marshall	20	702 00	Leake	5	144 00
Martin	78	2,860 50	Lee	4	144 00
Meeker	109	2,844 25	Le Flore		
Mille Lacs	38	972 00	Lincoln	12	408 00
Morrison	70	1,830 00	Lowndes	4	96 00
Mower	184	4,918 00	Madison	13	516 00
Murray	30	714 00	Marion		
Nicollet	52	1,824 00	Marshall	14	357 00
Nobles	73	2,463 25	Monroe	13	423 00
Norman	13	390 00	Montgomery	4	108 00
Olmsted	180	5,164 50	Neshoba	6	182 00
Otter Tail	171	4,680 00	Newton		
Pine	20	483 00	Noxubee	3	84 00
Pipe Stone	68	1,995 00	Oktibbeha	6	204 00
Polk	58	1,984 00	Panola	6	168 00
Pope	47	1,605 00	Perry	6	198 00
Ramsey	430	14,639 00	Pike	10	306 00
Redwood	53	1,654 00	Pontotoc	8	156 00
Renville	53	1,692 00	Prentiss	6	198 00
Rice	202	6,789 00	Quitman	1	24 00
Rock	43	1,061 25	Rankin	11	318 00
Saint Louis	51	1,602 75	Scott	8	252 00
Scott	104	2,979 00	Sharkey	3	84 00
Sherburne	32	813 00	Simpson	4	108 00
Sibley	102	2,836 50	Smith		
Stearns	145	3,944 25	Sun Flower		
Steele	100	3,470 25	Tallahatchie	1	24 00
Stevens	31	768 00	Tate	11	264 00
Swift	50	1,307 25	Tippah	10	276 00
Todd	71	2,280 00	Tishomingo	10	228 00
Traverse	16	400 50	Tunica	3	48 00
Wabasha	169	4,362 00	Union	5	144 00
Wadena	68	1,612 50	Warren	69	2,394 00
Waseca	103	3,885 75	Washington	19	534 00
Washington	121	3,375 00	Wayne	1	36 00
Watonwan	36	977 25	Webster	12	348 00
Wilkin	12	251 25	Wilkinson	14	402 00
Winona	213	5,885 00	Winston		
Wright	166	4,437 00	Yalobusha	13	390 00
Yellow Medicine	41	1,170 00	Yazoo	8	216 00
Total	7,074	212,279 25	Total	648	22,211 77
<i>Mississippi.</i>			<i>Missouri.</i>		
Adams	97	3,890 25	Adair	272	9,304 50
Alcorn	8	264 00	Andrew	124	3,828 00
Amite	9	274 50	Atchison	86	2,443 50
Attala	11	318 00	Audrain	82	2,331 75
Benton	4	96 00	Barry	121	4,071 75
Bolivar	12	444 00	Barton	157	4,671 00
Calhoun	8	252 00	Bates	236	6,841 00
Carroll	13	414 00	Benton	123	3,789 75
Chickasaw	6	180 00	Bollinger	88	2,817 00
Choctaw	5	156 00	Boone	113	3,098 25
Claiborne	8	144 00	Buchanan	291	8,857 00
Clarke	7	258 00	Butler	60	1,711 00

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Missouri—Continued.</i>			<i>Missouri—Continued.</i>		
Caldwell.....	176	\$4,127 25	Saint Charles.....	64	\$1,917 75
Callaway.....	59	1,866 00	Saint Clair.....	125	4,013 25
Camden.....	74	1,842 00	Saint Francois.....	73	2,050 50
Cape Girardeau.....	188	5,995 50	Sainte Genevieve.....	36	1,338 00
Carroll.....	186	5,349 00	Saint Louis.....	1,459	46,766 23
Carter.....	6	150 00	Saline.....	122	3,396 00
Cass.....	197	6,060 00	Schuyler.....	158	4,434 00
Cedar.....	114	3,313 50	Scotland.....	125	4,102 50
Chariton.....	138	4,146 00	Scott.....	48	1,257 00
Christian.....	112	3,360 00	Shannon.....	7	240 00
Clark.....	154	4,714 75	Shelby.....	141	4,992 00
Clay.....	74	2,359 50	Stoddard.....	73	1,990 00
Clinton.....	127	3,400 50	Stone.....	56	2,063 25
Cole.....	92	2,953 50	Sullivan.....	302	8,157 75
Cooper.....	101	3,217 50	Taney.....	64	2,263 50
Crawford.....	79	2,490 00	Texas.....	154	4,125 00
Dade.....	108	3,364 50	Vernon.....	188	5,006 25
Dallas.....	136	3,510 50	Warren.....	41	1,170 00
Daviess.....	171	4,938 00	Washington.....	112	3,585 75
De Kalb.....	81	1,887 25	Wayne.....	70	2,305 50
Dent.....	89	2,413 00	Webster.....	166	4,815 00
Douglas.....	81	1,977 00	Worth.....	109	3,195 00
Dunklin.....	42	1,635 00	Wright.....	135	3,762 00
Franklin.....	151	4,484 25			
Gasconade.....	33	1,029 75	Total.....	16,189	483,273 36
Gentry.....	172	5,545 25			
Greene.....	279	8,221 25	<i>Montana Territory.</i>		
Grundy.....	242	7,190 25	Beaver Head.....	11	262 50
Harrison.....	236	7,266 75	Choteau.....	15	339 00
Henry.....	157	4,548 00	Custer.....	33	924 00
Hickory.....	86	2,329 50	Dawson.....	23	657 00
Holt.....	150	4,675 50	Deer Lodge.....	33	1,014 00
Howard.....	74	2,331 50	Fergus.....	8	210 00
Howell.....	140	4,371 75	Gallatin.....	56	1,551 00
Iron.....	76	2,254 50	Indian Reservation.....		
Jackson.....	750	24,001 50	Jefferson.....	18	643 50
Jasper.....	340	10,551 13	Lewis and Clarke.....	46	1,201 00
Jefferson.....	126	3,675 00	Madison.....	21	725 25
Johnson.....	207	6,051 00	Meagher.....	29	1,089 00
Knox.....	116	3,147 00	Missoula.....	34	1,077 00
Laclede.....	136	4,668 75	Silver Bow.....	33	730 00
La Fayette.....	102	2,535 25	Yellowstone.....	19	523 25
Lawrence.....	191	6,135 75			
Lewis.....	129	4,752 00	Total.....	379	10,946 50
Lincoln.....	63	1,422 00			
Linn.....	288	8,208 00	<i>Nebraska.</i>		
Livingston.....	180	5,084 25	Adams.....	127	4,867 75
McDonald.....	108	3,132 75	Antelope.....	103	3,574 00
Macon.....	354	12,342 00	Blaine.....	13	366 00
Madison.....	36	1,086 00	Boone.....	77	1,798 00
Maries.....	35	849 00	Brown.....	99	2,499 75
Marion.....	219	7,002 75	Buffalo.....	211	5,890 75
Mercer.....	194	5,988 00	Burt.....	74	1,952 75
Miller.....	214	3,287 00	Butler.....	119	3,081 00
Mississippi.....	17	432 00	Cass.....	118	2,826 75
Moniteau.....	99	2,362 50	Cedar.....	31	1,089 00
Monroe.....	66	1,656 00	Chase.....	41	1,044 00
Montgomery.....	108	2,530 50	Cherry.....	31	873 00
Morgan.....	99	3,150 00	Cheyenne.....	62	1,814 25
New Madrid.....	12	282 00	Clay.....	156	4,117 85
Newton.....	160	5,701 00	Colfax.....	51	1,809 00
Nodaway.....	293	8,238 00	Cuming.....	62	1,982 00
Oregon.....	42	1,284 00	Custer.....	165	4,285 75
Osage.....	64	1,926 00	Dakota.....	50	1,488 00
Ozark.....	56	1,541 25	Dawes.....	60	1,318 50
Pemiscot.....	10	207 00	Dawson.....	93	2,521 50
Perry.....	42	1,611 00	Dixon.....	69	1,903 00
Pettis.....	150	4,514 75	Dodge.....	70	2,144 50
Phelps.....	104	1,955 75	Douglas.....	332	9,796 56
Pike.....	161	4,878 75	Dundy.....	46	1,798 00
Platte.....	63	1,911 00	Fillmore.....	148	3,703 50
Polk.....	180	4,845 00	Franklin.....	80	1,905 00
Pulaski.....	58	1,746 00	Frontier.....	55	1,458 75
Putnam.....	263	8,178 00	Furnas.....	141	3,858 75
Ralls.....	51	1,588 50	Gage.....	185	4,922 25
Randolph.....	146	4,053 00	Garfield.....	15	450 00
Ray.....	122	3,960 00	Gosper.....	12	297 00
Reynolds.....	18	558 00			
Ripley.....	55	2,214 00			

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Nebraska—Continued.</i>			<i>New Hampshire—Cont'd.</i>		
Greeley	19	\$535 50	Stafford	539	\$16,703 25
Hall	135	4,075 45	Sullivan	434	14,101 75
Hamilton	83	2,312 25	Total	6,302	208,792 72
Harlan	98	2,581 50	<i>New Jersey.</i>		
Hayes	19	552 00	Atlantic	201	6,402 00
Hitchcock	69	2,209 50	Bergen	99	3,838 00
Holt	202	5,952 00	Burlington	635	18,907 00
Howard	60	1,679 00	Camden	686	19,103 00
Jefferson	113	3,085 50	Cape May	110	2,961 75
Johnson	101	3,073 50	Cumberland	494	11,729 00
Kearney	63	1,633 50	Essex	1,157	34,440 90
Keith	64	1,605 00	Gloucester	261	7,351 50
Keya Paha	45	952 00	Hudson	737	21,718 75
Knox	80	2,674 50	Hunterdon	231	7,346 25
Lancaster	251	8,004 75	Mercer	722	22,440 50
Lincoln	59	1,611 00	Middlesex	321	9,120 75
Logan	15	194 00	Monmouth	638	18,870 65
Loup	26	503 00	Morris	302	8,753 25
Madison	77	2,075 25	Ocean	232	6,821 25
Merrick	97	2,636 00	Passaic	452	12,990 50
Nance	37	1,138 50	Salem	224	6,013 50
Nemaha	87	3,296 75	Somerset	133	3,904 50
Nuckolls	69	1,860 00	Sussex	174	4,364 00
Omaha Reserve	1	24 00	Union	384	11,540 75
Otoe	100	2,889 75	Warren	256	10,706 25
Pawnee	85	2,264 50	Total	8,459	249,324 05
Phelps	51	1,060 00	<i>New Mexico Territory.</i>		
Pierce	28	1,089 00	Bernalillo	25	1,031 25
Platte	75	2,256 00	Colfax	16	321 00
Polk	73	2,133 00	Doña Ana	12	307 50
Red Willow	109	2,816 25	Grant	29	750 00
Richardson	142	4,390 50	Lincoln	18	483 00
Saline	194	5,359 50	Mora	15	341 25
Sarky	24	531 75	Rio Arriba	5	62 00
Saunders	125	2,911 25	San Miguel	32	1,362 00
Seward	106	2,850 75	Santa Fé	34	1,127 50
Sheridan	74	1,856 25	Sierra	14	349 50
Sherman	59	1,620 00	Socorro	30	703 00
Sioux	35	780 75	Taos	2	108 00
Stanton	30	870 00	Valencia	7	195 00
Thayer	161	4,356 00	Total	239	7,141 00
Valley	73	2,082 00	<i>New York.</i>		
Washington	69	2,115 00	Albany	917	31,163 15
Wayne	25	844 25	Allegany	774	22,568 00
Webster	143	3,809 50	Broome	933	26,604 75
Wheeler	27	519 00	Cattaraugus	841	24,796 00
York	146	4,391 25	Cayuga	792	25,682 00
Total	6,720	188,467 51	Chautauqua	933	28,525 92
<i>Nevada.</i>			Chemung	646	18,914 00
Churchill	2	48 00	Chenango	746	25,035 75
Douglas	2	42 00	Clinton	661	19,501 50
Elko	11	303 00	Columbia	324	10,307 00
Esmeralda	7	192 00	Cortland	327	9,910 25
Eureka	4	96 00	Delaware	561	15,830 50
Humboldt	4	79 00	Dutchess	510	16,773 75
Lander	4	231 00	Erie	1,153	36,636 00
Lincoln	2	159 00	Essex	646	20,132 00
Lyon	6	120 00	Franklin	474	13,461 50
Nye	1	18 00	Fulton	478	13,896 25
Ormsby	15	600 00	Genesee	330	9,669 25
Storey	16	493 00	Greene	252	7,590 00
Washoe	22	714 00	Hamilton	82	2,164 50
White Pine	5	103 50	Herkimer	579	17,026 50
Total	101	3,207 50	Jefferson	1,098	31,327 00
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			Kings	2,730	90,701 25
Belknap	418	13,745 49	Lewis	341	9,295 50
Carroll	374	11,500 75	Livingston	476	14,541 00
Cheshire	460	14,749 50	Madison	581	16,966 25
Coos	333	11,238 99	Monroe	1,097	35,350 50
Grafton	666	25,006 25	Montgomery	393	9,424 27
Hillsborough	1,275	41,455 50			
Merrimack	888	30,812 49			
Rockingham	915	29,478 75			

TABLE 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>New York—Continued.</i>			<i>North Carolina—Cont'd.</i>		
New York.....	4,397	\$154,812 83	Haywood.....	10	\$318 00
Niagara.....	475	15,416 50	Henderson.....	25	962 00
Oneida.....	1,250	42,314 75	Hertford.....	9	315 00
Onondaga.....	1,164	38,044 50	Hyde.....	9	138 00
Ontario.....	484	15,028 50	Iredell.....	9	228 00
Orange.....	887	29,512 75	Jackson.....	8	126 00
Orleans.....	309	8,860 50	Johnston.....	16	493 50
Oswego.....	1,284	39,038 50	Jones.....	3	108 00
Otsego.....	609	17,460 50	Lenoir.....	9	279 00
Putnam.....	51	1,764 00	Lincoln.....	8	276 00
Queens.....	452	13,604 00	McDowell.....	14	366 00
Rensselaer.....	848	27,206 75	Macon.....	13	555 00
Richmond.....	193	6,215 00	Madison.....	60	1,869 75
Rockland.....	124	3,600 25	Martin.....	8	333 00
Saint Lawrence.....	1,097	34,909 25	Mecklenburgh.....	14	441 00
Saratoga.....	588	17,022 75	Mitchell.....	77	1,731 00
Schenectady.....	137	4,109 50	Montgomery.....	7	186 00
Schoharie.....	280	7,260 50	Moore.....	4	126 00
Schuyler.....	317	8,733 00	Nash.....	5	126 00
Seneca.....	352	11,311 75	New Hanover.....	24	786 00
Steuben.....	1,744	54,387 87	Northampton.....	6	180 00
Suffolk.....	277	9,299 00	Onslow.....	5	162 00
Sullivan.....	512	14,125 50	Orange.....	11	342 00
Tioga.....	605	17,747 75	Pamlico.....	12	384 00
Tompkins.....	483	13,249 75	Pasquotank.....	23	705 00
Ulster.....	644	19,524 75	Pender.....	4	96 00
Warren.....	539	17,744 25	Perquimans.....	19	450 00
Washington.....	541	16,744 25	Person.....	1	36 00
Wayne.....	612	16,897 50	Pitt.....	10	258 00
Westchester.....	581	17,682 75	Polk.....	11	294 00
Wyoming.....	432	12,126 25	Randolph.....	9	366 00
Yates.....	270	7,834 25	Richmond.....	3	72 00
Total.....	42,013	1,317,484 34	Robeson.....	10	314 00
<i>North Carolina.</i>			Rockingham.....	15	432 00
Alamance.....	9	246 00	Rowan.....	3	261 00
Alexander.....	2	72 00	Rutherford.....	4	90 00
Alleghany.....	1	24 00	Sampson.....	6	180 00
Anson.....	3	78 00	Stanly.....	1	72 00
Asho.....	28	603 00	Stokes.....	10	324 00
Beaufort.....	30	942 00	Surry.....	14	378 00
Bertie.....	17	498 00	Swain.....	8	222 00
Bladen.....	8	222 00	Transylvania.....	11	398 00
Brunswick.....	4	102 00	Tyrell.....	6	276 00
Buncombe.....	53	1,553 25	Union.....	3	84 00
Burke.....	14	467 00	Vance.....	1	36 00
Cabarrus.....	9	270 00	Wake.....	32	990 00
Caldwell.....	9	330 00	Warren.....	4	108 00
Camden.....	14	375 00	Washington.....	14	420 00
Carteret.....	25	1,012 00	Watauga.....	17	408 00
Caswell.....	15	438 00	Wayne.....	16	438 00
Catawba.....	6	150 00	Wilkes.....	34	808 00
Chatham.....	6	168 00	Wilson.....	6	144 00
Cherokee.....	51	1,566 00	Yadkin.....	8	222 00
Chowan.....	4	84 00	Yancey.....	29	703 50
Clay.....	3	102 00	Total.....	1,226	29,994 50
Cleveland.....	6	234 00	<i>Ohio.</i>		
Columbus.....	6	180 00	Adams.....	607	17,873 25
Craven.....	71	1,778 25	Allen.....	338	8,069 75
Cumberland.....	11	306 00	Ashland.....	334	9,559 00
Currituck.....	9	300 00	Ashtabula.....	608	17,587 00
Dare.....	15	456 00	Athens.....	547	17,982 75
Davidson.....	6	200 25	Auglaize.....	228	6,312 00
Davie.....	4	96 00	Belmont.....	500	14,616 25
Duplin.....	8	288 00	Brown.....	516	14,678 50
Durham.....	7	171 00	Butler.....	397	12,657 25
Edgecombe.....	7	198 00	Carroll.....	150	4,605 00
Forsyth.....	19	618 00	Champaign.....	320	11,302 75
Franklin.....	4	132 00	Clarke.....	473	13,016 50
Gaston.....	1	36 00	Clermont.....	488	14,010 50
Gates.....	7	204 00	Clinton.....	406	12,356 00
Graham.....	3	84 00	Columbiana.....	498	16,940 75
Granville.....	2	84 00	Coshocton.....	287	8,944 75
Greene.....	3	84 00	Crawford.....	239	6,266 25
Guilford.....	14	468 00	Cuyahoga.....	1,150	35,747 25
Halifax.....	9	246 00	Darke.....	271	7,519 50
Harnett.....	5	132 00	Defiance.....	313	8,739 75

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

Connty.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Ohio—Continued.</i>			<i>Oregon—Continued.</i>		
Delaware	382	\$11,435 25	Crook	11	\$261 50
Erie	298	8,922 75	Curry	9	164 00
Fairfield	380	12,336 25	Douglas	35	1,341 00
Fayette	266	8,476 00	Gilliam	20	585 00
Franklin	1,222	37,659 13	Grant	18	444 00
Fulton	328	14,325 50	Jackson	61	1,911 00
Gallia	450	13,162 25	Josephine	16	434 00
Geauga	192	5,070 75	Klamath	14	390 00
Greene	429	12,999 00	Lake	6	132 00
Guernsey	360	11,483 37	Lane	66	1,780 00
Hamilton	2,101	67,655 62	Linn	50	1,878 00
Hancock	368	10,197 25	Marion	71	1,912 00
Hardin	546	14,899 00	Morrow	15	360 00
Harrison	210	6,688 50	Multnomah	170	5,082 00
Henry	340	10,328 50	Polk	17	459 00
Highland	425	13,102 50	Tillamook	15	378 00
Hocking	298	8,641 50	Umatilla	45	1,138 50
Holmes	216	6,237 00	Union	55	1,614 50
Huron	408	12,630 75	Wasco	37	1,286 25
Jackson	295	8,957 25	Washington	51	1,488 00
Jefferson	362	10,941 50	Yam Hill	37	958 00
Knox	437	14,381 50			
Lake	234	8,152 25	Total	1,033	29,698 25
Lawrence	641	19,608 75			
Licking	544	17,731 75	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
Logan	329	10,227 75	Adams	326	8,500 00
Lorain	364	12,351 87	Allegheny	2,330	66,912 50
Lucas	650	20,483 27	Armstrong	673	19,474 00
Madison	262	7,908 75	Beaver	395	11,691 25
Mahoning	353	11,109 75	Bedford	523	15,314 25
Marion	252	6,481 50	Berks	768	24,294 49
Medina	187	5,935 75	Blair	713	21,957 25
Meigs	569	18,210 12	Bradford	1,361	43,576 00
Mercer	215	5,275 50	Bucks	443	12,856 26
Miami	438	14,272 50	Butler	497	14,520 00
Monroe	424	12,514 25	Cambria	454	12,292 00
Montgomery	3,040	104,647 50	Cameron	61	1,629 00
Morgan	312	10,397 00	Carbon	239	7,975 50
Morrow	317	10,763 50	Centre	584	18,241 00
Muskingum	626	19,439 50	Chester	643	17,941 00
Noble	296	8,556 75	Clarion	483	14,120 00
Ottawa	195	5,609 75	Clearfield	386	9,827 75
Paulding	335	9,511 50	Clinton	237	6,306 75
Perry	389	11,474 25	Columbia	239	7,156 00
Pickaway	205	5,395 50	Crawford	844	24,430 00
Pike	289	8,256 00	Cumberland	417	12,741 00
Portage	246	7,468 50	Dauphin	755	23,177 50
Preble	207	6,685 50	Delaware	397	11,657 75
Putnam	314	9,026 00	Elk	96	2,667 00
Richland	596	17,713 75	Erie	888	27,074 67
Ross	516	15,603 75	Fayette	600	17,116 73
Sandusky	309	8,859 00	Forest	69	1,772 00
Scioto	496	15,478 00	Franklin	387	11,535 00
Seneca	632	19,068 75	Fulton	137	3,622 00
Shelby	187	5,469 00	Greene	344	9,598 00
Stark	563	16,368 62	Huntingdon	601	17,494 24
Summit	372	11,504 00	Indiana	548	17,565 00
Trumbull	522	16,003 50	Jefferson	514	15,112 50
Tuscarawas	330	9,595 25	Juniata	201	6,564 87
Union	380	12,196 00	Lackawanna	549	16,068 25
Van Wert	395	11,236 00	Lancaster	1,193	37,921 25
Vinton	195	5,580 75	Lawrence	439	12,662 25
Warren	290	8,694 50	Lebanon	405	11,370 00
Washington	755	22,947 53	Lehigh	295	7,456 75
Wayne	429	12,932 25	Luzerne	922	26,390 50
Williams	388	11,136 50	Lycoming	566	14,656 25
Wood	615	17,485 00	McKean	365	9,495 25
Wyandot	323	10,688 75	Mercer	570	16,606 75
Total	39,506	1,215,372 78	Mifflin	261	8,805 75
<i>Oregon.</i>			Monroe	176	5,059 50
Baker	31	1,010 00	Montgomery	643	18,407 25
Benton	43	1,060 50	Montour	173	5,471 25
Clackamas	67	1,801 25	Northampton	542	16,608 75
Clatsop	20	402 25	Northumberland	446	13,457 00
Columbia	18	436 00	Perry	352	10,332 00
Coos	35	991 50	Philadelphia	7,677	\$172,998 69
			Pike	54	1,924 50
			Potter	457	14,495 75

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TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Pennsylvania—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Tennessee—Continued.</i>		
Schuylkill.....	\$749	\$20, 534 25	Chester.....	11	\$338 00
Snyder.....	243	6, 842 25	Claiborne.....	95	2, 745 00
Somerset.....	530	15, 893 25	Clay.....	41	1, 427 00
Sullivan.....	91	2, 855 00	Cocke.....	105	2, 917 50
Susquehanna.....	680	19, 348 74	Coffee.....	46	1, 506 50
Tioga.....	988	30, 340 50	Crockett.....	11	384 00
Union.....	280	9, 253 50	Cumberland.....	21	274 00
Venango.....	402	10, 745 00	Davidson.....	200	6, 778 25
Warren.....	366	9, 563 00	Decatur.....	19	666 00
Washington.....	533	14, 609 75	Dekalb.....	89	2, 258 25
Wayne.....	276	8, 304 25	Dickson.....	31	1, 000 00
Westmoreland.....	716	22, 109 02	Dyer.....	10	264 00
Wyoming.....	308	8, 680 50	Fayette.....	16	408 00
York.....	616	19, 388 49	Fentress.....	38	1, 113 00
Total.....	41, 016	1, 155, 368 45	Franklin.....	31	1, 107 00
<i>Rhode Island.</i>			Gibson.....	23	768 00
Bristol.....	76	2, 251 25	Giles.....	82	2, 850 00
Kent.....	149	4, 820 50	Grainger.....	112	3, 146 25
Newport.....	121	4, 438 50	Greene.....	365	10, 798 75
Providence.....	1, 291	36, 008 00	Grundy.....	12	331 25
Washington.....	204	5, 963 50	Hamblen.....	84	2, 966 75
Total.....	1, 841	53, 481 75	Hamilton.....	171	4, 859 75
<i>South Carolina.</i>			Hancock.....	47	2, 908 50
Abbeville.....	13	384 00	Hardeman.....	8	246 00
Aiken.....	11	561 00	Harden.....	42	1, 293 00
Anderson.....	10	264 00	Hawkins.....	183	5, 504 00
Barnwell.....	6	216 00	Haywood.....	10	408 00
Beaufort.....	46	1, 486 00	Henderson.....	57	1, 866 00
Berkeley.....	11	228 00	Henry.....	26	870 00
Charleston.....	59	1, 563 00	Hickman.....	38	1, 002 00
Chester.....	15	376 00	Houston.....	25	708 00
Chesterfield.....	8	375 00	Humphreys.....	14	301 00
Clarendon.....	5	156 00	Jackson.....	35	1, 062 00
Colleton.....	16	411 75	James.....	65	2, 575 50
Darlington.....	9	318 00	Jefferson.....	167	5, 388 00
Edgefield.....	15	456 00	Johnson.....	136	3, 641 25
Fairfield.....	11	294 00	Knox.....	557	17, 171 62
Georgetown.....	2	60 00	Lake.....	4	96 00
Greenville.....	12	360 00	Lauderdale.....	12	246 00
Hampton.....	3	108 00	Lawrence.....	26	1, 002 00
Horry.....	3	78 00	Lewis.....	7	204 00
Kershaw.....	8	252 00	Lincoln.....	33	1, 137 00
Lancaster.....	12	345 00	Loudon.....	102	3, 876 00
Laurens.....	10	372 00	McMinn.....	120	4, 362 75
Lexington.....	5	180 00	McNairy.....	69	2, 259 00
Marion.....	7	212 00	Macon.....	91	3, 066 00
Marlborough.....	1	36 00	Madison.....	21	636 00
Newberry.....	2	72 00	Marion.....	40	1, 617 00
Oconee.....	10	372 00	Marshall.....	30	857 00
Orangeburgh.....	8	288 00	Maury.....	59	1, 941 00
Pickens.....	14	378 00	Meigs.....	71	2, 038 25
Richland.....	25	930 00	Monroe.....	170	3, 044 00
Spartanburgh.....	16	540 00	Montgomery.....	46	1, 773 00
Sumter.....	6	150 00	Moore.....	3	72 00
Union.....	3	84 00	Morgan.....	58	1, 736 00
Williamsburgh.....	8	227 55	Obion.....	27	873 00
York.....	10	300 00	Overton.....	43	308 00
Total.....	400	12, 433 00	Perry.....	21	591 00
<i>Tennessee.</i>			Pickett.....	42	1, 376 25
Anderson.....	173	4, 877 25	Polk.....	59	1, 815 00
Bedford.....	41	1, 148 50	Putnam.....	56	1, 585 00
Benton.....	20	361 00	Rhea.....	78	2, 402 25
Bledsoe.....	26	747 00	Roane.....	211	6, 036 00
Blount.....	160	5, 168 75	Robertson.....	14	564 00
Bradley.....	105	3, 118 00	Rutherford.....	34	1, 071 00
Campbell.....	91	2, 634 00	Scott.....	42	1, 651 00
Cannon.....	42	510 00	Sequatchie.....	9	390 00
Carroll.....	78	2, 492 00	Sevier.....	169	4, 085 25
Carter.....	195	4, 499 60	Shelby.....	132	4, 211 00
Cheatham.....	10	300 00	Smith.....	64	1, 812 00
			Stewart.....	8	318 00
			Sullivan.....	89	2, 566 50
			Sumner.....	43	1, 276 00
			Tipton.....	19	420 62
			Trousdale.....	13	384 00
			Unicoi.....	45	2, 064 50
			Union.....	113	2, 490 00
			Van Buren.....	4	114 00
			Warren.....	24	708 00

PENSIONS.

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TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Tennessee—Continued.</i>			<i>Texas—Continued.</i>		
Washington	289	\$9,667 60	Gregg	10	\$46 00
Wayne	45	1,374 00	Grimes	6	234 00
Weakley	52	1,623 00	Guadalupe	12	330 00
White	39	1,035 00	Hale		
Williamson	30	882 00	Hall		
Wilson	53	1,716 00	Hamilton	20	468 00
Total	6,763	205,081 19	Hansford		
<i>Texas.</i>			Hardeman	4	96 00
Anderson	15	366 00	Hardin		
Angelina	2	42 00	Harris		
Aransas			Harrison	15	352 00
Archer			Haskell	2	144 00
Armstrong			Hays	16	483 00
Atascosa	4	108 00	Henderson	4	84 00
Austin	4	108 00	Hidalgo	2	108 00
Bandera	7	150 00	Hill	21	486 00
Bastrop	13	324 00	Hood	12	480 00
Baylor	3	66 00	Hopkins	18	426 00
Bee	2	48 00	Houston	6	156 00
Bell	41	1,164 00	Howard	2	48 00
Bexar	100	2,986 25	Hunt	33	812 50
Blanco	9	306 00	Jack	14	288 00
Bosque	19	412 00	Jackson	6	204 00
Bowie	23	564 00	Jasper	7	276 00
Brazoria	4	144 00	Jefferson	4	78 00
Brazos	8	198 00	Johnson	31	790 00
Brown	17	474 00	Jones	1	24 00
Burleson			Karnes	2	48 00
Burnet	21	546 00	Kaufman	29	746 50
Caldwell	17	466 00	Kendall	5	78 00
Calhoun	1	18 00	Kent		
Callahan	6	124 50	Kerr	11	378 00
Cameron	18	503 25	Kimble	1	24 00
Camp	3	78 00	Kinney	13	324 00
Cass	7	204 00	Knox	1	24 00
Chambers			Lamar	43	713 25
Cherokee	11	405 00	Lampasas	13	444 00
Clay	7	174 00	La Salle	2	48 00
Coleman	2	114 00	Lavaca	6	144 00
Collins	52	1,332 00	Lee	5	138 00
Colorado	11	300 00	Leon	7	186 00
Comal	9	330 00	Liberty	2	24 00
Comanche	11	252 00	Limestone	11	288 00
Concho	1	24 00	Live Oak	1	24 00
Cook	48	1,280 00	Llano	8	192 00
Coryell	13	360 00	Lubbock		
Cottle			McCulloch	3	66 00
Crockett			McLennan	49	1,044 75
Crosby	6	156 00	McMullen	2	48 00
Dallas	95	2,422 00	Madison	3	99 00
Delta	15	438 00	Marion	13	312 00
Denton	35	798 00	Martin	1	36 00
De Witt	17	432 00	Mason	6	162 00
Dickens			Matagorda		
Dimmit	3	135 00	Maverick	1	24 00
Donley	1	12 00	Medina	8	319 00
Duval			Menard	2	147 00
Eastland	14	294 00	Midland		
Edwards	2	72 00	Milan	26	618 00
Ellis	25	590 25	Mitchell	7	349 50
El Paso	16	353 50	Montague	39	840 00
Encinal			Montgomery	15	341 25
Erath	13	318 00	Morris	5	120 00
Falls	16	348 75	Motley	1	24 00
Fannin	61	1,274 75	Nacogdoches	13	336 00
Fayette	13	342 00	Navarro	24	549 00
Fisher	2	18 00	Newton	3	96 00
Floyd			Nolan	3	66 00
Fort Bend	3	48 00	Nueces	3	72 00
Franklin	3	100 00	Ochiltree	2	66 00
Freestone	2	48 00	Oldham	1	18 00
Frio	6	132 00	Orange	3	72 00
Galveston	36	819 00	Palo Pinto	6	103 00
Gillespie	15	384 00	Panola	4	108 00
Goliad	2	72 00	Parker	29	765 00
Gonzales	14	324 00	Pecos	1	24 00
Gray	1	6 00	Polk	4	96 00
Grayson	131	3,318 75	Potter	1	54 00
			Presidio	5	174 00
			Rains	6	144 00
			Red River	14	387 00

TABLE NO. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Texas—Continued.</i>			<i>Vermont.</i>		
Reeves	1	\$36 00	Addison	458	\$13,464 50
Refugio	1	24 00	Bennington	355	9,495 51
Robertson	10	258 00	Caledonia	501	15,601 50
Rockwell	2	252 00	Chittenden	445	13,677 96
Runnels	2	75 60	Essex	143	4,120 50
Rusk	9	216 00	Franklin	452	13,718 25
Sabine	7	216 00	Grand Isle	47	1,908 00
San Augustine	1	12 00	Lamoille	368	11,124 75
San Jacinto	1	36 00	Orange	433	12,929 25
San Patricio	1	18 00	Orleans	581	17,694 99
San Saba	2	126 00	Rutland	639	20,182 00
Scurry			Washington	761	22,995 75
Shackelford	9	249 00	Windham	485	14,695 50
Shelby	20	435 00	Windsor	658	18,681 75
Smith	17	456 00			
Somervell	2	84 00	Total	6,326	190,290 21
Starr	4	114 00			
Stephens	2	42 00	<i>Virginia.</i>		
Stonewall			Accomack	65	1,977 00
Tarrant	91	2,557 50	Albemarle	41	1,485 00
Taylor	15	423 00	Alexandria	44	1,373 00
Throckmorton	2	72 00	Alioghany	6	156 00
Titus	2	36 00	Amelia	8	234 00
Tom Green	8	318 00	Amherst	31	1,134 00
Travis	67	1,984 50	Appomattox	10	372 00
Trinity	15	420 00	Augusta	53	1,791 00
Tyler	9	210 00	Bath	5	238 00
Upshur	10	300 00	Bedford	32	1,056 00
Uvalde	9	222 00	Bland	2	60 00
Val Verde	4	156 00	Botetourt	8	276 00
Van Zandt	14	345 00	Brunswick	15	552 00
Victoria	7	192 00	Buchanan	3	66 00
Walker	6	114 00	Buckingham	15	492 00
Waller	2	81 00	Campbell	32	1,062 00
Washington	14	412 50	Caroline	21	648 00
Webb	12	325 50	Carroll	18	612 00
Wharton	3	66 00	Charles City		
Wheeler	8	195 00	Charlotte	3	210 75
Wichita	8	321 75	Chesterfield	29	1,011 00
Wilbarger	4	97 50	Clarke	9	282 00
Williamson	37	906 00	Craig	6	156 00
Wilson	7	216 00	Culpeper	10	393 00
Wise	43	1,055 00	Cumberland	10	354 00
Wood	13	366 00	Dickenson	2	94 00
Young	12	279 75	Dinwiddie	40	1,209 00
Zapata	1	48 00	Elizabeth City	1,103	40,975 75
Zavalla	1	45 00	Essex	5	219 00
Total	2,280	59,559 75	Fairfax	38	1,284 00
<i>Utah Territory.</i>			Fauquier	20	678 00
Beaver	9	272 25	Floyd	18	546 00
Box Elder	3	90 00	Fluvanna	15	540 00
Cache	15	441 00	Franklin	17	588 00
Davis	4	84 00	Frederick	25	885 00
Emery	8	207 00	Giles	6	192 00
Garfield	3	96 00	Gloucester	6	243 00
Iron	8	312 00	Goochland	8	291 00
Juab	5	120 00	Grayson	7	228 00
Kane	2	48 00	Greene		
Millard	4	108 00	Greenville	9	264 00
Morgan	1	24 00	Halifax	27	999 00
Pi Ute	1	24 00	Hanover	16	535 00
Rich			Henrico	122	5,719 00
Salt Lake	49	1,390 50	Henry	11	384 00
San Juan			Higbland	5	138 00
San Pete	13	354 00	Isle of Wight	8	342 00
Sevier	7	258 00	James City	2	126 00
Summit	10	246 00	King and Queen	4	132 00
Tooele	9	204 00	King George	5	126 00
Uintah	3	84 00	King William	7	210 00
Utah	19	481 50	Lancaster	2	30 00
Wasatch	2	24 00	Lee	18	648 00
Washington	13	324 00	Loudoun	52	1,593 75
Weber	32	1,096 00	Louisa	15	696 00
Total	220	6,288 25	Lunenburg	8	246 00
			Madison	10	324 00
			Mathews	16	486 00
			Mecklenburgh	16	591 00
			Middlesex	7	240 00
			Montgomery	18	564 00

TABLE NO. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Virginia—Continued.</i>			<i>West Virginia.</i>		
Nansemond.....	11	\$326 00	Barbour.....	61	\$1,878 00
Nelson.....	16	534 00	Berkeley.....	57	2,017 00
New Kent.....	3	108 00	Boone.....	19	435 00
Norfolk.....	201	7,107 25	Braxton.....	90	2,325 00
Northampton.....	23	867 00	Brooke.....	39	880 50
Northumberland.....	4	210 00	Cabell.....	120	3,027 00
Nottoway.....	7	255 75	Calhoun.....	60	1,625 25
Orange.....	21	723 00	Clay.....	13	234 00
Page.....	13	558 00	Doddridge.....	132	3,355 50
Patrick.....	14	474 00	Fayette.....	27	729 00
Pittsylvania.....	26	828 00	Gilmer.....	77	2,382 00
Powhatan.....	4	144 00	Grant.....	22	651 00
Prince Edward.....	13	462 00	Greenbrier.....	21	669 00
Prince George.....	4	90 00	Hampshire.....	26	750 00
Princess Anne.....	9	201 00	Hancock.....	16	516 00
Prince William.....	18	600 00	Hardy.....	7	234 00
Pulaski.....	5	240 00	Harrison.....	189	5,260 50
Rappahannock.....	11	384 00	Jackson.....	226	6,069 75
Richmond.....	7	210 00	Jefferson.....	49	1,524 75
Roanoke.....	16	556 00	Kanawha.....	262	6,549 00
Rockbridge.....	18	660 00	Lewis.....	132	5,840 75
Rockingham.....	45	1,470 00	Lincoln.....	33	723 00
Russell.....	9	288 00	Logan.....	12	720 00
Scott.....	17	498 00	McDowell.....	16	397 87
Shenandoah.....	16	483 00	Marion.....	203	4,980 25
Smyth.....	5	168 00	Marshall.....	226	6,226 50
Southampton.....	7	252 00	Mason.....	288	9,007 75
Spottsylvania.....	30	1,011 00	Mercer.....	5	171 75
Stafford.....	12	366 00	Mineral.....	53	1,129 50
Surry.....	15	333 00	Monongalia.....	161	4,494 75
Sussex.....	5	168 00	Monroe.....	15	476 25
Tazewell.....	9	286 50	Morgan.....	35	850 50
Warren.....	12	360 00	Nicholas.....	16	366 00
Warwick.....	14	810 00	Ohio.....	171	4,908 00
Washington.....	21	690 00	Pendleton.....	19	450 00
Westmoreland.....	7	212 00	Pleasants.....	70	1,839 00
Wise.....	17	546 00	Pocahontas.....	14	\$462 00
Wythe.....	10	270 00	Preston.....	297	7,877 75
York.....	4	93 00	Putnam.....	93	2,476 50
Total.....	2,863	192,199 75	Raleigh.....	39	1,053 75
<i>Washington Territory.</i>			Randolph.....	17	546 00
Adams.....	4	183 00	Ritchie.....	227	6,471 00
Asotin.....	8	258 00	Roane.....	99	2,004 00
Chehalis.....	20	483 00	Summers.....	17	558 00
Clallam.....	6	228 00	Taylor.....	95	2,349 75
Clarke.....	79	3,004 75	Tucker.....	23	416 25
Columbia.....	39	1,093 00	Tyler.....	190	5,169 75
Cowlitz.....	24	666 00	Upshur.....	151	4,367 25
Douglas.....	5	166 00	Wayne.....	102	2,856 00
Franklin.....	1	48 00	Webster.....	17	513 00
Garfield.....	26	556 50	Wetzell.....	158	3,600 75
Island.....	3	48 00	Wirt.....	92	2,628 75
Jefferson.....	10	204 00	Wood.....	416	11,259 00
King.....	89	2,745 00	Wyoming.....	7	162 00
Kitsap.....	16	400 00	Total.....	5,022	138,465 62
Kittitass.....	20	582 00	<i>Wisconsin.</i>		
Klikitat.....	22	630 00	Adams.....	112	3,477 00
Lewis.....	75	2,030 50	Ashland.....	49	1,121 50
Lincoln.....	30	721 50	Barron.....	154	4,387 50
Mason.....	9	288 00	Bayfield.....	257	7,989 00
Pacific.....	12	268 00	Brown.....	265	8,348 25
Pierce.....	35	1,158 00	Buffalo.....	107	2,556 00
San Juan.....	4	97 00	Burnett.....	13	282 00
Skagit.....	11	231 00	Calumet.....	128	4,227 00
Skamania.....	6	198 00	Chippewa.....	248	6,499 25
Snohomish.....	17	609 00	Clark.....	206	6,003 00
Spokane.....	97	2,750 25	Columbia.....	291	9,203 50
Stevens.....	12	288 00	Crawford.....	181	5,473 50
Thurston.....	32	1,090 00	Dane.....	453	16,667 25
Wahkiakum.....	5	650 00	Dodge.....	232	7,392 75
Walla Walla.....	54	1,583 00	Door.....	57	1,537 75
Whatcom.....	28	936 00	Douglas.....	12	445 50
Whitman.....	83	2,485 00	Dunn.....	228	6,101 25
Yakima.....	27	582 00	Eau Claire.....	252	8,288 25
Total.....	909	27,260 50	Florence.....	6	360 00
			Fond du Lac.....	287	9,009 00
			Forest.....	3	66 00

TABLE No. 20.—Showing the number of pensioners, &c.—Continued.

County.	No.	Amount.	County.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin—Continued.</i>			<i>Wyoming Territory—Continued.</i>		
Grant	547	\$16,630 50	Crook	17	\$347 00
Green	312	9,498 25	Fremont	19	577 00
Green Lake	133	4,203 00	Johnson	20	354 00
Iowa	132	4,684 50	Laramie	65	1,574 50
Jackson	188	5,643 75	National Park Reserva-		
Jefferson	261	8,895 75	tion		
Juneau	322	10,865 25	Sweetwater	5	172 50
Kenosha	60	1,944 00	Uinta	19	509 00
Kewaunee	62	1,728 00			
La Crosse	227	8,465 25	Total	196	5,008 00
La Fayette	150	5,247 00			
Langlade	51	1,467 00			
Lincoln	46	1,428 00	<i>Foreign countries.</i>		
Manitowoc	131	3,517 25	Australia	8	183 00
Marathon	104	3,359 25	Austria-Hungary	10	567 00
Marinette	46	1,358 00	Belgium	9	612 00
Marquette	123	3,485 50	Bermudas	2	108 00
Milwaukee	1,286	40,497 25	British Columbia	3	42 00
Monroe	434	15,854 62	Canada	854	28,970 57
Oconto	82	1,876 50	Cape Colony	1	18 00
Outagamie	337	6,775 50	Chili	2	174 00
Ozaukee	35	982 00	China	2	36 00
Pepin	83	2,636 25	Cuba	9	325 50
Pierce	182	5,079 00	Denmark	12	775 00
Polk	83	2,192 25	Ecuador	1	12 00
Portage	288	9,346 50	France	29	1,560 00
Price	20	408 00	Germany	341	16,496 75
Racine	142	4,263 50	Great Britain	398	17,549 75
Richland	478	13,312 50	Guatemala	1	51 00
Rock	338	10,668 50	Hawaiian Kingdom	6	172 50
Saint Croix	160	4,348 00	Holland	17	824 00
Sauk	486	15,714 00	India	1	24 00
Sawyer	9	180 00	Italy	14	759 00
Shawano	79	1,932 00	Japan	4	216 00
Sheboygan	214	6,712 75	Liberia	1	36 00
Taylor	31	1,161 00	Malta	2	72 00
Trempealeau	149	4,915 50	Mexico	5	303 00
Vernon	299	9,283 25	New Zealand	1	36 00
Walworth	304	9,176 75	Norway	9	348 00
Washburn	22	555 00	Peru	1	10 00
Washington	85	704 50	Russia	2	159 75
Waukesha	184	5,235 00	Spain	7	322 00
Waupaca	325	9,457 50	Sweden	15	714 00
Waushara	274	8,424 75	Switzerland	49	2,142 00
Winnebago	382	11,530 75	Nicaragua	1	12 75
Wood	151	4,354 25	United States of Colom-		
Total	13,379	409,432 87	bia	1	6 00
			Uruguay	1	90 00
<i>Wyoming Territory.</i>			Netherlands	1	24 00
Albany	35	988 00	Honduras	1	45 00
Carbon	16	486 00	Total	1,821	73,798 57

A summary of Table No. 20.

Political divisions.	Number of pen- sioners.	Amount paid per quarter.	Political divisions.	Number of pen- sioners.	Amount paid per quarter.
Alabama	975	\$29,888 00	Missouri	16,189	\$483,273 36
Alaska Territory	6	135 00	Montana Territory	379	10,946 50
Arizona Territory	152	3,788 00	Nebraska	6,720	188,467 51
Arkansas	2,587	83,269 50	Nevada	101	3,207 50
California	3,552	109,505 01	New Hampshire	6,302	208,792 72
Colorado	1,693	49,961 83	New Jersey	8,459	249,324 05
Connecticut	5,519	160,699 25	New Mexico Territory	239	7,141 00
Dakota Territory	3,397	102,459 49	New York	42,013	1,317,484 34
Delaware	887	28,446 25	North Carolina	1,226	29,994 50
District of Columbia	3,597	153,051 79	Ohio	39,506	1,215,272 78
Florida	722	24,971 50	Oregon	1,033	29,698 25
Georgia	880	27,981 50	Pennsylvania	41,016	1,155,368 45
Idaho Territory	239	6,529 50	Rhode Island	1,841	53,481 75
Illinois	29,547	962,368 03	South Carolina	400	12,433 00
Indiana	29,691	980,400 24	Tennessee	6,763	205,081 19
Indian Territory	263	8,469 75	Texas	2,280	59,559 75
Iowa	17,379	546,122 47	Utah Territory	220	6,288 25
Kansas	17,481	519,863 60	Vermont	6,326	190,290 21
Kentucky	10,452	313,089 50	Virginia	2,863	102,199 75
Louisiana	869	26,984 00	Washington Territory	909	27,260 50
Maine	14,012	457,782 92	West Virginia	5,022	138,465 62
Maryland	4,178	135,672 85	Wisconsin	13,379	409,432 87
Massachusetts	18,131	595,862 71	Wyoming Territory	196	5,008 00
Michigan	19,903	643,424 79	Foreign countries	1,821	73,798 57
Minnesota	7,074	212,279 25			
Mississippi	648	22,211 75			
			Grand total	399,037	12,387,588 90

NOTE.—The discrepancy between the total number of pensioners as shown by this summary, and as shown by Table 5 of this report, is accounted for by the number of pensioners who up to June 30, 1887, had not forwarded to the pension agents vouchers for the payment due June 4, 1887, and whose post-office addresses could not therefore be definitely ascertained.

REPORT OF THE MAIL DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith the annual report of the Mail Division for the fiscal year ending on this date. In doing so I desire to call your personal attention to the enormous mails that have been received and sent out for the period embraced in this report. The volume of work for the fiscal year 1886, which was without precedent in the history of this Bureau, is here not only reached but surpassed.

Received	2, 234, 331
Sent	1, 792, 052

A brief summary of the nature of the work of this division may not be devoid of interest. All mail received is cut, examined, marked, stamped, assorted and distributed to the various divisions of this Bureau on the day of its arrival. A large portion of it is recorded in books kept for that purpose by name, character, service, and destination. The system of records in force here now includes all papers of value and importance to the cases to which they are to be applied.

To do the largest amount of work in the shortest possible time with the fewest errors, is the principle upon which this division is conducted. The number of persons engaged in this work has gradually decreased, while the volume of work has gradually increased, until now, when we are handling the largest mails with the smallest force we ever had.

The Congressional work alone sometimes swells to eleven thousand communications in one month. The passage of the Mexican war pension bill in January last naturally increased our work; for in addition to the twenty thousand applications filed, there was a prodigious influx of inquiries. The classification of the mail immediately upon its receipt from the post-office is faultless, and should we be called upon to produce any letter in a mail of ten thousand pieces, it can be done in a very little time. The outgoing mail is so arranged that letters leaving the Bureau at 4 o'clock reach the boxes of attorneys and correspondents before 6 o'clock.

There is no delay whatever of matter in transit; everything is sent to the post-office promptly upon its receipt by this division.

I feel that it is due to the subordinates that I should testify to their zeal and industry. As a rule they are pains-taking and untiring in their efforts to do justice to the Government. Our force has been drawn upon by other divisions as emergencies arose, and we are now but twenty-six, a minimum force with a maximum amount of work.

Very respectfully,

M. A. MANNING,
Chief Mail Division

General JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF THE RECORD DIVISION.

JULY 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

This division has charge of the records of the late war, in which a record is kept of all applications for pension made under act of July 14, 1862.

All original applications (war of 1861-'65) and applications for increase of pension are received in this division direct from the Mail Division. The original claims are searched, jacketed, numbered, and recorded. Applications for increase are simply jacketed.

This division is also in receipt, from the Mail and other Divisions, of evidence, letters of inquiry, Congressional inquiries, &c. This class of work requires to be briefed and searched upon the records, it being the special duty of this division to supply from the records the name, number, or service to each piece of evidence or letter of inquiry when that important data has been omitted by the claimant or attorney, in order that it may reach as speedily as possible the case for which it is intended.

The amount of evidence, &c., received from the Mail Division direct comprises but a small portion of what passes through this division. That portion received from other divisions consists of such as have insufficient data, errors in numbers, service, &c., in fact nearly every division in receipt of such matter has, in a majority of cases, to consult the records before applying evidence.

Much of that portion supposed to contain complete data, and which the Mail Division has attempted to apply direct to the case, has finally to be sent to this division because of errors in numbers and service.

The receipts of this class of work will approximate 45,000 pieces per month.

Upon the receipt of an application for pension the various steps taken until finally disposed of by this division are as follows: The service alleged by applicant is verified from State roster, and all additional services are supplied when admitted by applicant. It is then jacketed, giving name, service or services, post-office address of claimant, date of enlistment, date of discharge, date of filing claim, attorney's name, address, &c., after which it is passed to the State records and a careful search is made to ascertain whether or not a prior application has been filed. If found to be a duplicate it is marked as such and forwarded to the original case; if original it is numbered and recorded upon the State, alphabetical, and three-letter combination records, after which it is passed to the notifiers, whose duty it is to notify the claimant and attorney of the receipt and number of the application.

From the face of an invalid jacket a service card is written (order of January 29, 1887) for the Army and Navy Survivors' Division.

There is also a copy made from the face of a jacket upon a slip for preservation in the files of this division, after which the case is forwarded to the attorney's desk, Law Division.

It is also the duty of this division to jacket all applications for increase of pension, each of which requires careful reading to ascertain the name, certificate number, post-office address, service, date of application, disability, attorney's name, address, &c., all of which have to be specified in full upon the face of the jacket. Should any of this important data be omitted in the application, it is supplied from the records. After completion they are returned to the distributing desk to be assorted and forwarded to their proper divisions.

Upon the receipt of a piece of evidence in support of an application for pension, the various steps taken until finally disposed of by this division are as follows: It is passed to the briefer, whose duty it is to read carefully each piece and indorse thereon the applicant's name, company, battery, regiment, or other military organization, and the number of the claim to which it refers, provided such information is contained therein, after which it is passed to the assorting and distributing desk, where it is arranged prior to being searched upon the records. All evidence in which service is given is carefully searched upon the State records; should the service and number have been omitted, it is searched upon the alphabetical records.

After careful search upon both records and no claim is found, notice is sent to the claimant or attorney of the "fact" that the information given is insufficient to identify a claim, and a request for further data is made.

Should the service and number of the claim to which the piece of evidence refers be found correct, the certificate number (if any) is indorsed thereon, after which it is returned to the distributing desk and forwarded to its proper division.

Admitted cases are received from the Certificate Division. From these the certificate numbers are recorded upon the State records. In all cases where the applicant alleges more than one service, the certificate is entered in each service, the letter "P" being affixed to the service in which the disability was incurred, and for which he was pensioned. All admitted cases after being recorded are forwarded from this division to the admitted files.

The Certificate Division also furnishes this division with a slip for each admitted case, upon which is given the original and certificate numbers, soldier's name and service, date of mailing certificate, &c. From these slips the certificate numbers are recorded upon the three-letter combination and certificate records, after which they are forwarded to their proper divisions.

The State records comprise a complete statement of all original applications (war of 1861-'65), giving name, company, regiment, date of filing claim, original and certificate numbers, additional service, &c. I am gratified to be able to refer to the satisfactory condition of them records and the praiseworthy manner in which they are managed. The work on these has not been allowed at any time to fall in arrears, and inquiries for information in any particular case having proper data can always be answered promptly.

Pursuant to your instructions that this division should jacket and record Mexican war applications, I have instituted a series of records, comprising 18 volumes, arranged alphabetically, 9 of which are for survivors, and 9 for widows. Accompanying these are 3 certificate and 2 combination records.

The survivors' records are to contain a complete statement of all applications made under act of January 29, 1887, giving number of application, date of filing, name and address of soldier, with his service or services. Also the number of certificate or final disposition of the claim.

The widows' records contain the same information, with the addition of the name, class, and address of the applicant.

The first installment of Mexican war applications to be jacketed by this division was received March 22, 1887, for which I detailed a force of three clerks.

These applications after being jacketed are forwarded to the old War and Navy Division where they are numbered, after which they are returned to this division and recorded upon the alphabetical and combination records.

The first installment to be recorded by this division was received March 29, 1887, since which time this work has been prosecuted vigorously.

The first admitted cases (Mexican war) were received April 26, 1887. These are entered upon the alphabetical certificate and combination records.

The first rejected cases (Mexican war) were received June 6, 1887. These are designated upon the alphabetical records by the letters "Rej" opposite the name of the claimant.

Upon completion of the above work pertaining to the Mexican war it is forwarded to the Old War and Navy Division.

Considerable time is consumed in searching upon the alphabetical records, evidence, letters, &c., not having the necessary data to identify a claim upon the State records. The following statement of the number of names contained in some of the combinations on the invalid and widows' records respectively, through which a piece of evidence, &c., has frequently to be searched, will give an idea of the amount of labor required to obtain the desired information:

Combination.	Invalid.	Widows.
Bar.....	4,833	3,088
Bro.....	6,514	3,795
Car.....	4,789	2,916
Har.....	6,867	4,121
Mil.....	5,222	2,990
Mc. C.....	5,316	3,268
Smi.....	8,113	4,873
Ste.....	4,545	2,650
Wil.....	9,157	5,720

Very respectfully,

C. R. FAULKNER,
Chief of Record Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE OLD WAR AND NAVY DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Old War and Navy Division of this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The division roll on the 1st of July, 1886, contained the names of 45 employés, exclusive of the chief and assistant chief.

On June 30 last, the roll contained the names of 95 employés, of which number 24 represented a temporary detail from other divisions of the Bureau, assigned for work in connection with the adjudication of Mexican service pension claims under the act of January 29, 1887. This latter force was returned at the end of the month, and the actual strength of the division was 71 people.

The average number of employés per month for the year was 55; average per month for the previous fiscal year, 50.

For the reason that all claims for pension on account of disability or death resulting from service both in Army and Navy in all wars and in time of peace, from 1775 to the present time, excepting those due to Army service in the late war, and all claims for service pension or bounty-land numbering in all, admitted, rejected, and pending, are assigned to this division, nearly one million are on file, with the voluminous and complicated records relating to them, a force larger proportionately than that employed on similar work in other adjudicating divisions is constantly required upon record and file work and miscellaneous correspondence.

The several separate and distinct kinds of claims received and adjudicated in this division may be classified as follows:

First. Old war pension claims—including all claims by soldiers or their widows or orphan children—for disability or death due to service in Regular Army or Volunteers, Sea Fencibles, Rangers, or Militia, prior to March 4, 1861, entitled under laws passed prior to July 14, 1862.

No pension for service in the Revolutionary war has been allowed during the past year, and although claims by heirs have been made, they were without merit, or foundation in law.

Second. Navy invalid pension claims and claims for pension by the widows and minor children of sailors, whether the service was rendered prior to, during, or subsequent to the late war, and claims by dependent relatives of those who have served since March 4, 1861, as well as service pension claims under the act of March 2, 1867 (sections 4756, 4757, Revised Statutes), of those sailors who have rendered either ten or twenty years' faithful service.

Third. Claims by soldiers of the Regular Army or their widows, minor children, or dependent relatives, on account of disability or death due to service rendered in or subsequent to the war of 1861, including those volunteers of the late war who were members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Hancock's Corps, the United States regiments composed of persons from the rebel army who were enlisted in the Union Army, the Mississippi Marine Brigade, the Gunboat Flotilla, the Ram Fleet, general and staff officers of volunteers, provost-marshals and enrolling officers; in brief, members of all organizations whose officers were commissioned by the President, except such colored troops as did not belong to the Regular Army.

Fourth. The service pension claims of the war of 1812, acts of February 14, 1871, and March 9, 1878. A few claims of this class are now being allowed to soldiers and their widows.

Fifth. Service pension claims of the Mexican war, act of January 29, 1887.

Sixth. Bounty-land claims of every character. Land-warrants are granted only for service rendered prior to March 3, 1855, and in a recognized war. The necessary examinations and searches to prevent the issue of duplicate warrants demand much time and careful labor.

While the adjudication of claims in the other adjudicating divisions of the Bureau pertain wholly to the war of 1861-1865, and the claims are settled under laws of comparatively recent enactment, in the Old War and Navy Division the adjudications have reference to all wars from the foundation of the Government, including the war for American Independence, and must be considered in connection with all pension and bounty-land legislation from that early period to the present time.

Fortunately, many of the original rolls of the Continental Army, and other early books and papers invaluable for reference in connection with the wars prior to 1861, have been preserved in this division. The value of these records in connection with the settlement of Mexican service pension claims (act of January 29 last) it would be impossible to estimate.

Following the necessary preliminary work on these cases, experienced men in the Bureau were, by your orders, assigned to assist the Old War and Navy Division, and the result is the adjudication of nearly one half the claims filed to June 30.

The variety of labor performed in the Old War and Navy Division makes it impossible in the space allotted to a report to explain the method of procedure from receipt to settlement of each kind of claim. A fair understanding may be gathered from the following statement as to the method of business in the division.

Declarations for bounty land, or for such claims for pension as are adjudicated in this division, except for army service in the late war, when received in the Bureau, are sent at once from the Mail Division, after having the date of receipt stamped upon them.

The records are then searched for duplicates and claims on account of the same service by persons having a prior title, and in case of all claims for service pension and other old war pension claims, search of records is made for any claim for bounty land, which, if found, is applied to the pension claim as proof of service or disability.

Not infrequently the claim of the soldier or of his widow for land warrant furnishes, in connection with the declaration for service pension, all or nearly all the evidence required, including evidence of service, identity, marriage, death, and widowhood, according to the nature of the claim.

Claims are jacketed, numbered, and recorded, charge slips are put in the files, and their receipt is acknowledged.

The letters referred to this division making inquiries (mainly for historical societies) for information in connection with the early wars, particularly the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812, keep one clerk employed in searching records and writing replies.

With respect,

J. B. COIT,
Chief Old War and Navy Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your order I have the honor to submit the following report, showing briefly the methods of adjudicating claims in the Eastern Division, and the character of the work performed.

METHODS OF ADJUDICATION.

The items of business transacted in the Eastern Division of this Bureau consist in the adjudication of the claims of invalids, widows, and dependent relatives for pensions, and the increase and restoration of pensions of all claimants on account of service in the several commands organized and accredited to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware in the war of the rebellion.

All cases are inclosed in jackets, on one side of which are given the number of the claim, date of filing, the name, service, date of enlistment, date of discharge, name of disease or disability for which pension is claimed, and the post-office address of claimant and the name and post-office address of claimant's attorney.

On the reverse side of the jacket the examiner notes, briefly, all calls and the character of every step taken by him in the completion of the case. When in the opinion of the examiner, and the chief of the division or his assistants, the case is considered complete, the examiner arranges the evidence and briefs the case, when it is recorded by a clerk of the division and forwarded by a messenger to the chief of the Board of Review.

From the brief outline here given, it will be seen that the examiner is required to enter into an extended correspondence in order to collect the record evidence, medical and lay testimony, sufficient for the proper and equitable adjudication of claims for pension, and possibly there may have been complaints entered by claimants, or by some one in their behalf, during the past year; but we are constrained to say, that did the complainants fully understand the patient and painstaking labor on the part of the examiner necessary to complete the various classes of claims for pension and the laws regulating the same, there would be general commendation rather than complaint.

In addition to the foregoing statement of work performed, and in compliance with the order of the honorable Commissioner to the chiefs of the adjudicating divisions to examine all "old cases" pending in the files of their several divisions, the examiners of this division have examined every claim filed prior to the 19th day of March, 1885. In such examination it was found necessary to take action in 11,464 of this class of claims and to write 11,312 letters completing calls for evidence and making inquiries of the whereabouts of claimants.

One of the very gratifying results in overhauling these claims, some of which have been pending for a score of years, was the fact that a number were found by the examiners ready for admission and others only awaited some minor requirements to complete them, which were readily obtained. As a result of this labor a number of just claims of long standing have been admitted and the claimants made happy in the receipt of their certificates for pension.

Another class of work performed in this division also demands notice in this connection. We refer to calls made, by letter, from members of Congress, attorneys, claim agents, claimants, and persons often wholly unconnected with the case, for information as to the status of claims long since adjudicated and rejected, claims pending, claims for increase, rerating, and restoration. So great is this demand that it requires a force of the best equipped clerks to examine the cases and answer this class of correspondence. We have seen no less than six of these inquiries in one single case, where the examiner was called upon to give as many times the same information, when the claim all the time was awaiting calls made on the claimant for evidence to complete the case.

There have been thousands of such cases within the past fiscal year; yet, if a response is not promptly made in each case, it often occurs—that the inefficiency of the service is speedily proclaimed.

Possibly there may not be any relief from this more than useless work of the examiner, yet the fact exists that much of this labor should be given to the legitimate and current work of adjudicating claims pending in this division.

We further find from the records of this division that out of all the claims submitted by the examiners to the Board of Review for final action during the year only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those acted upon were returned to the division for further consideration.

We also find from the records of the Special Examination Division that out of the original claims pending in that division only 1,519 belong to the service of the Eastern Division.

These facts are submitted in justice to the examiners of the division, whose labors for the year, I am pleased to say, show a remarkable state of efficiency.

CONDITION OF FILES.

Classified statement showing the number of claims of all classes filed prior to July 1, 1880, and filed after June 30, 1880, and prior to March 19, 1885, and those filed since, and the total on file, pending and rejected, July 1, 1887.

Class of claims.	Filed prior to July 1, 1880.	Filed after June 30, 1880, and to March 19, 1885.	Filed since March 19, 1885.	Total.
Original invalid claims:				
Pending	10, 920	11, 086	11, 370	33, 376
Rejected	13, 352	5, 423	1, 195	19, 970
Total	24, 272	16, 509	12, 565	53, 346
Original dependents' claims:				
Pending	4, 051	5, 407	3, 657	13, 115
Rejected	7, 521	1, 605	529	9, 655
Total	11, 572	7, 012	4, 186	22, 770
Invalid increase claims pending			18, 875	18, 875
Dependents' increase claims pending			146	146
Total			19, 021	19, 021
Aggregate	35, 844	23, 521	35, 772	95, 137

In addition to the foregoing statement of the number of cases pending in the files, the division had 272 cases pending in the Medical, and 1519 in the Special, Examination Divisions. We have no data as to the exact number pending in the Boards of Review and Re-review and the Law Division and on appeal. It will approximate about 2,539 cases, making a grand total of 99,467 cases belonging to the original, invalid, and rejected; original dependent and rejected; invalid increase and dependent increase files of the Eastern Division, July 1, 1887.

As to the status of pending claims, I am pleased to say that action has been taken in all original and dependent claims filed prior to April 1, 1887. The miscellaneous work of the division has been brought up to the 18th of June, and the work of adjudicating increase claims is well along, there being no cases of this class pending without action filed prior to May 1st of this year. All evidence received in rejected cases is at once applied, and the claim charged to the examiner. In all original claims pending, the cases either await the receipt of evidence called for by the examiner, or are in course of examination. It is safe to say that with the present status of the work and the present force all claims pending in the division can receive prompt attention as soon as completed by the claimants.

I am, very respectfully,

W. J. HILLIGOSS,
Chief Eastern Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF MIDDLE DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your direction, this report, showing the operations of this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The number of claims of various classes in the division on the first day of July, 1887, and the number of letters and circulars written during said year, is shown by the accompanying tables.

I invite especial attention to the number of Congressional inquiries answered by letter.

Prior to November, 1886, the clerks engaged in the adjudication of claims in this division were divided into three sections. During that month, by your order, they were subdivided, making seven sections. This change enabled the chiefs of sections to consider, personally and carefully, all claims submitted for final action, thus meeting the object and attaining the advantages contemplated by your orders.

A short time prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year a great amount of miscellaneous correspondence, some of which was more than two years in arrears, came to this division because of the abolition of the Miscellaneous Division. Early in the year this work was brought up to date. Action taken by this division, based upon the papers on file in the cases, was sometimes found to have been erroneous, when considered in connection with papers that had been many months on file in the Miscellaneous Division. Such errors can be and are now avoided.

There is one other of your orders to which I wish to refer, viz, that authorizing the present method of briefing. I refer to this particularly for the reason that, in my opinion, by thus simplifying the work, the settlement of claims has been expedited more than by any other change made during the year.

To me the results accomplished by this division during the past year are very gratifying.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. DAVIS,
Chief of Middle Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

Pieces of evidence	487,051
Congressional letters.....	16,907

Claims reopened during the year ending June 30, 1887.

Original invalids.....	2,222
Widows	332
Total.....	2,554

Letters and circulars written:

Letters	172,608
Circulars	271,560
Total	444,168

Pending original claims.

Filed prior to July 1, 1880:	
Original invalids.....	13,098
Widows and dependents	4,390
Filed after June 30, 1880, and prior to March 19, 1885:	
Original invalids	12,595
Widows and dependents.....	4,371
Filed since March 19, 1885:	
Original invalids.....	16,742
Widows and dependents	5,179
Pending increase.....	20,186
Total.....	76,561

Rejected original claims.

Filed prior to July 1, 1880:	
Original invalids.....	12,102
Widows and dependents.....	5,981
Filed after June 30, 1880, and prior to March 19, 1885:	
Original invalids.....	7,045
Widows and dependents.....	2,002
Filed since March 19, 1885:	
Original invalids.....	956
Widows and dependents.....	515
Total.....	28,601

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 5, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report of the claims pending in the Southern Division, the methods of procedure followed in the disposition of cases, and the general efficiency of the clerical force of the division.

There are now in the files of the division cases divided as follows:

	With arrears.	Without arrears.	Filed prior to Mar. 17, 1885.	Filed since Mar. 17, 1885.	Total.
Invalid pending.....	7,569	24,657	11,809	12,848	32,226
Widows' pending.....	3,962	10,374	5,184	5,190	14,336
Invalid and widows' pending.....					46,562
Invalid rejected.....	7,382	6,353	5,744	609	13,735
Widows' rejected.....	9,599	9,273	4,724	4,549	18,872
Invalid and widows' rejected.....					32,607
Invalid pending and rejected.....					45,961
Widows' pending and rejected.....					33,208
Original cases of all kinds.....					79,163
Certificate cases in the files and pending.....					8,626

There are now pending in the Southern Division 30,116 cases carrying arrears, which, if allowed on an average of \$2,200 per case, would amount to \$66,255,200.

Claims for pension on account of service during the war of 1861-'65 in organizations from Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and in the United States colored troops are referred to this division for adjudication. When received they are placed in the files in numerical order, the claims of soldiers on account of their own disabilities being kept in one numerical series, and those of widows, minors, and dependent relatives in another.

These claims are sent to examiners for consideration in regular order, as rapidly as they can be handled with the limited force of the division.

The records of the regiments from the southern and border States, and of the United States colored troops are notably meager as compared with those of regiments from other States, necessitating calls upon claimants for evidence which could in a large proportion of cases be obtained from the War Department were the records equally complete with those of other regiments.

The proportion of illiterate claimants and witnesses in the cases before this division is large, obviously increasing the difficulty of obtaining from them satisfactory evidence.

The regiments and companies were composed of men drawn from over large areas of country, unacquainted with each other before their enlistment, and separated after discharge, so that the obtaining of evidence from comrades is attended with difficulty.

The help which is given by the Army and Navy Survivors' Division has, however, lessened this difficulty, but even where the names and addresses of comrades can be obtained, it is found that the recollection of events twenty-three or twenty-four years ago is indistinct, when it is not strengthened by an acquaintance with the soldier prior or subsequent to the service.

It is noticed in a marked degree in claims on account of service in the colored troops; and in claims of colored widows, minors, and dependent relatives where evidence is required in regard to their relations to the soldier prior to his enrollment it is with the greatest difficulty that satisfactory evidence can be obtained.

The following statement shows the average number of examiners of original cases, the average number of cases in the hands of each examiner, the average number of

pending cases to each examiner, and the average number of cases disposed of by each examiner:

Number of cases.....	46,562
Average number of examiners.....	65
Average number of cases to an examiner.....	716
Number of cases in process of actual adjudication.....	34,164
Average number of such cases to an examiner.....	526
Admitted during the year.....	12,253
Average admitted to an examiner.....	188½
Rejected during the year.....	6,773
Submitted for special examination.....	1,217
Total number of cases disposed of.....	20,243
Average number of cases disposed of to an examiner.....	311

During the past year 172,580 pieces of evidence and 87,247 inquiries relating to cases in this division have been filed. Eight file clerks have been engaged in sorting, stamping, and filing this correspondence and evidence with the cases referred to, and in drawing from the files the cases which are from day to day sent to the examiners. When any evidence is filed with a case, a slip bearing the number and title of the claim is placed in a pigeon-hole bearing the name of the examiner who has charge of the case, and these slips are a guide to the file clerks by which they draw cases for examiners in the order in which evidence is filed.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there was in the files evidence for three cases which could not be located and have not yet been found, and of the mass of evidence received during the year, all, except such as related to the three cases mentioned, has been applied to the claims to which it belonged. This record is a sufficient index of the efficiency of the file clerks.

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

D. W. WEAR,
Chief Southern Division.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your directions for a report of the operations of this division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, I have the honor to submit the following:

This division is charged with the adjudication of claims arising out of service performed during the late war, in military organizations from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Oregon, and California and the several Territories.

Table A shows the amount of correspondence involved in the adjudication of claims and in answering letters of inquiry relating to them.

Table B is an exhibit of miscellaneous work performed.

Quite a large amount of the correspondence represented in these two tables is necessitated by inquiries in relation to claims, made by persons other than the claimant or attorney.

On November 1, 1886, the force employed in the adjudication of claims was, in compliance with your order, subdivided into sections. Ten sections were thus organized, over which competent examiners were placed, with instructions to inspect the claims submitted by the examiners to the Board of Review, and to supervise the examinations under the immediate direction of the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the division. The adoption of the system has resulted in increased efficiency and in the promotion of accuracy and uniformity in the mode of procedure.

There was made during the year a thorough examination of all claims which were received prior to March 17, 1885, and which were still pending. The work of examination was assigned to competent examiners, with instructions to make the proper calls for evidence in all cases in which the pending call was found to be not in accordance with the present rulings and practice of the Bureau, to renew all proper calls for evidence in cases where the call was made over two years previously, and to adjust all claims found to be admissible under present rulings. The result was most satisfactory, disclosing many claims admissible.

The number of claims on the files of this division July 1, 1887, is shown in table C. This number, however, does not include claims belonging to this division which were then temporarily in possession of other divisions on reference.

The work during the past six months has progressed so satisfactorily that I am unable to offer any suggestions looking to the improvement of the present system.

Very respectfully,

General JOHN C. BLACK, *Commissioner.*

A. A. ASPINWALL,
Chief of Western Division.

TABLE A.—Amount of correspondence involved in the adjudication of claims acted on by the Western Division, and in replies to letters of inquiry relative to them.

Month.	Class.	Letters.	Circular letters.	Orders for examination.	Departmental calls.	Total.
1886.						
July	Invalid	7, 185	6, 101	3, 297	3, 000	19, 583
	Dependent	1, 257	1, 726	3	302	3, 287
	Increase	836	725	1, 582	310	3, 453
	Total	9, 278	8, 552	4, 882	3, 612	26, 323
August	Invalid	5, 110	5, 832	3, 072	2, 891	16, 905
	Dependent	948	1, 437	1	278	2, 664
	Increase	741	465	1, 748	224	3, 178
	Total	6, 799	7, 734	4, 821	3, 393	22, 747
September	Invalid	5, 567	5, 979	1, 799	2, 423	15, 768
	Dependent	1, 031	1, 643	2	266	2, 932
	Increase	652	276	1, 672	60	2, 660
	Total	7, 250	7, 898	3, 473	2, 749	21, 360
October	Invalid	6, 266	6, 988	1, 917	2, 729	17, 900
	Dependent	1, 231	1, 893	3	479	3, 606
	Increase	864	325	1, 980	210	3, 379
	Total	8, 361	9, 206	3, 900	3, 418	24, 885
November	Invalid	5, 812	7, 629	1, 948	2, 590	17, 979
	Dependent	904	982	3	220	2, 109
	Increase	768	1, 044	2, 474	217	4, 503
	Total	7, 474	9, 655	4, 425	3, 027	24, 591
December	Invalid	7, 372	7, 411	1, 328	2, 186	18, 297
	Dependent	1, 060	1, 417	4	220	2, 703
	Increase	929	990	2, 086	192	4, 197
	Total	9, 361	9, 819	3, 418	2, 598	25, 195
January	Invalid	7, 162	7, 298	1, 838	2, 098	18, 396
	Dependent	1, 144	964	1	236	2, 345
	Increase	911	959	2, 952	271	5, 093
	Total	9, 217	9, 221	4, 791	2, 605	25, 834
February	Invalid	7, 402	5, 514	1, 701	2, 578	17, 195
	Dependent	1, 057	1, 222	1	213	2, 493
	Increase		955	3, 146	209	4, 960
	Total	9, 110	7, 691	4, 848	3, 000	24, 649
March	Invalid	8, 347	8, 783	2, 099	2, 826	22, 055
	Dependent	1, 004	3, 994		243	5, 241
	Increase	827	1, 337	3, 834	334	6, 332
	Total	10, 178	14, 114	5, 933	3, 403	33, 628
April	Invalid	8, 759	9, 029	3, 111	4, 444	25, 343
	Dependent	926	2, 686		303	3, 315
	Increase	930	1, 376	3, 835	302	6, 443
	Total	10, 615	12, 491	6, 946	5, 049	35, 101
May	Invalid	6, 960	7, 065	2, 001	2, 937	18, 963
	Dependent	967	984	1	254	2, 206
	Increase	876	1, 085	2, 630	919	5, 510
	Total	8, 803	9, 134	4, 632	4, 110	26, 679
June	Invalid	5, 582	5, 778	1, 078	2, 156	14, 593
	Dependent	939	825	2	295	2, 061
	Increase	774	1, 716	2, 874	344	5, 708
	Total	7, 294	8, 319	3, 954	2, 795	22, 362

Grand total for year.

Letters	103, 740
Circular letters	113, 833
Orders for examination	56, 023
Departmental calls	39, 759
Total	313, 355

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TABLE B.—Miscellaneous work from November, 1886, to June, 1887, inclusive.

Date.	Cases examined.	Cases briefed for reissue.	Cases briefed, accrued pension.	Cases briefed for opinion.	Cases referred from Western Division.	Cases forwarded to examiners.	Number of pieces of evidence disposed of.	Abstracts of evidence, &c., Second Auditor.	Calls on pension agents.	Blank applications sent.	Vouchers sent.	Number of pieces of evidence received.	Number of cases to Senate committee.	Number of cases to House committee.
1886.														
November	795	3	38	....	73	45	1,209	9	....	....	....	3,521	....	....
December	1,476	7	88	12	147	279	3,323	7	12	35	7	7,065	39	6
1887.														
January	1,485	5	103	6	145	251	3,690	9	18	59	8	7,284	17	6
February	986	18	61	8	101	147	2,465	8	4	41	8	3,690	2	....
March	1,843	35	126	12	97	170	3,929	28	84	63	34	7,700	..	....
April	1,976	22	132	28	117	194	4,350	28	31	58	15	5,480	....	....
May	1,738	38	92	13	125	168	3,628	25	10	49	9	4,285	....	....
June	2,196	32	130	19	153	233	4,604	13	7	45	9	6,421	....	....
Total	12,495	160	770	98	988	1,487	27,198	127	166	350	90	45,446	58	12

TABLE C.—Number of claims in Western Division files July 1, 1887.

Class	Filed prior to June 30, 1880.	Filed from July 1, 1880, to March 19, 1885.	Filed since March 19, 1885.	Total.
Pending invalid	12,482	16,085	13,343	41,910
Rejected invalid	7,876	4,858	934	13,668
Pending dependents	3,580	5,729	5,737	15,046
Rejected dependents	5,719	1,701	475	7,895
Invalid increase and restoration	1,044	2,668	21,440	25,152
Dependent increase and restoration	24	13	86	123
Accrued pension .....	....	....	314	314
Total	30,725	31,054	42,329	104,108

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1887.

SIR: In submitting a report of the work done by the Medical Division of this Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1887, it is necessary that the tabulated items should be accompanied by some explanatory statements, in order that it may convey a proper idea of its magnitude and the propriety of the methods employed.

The classification of work and organization by sections as adopted at the beginning of the previous year is as follows:

- (1) General and constitutional diseases.
- (2) Injuries and diseases of head, brain, and nervous system.
- (3) Injuries and diseases of eyes and other organs of special sense.
- (4) Injuries and diseases of thorax and thoracic organs.
- (5) Injuries and diseases of abdomen and abdominal organs.
- (6) Injuries and diseases of pelvis, pelvic and urinary organs.
- (7) Injuries and diseases of extremities.
- (8) Medical examinations.

Special instructions are now written for examinations in the following classes of cases, to wit:

- (1) In all cases where pensioners are receiving third-grade rate, or \$24 per month, for disability equivalent to loss of hand or foot, satisfactory evidence being required

to show that the disability has so increased as to prevent the performance of any manual labor, before an examination can be ordered.

(2) In all second-grade cases, or where the pensioner is receiving \$30 per month for a disability of such degree as to prevent the performance of any manual labor, satisfactory evidence being required to show that the disability has so increased that the pensioner requires the regular aid and attendance of others, and that such disability is permanent, before order for examination can be made.

(3) All cases coming within the act of August 4, 1886, providing specific rates for amputation of limbs, with certain provisions respecting the use of artificial limbs, and certain rates also for total disability of limbs.

(4th) In all cases where increase of pension has been denied upon medical grounds, or the claim for pension rejected on medical grounds and reopened by appeal, or by filing new and material evidence.

(5) In all cases in which it is necessary that the examination shall be made by any other than the regular boards of examining surgeons at their stated times and places of meeting, such special instructions always being prepared not with the intent of superseding or taking the place of the general instructions supplied to all examining surgeons, but with a special view to the elucidation of doubtful points.

To the eighth section are referred all cases for examination in which special instructions are necessary. To this section also was assigned the class of cases coming under the act of August 4, 1886.

When pension claims reach the Medical Division they are first arranged or classified for distribution to the proper sections, where they pass into the hands of the medical examiners, who, considering the medical evidence, determine whether the cases are medically established, and, in case of admission fix the degree of disability. The action of the medical examiner is subject to review and approval by the chief of section. The case then passes to the reviewer for final examination. If the action is found correct, it is ready for the signature of the medical referee, which completes the medical action.

The assistant medical referee and the two qualified surgeons constitute the examining board of the Bureau, act as chiefs of section, and otherwise assist the medical referee in the supervision and management of the details connected with, and incident to the medical work proper of the division.

The advantages of classification in attaining uniformity of rates has, I think, fully justified all that was expected. It is worthy of observation, also, that of the 36,191 miscellaneous cases, 30,111 were acted on during the first half of the year, and only 6,085 during the latter half. This great difference, if it means anything at all, is an indication of better methods throughout the Bureau, and more careful consideration in the Medical Division. So that while the total number of cases acted upon is somewhat less than the year previous, the difference is altogether in the number of miscellaneous cases, the number of original and current cases being proportionally in excess.

Our relations with the boards of examining surgeons have been, with a few exceptions, pleasant and satisfactory; their work well done and certificates and accounts promptly rendered.

The changes adopted with these accounts April 1, has imposed double work upon us in that respect, during the quarter, inasmuch as it was necessary to verify the accounts for the quarter ending March 31, at the same time as those for the quarter ending June 30. The gain in point of time, however, has been very great, and I am pleased now to report the amount of surgeons' fees for the year ending June 30 at a very much earlier date than ever before. It is probable also that there will be some additions yet to make to the amount of surgeons' fees for the last quarter. The amount is, however, likely to be small, as we believe the methods now employed have effectually broken up the dilatory habits of the boards in rendering their accounts.

The amount of work performed during the year can be seen from the accompanying tabulated statements, but can hardly be comprehended without a little explanation.

All medical examinations ordered within the Bureau are sent to the Medical Division to be recorded, and the certificate of examination, when made, is received by the Medical Division, where it is also recorded, and examined as to its fullness, compared with the daily report and quarterly account of the board corresponding, with a view to the correctness of the account, and, if satisfactory, is accepted, as to both the certificate and the account. If not, it is returned to the board for correction or amendment, as the case may be.

The labor involved in the correspondence is very great, for the reason that it involves the examination of large numbers of cases withdrawn from the files for that purpose, and as each one must cover the particular point or points involved, it must be *sui generis*. No printed forms or circulars can be employed.

The number of orders for examination recorded and mailed, the number of certificates of examination received, examined, recorded, and compared with their corresponding accounts, when considered in connection with the sum total of said accounts, and the smallness of the separate items, indicates much faithful and patient labor, and, in my opinion, is deserving of the highest commendation.

As to the principal work of the Medical Division, the adjudication of, or rating of, claims, it will be noticed that the medical examiners have also done their part faithfully and well.

No arrearage of work has accumulated during the year, but it has been prevented only by diligent application—how well, is shown by the daily record.

As for all minor matters of service in the division—files, &c.—everything is, I think, in perfect order.

For more particular information and details reference is made to tabulated statements accompanying.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Medical Referee.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Number of cases which received medical action during the year ending June 30, 1887; number of medical examinations made, certificates of examination received, fees of examining surgeons, &c.

Quarter ending—	Claims adjudicated.			Surgeons' certificates.		Examinations in which special instructions were written	Letters written
	Current.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Received and accepted.	Returned for correction.		
September 30, 1886	24,890	15,934	40,824	40,054	4,420	6,231	695
December 31, 1886	34,588	14,172	48,760	41,615	2,638	9,653	746
March 31, 1887	34,459	2,837	37,296	38,264	1,013	4,341	807
June 30, 1887	38,092	3,248	41,340	51,896	985	3,882	826
Total.....	132,029	36,191	168,220	171,829	9,056	24,107	3,074

Of the total number of current claims adjudicated during the year, 13,241 of that number were adjudicated under the provisions of the act of August 4, 1886.

Consolidated report of cases in Medical Division at end fiscal year, June 30, 1887.

Date of filing.	Invalid.				Increase.				New dis.		Restorations and renewals.		Widows.			Dependent.			Miscellaneous.
	Pending.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Held for examination.	Pending.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Held for examination.	Pending.	Admitted.	Pending.	Admitted.	Pending.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Pending.	Admitted.	Rejected.	
Prior to July 1, 1880	49	110	1	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Between July 1, 1880, and March 17, 1885.....	64	104	1	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	11	18	4	1	7	.....	.....
From March 17, 1885, to June 30, 1887.....	65	114	1	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	15	1	1	1	1	.....
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	6	.....	316	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Special examiners' division .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
August 4, 1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	178	328	3	393	29	9	9	739	4	5	1	4	17	41	6	3	8	1	53

Total number of cases, 1,831.

REPORT OF THE LAW DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1887.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the work done by the law clerk of this Bureau, and the clerks assigned to duty in the division known as the Law Division, of which I am in charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

I have not found reason in the past fiscal year to make any change in the organization of the division as constituted at the date of my last report.

The force assigned to duty in the Law Division is subdivided and assigned in three sections, known respectively as sections A, B, and C. The especial duties of the clerks assigned to section A, being to prepare briefs and submit proposed reports on pending appeals, together with the work incident to the dockets, correspondence, evidence, indexes, and references, pertaining to the proper disposition of pending appeals. The especial duties of the clerks assigned to section B, being the receipt, entry, and publication of the names and addresses of all attorneys admitted, from time to time, to practice before this Bureau; the changes of addresses, record of deaths, and, in fact, all the necessary matters incident to a systematic and complete record of the official standing of the attorneys practicing before this Bureau. I may state, as a fact of interest, that by actual count the number of attorneys admitted to practice before this Bureau now exceeds the number of 53,000, and that the labor of keeping track of so large a number of individuals, scattered in different parts of the United States, requires a system and method involving no little labor and skill. Section B is further charged with the preparation of all petitions, recommendations, and the like, looking to the appointment of notaries public, under section 4714, for final action by the Commissioner of Pensions. Further, this section is charged with all correspondence relating to the official character of justices of the peace, notaries public, and other officers who either are or are not registered upon the records of this Bureau as qualified to act in their several capacities under the State laws.

Section C is more especially charged with the disposition of all questions affecting the recognition of attorneys in pending claims before this Bureau, of disputed questions of fee, and the application of the rules of practice in claims pending in the office, so far as the same affect the individual rights of the attorney in any given claim. And further with the general supervision of such proceedings, criminal or otherwise, as are necessary to be had upon the part of the Commissioner of Pensions looking to the discipline of attorneys, either for criminal acts or violations of the rules of practice.

As a suggestion to the Commissioner of Pensions of the various and distinct branches of the work falling under the general direction and supervision of the law clerk, it may not be out of place to state that there are eighteen distinct and separate classes and subdivisions of labor incident to the administration of the work of the division, each so distinct and separate as to require series of separate letter-books.

This, then, is a general statement of the organization of the Law Division at the date of this report. The whole number of clerks employed, including messengers, is 36.

Taking up briefly the general summary of the work done by each section in this division in Section A, the appeals pending and unreported upon July 1, 1886, numbered 2,665; the appeals received from July 1, 1886, to June 27, 1887, numbered 2,599, so that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, there were appeals to be disposed of by the Commissioner of Pensions to the number of 5,254.

This number of appeals was disposed of as follows:

There were reopened and allowed 561; appeals to the number of 1,935 were reported adversely to the appellants; 660 cases were sent to the Secretary with reports under distinct conditions, with special opinions either upon medical questions, law, or special conclusions of fact; and, upon the order of the Secretary of June 27, 502 cases were submitted without report. So that during the fiscal year a docket of 3,658 appeal cases was finally disposed of in this division, leaving pending and unreported upon July 1, 1887, appeals to the number of 1,596.

Upon the 1st of February I issued instructions that the number of reversals upon appeals from the action of the Commissioner of Pensions should be strictly kept, and between February and June 30, of the past fiscal year, the Commissioner of Pensions reported to the Secretary of the Interior 1,997 appeals, and, except in 114 cases, his action was affirmed.

In Section C during the current year contested questions of recognition and fee have been received and entered upon the docket to the number of 5,645, and contested matters of this same description to the number of 11,979 (which number, of course, includes a vast arrearage of work) have been disposed of by this division, 4,564 have been referred to other divisions, 5,831 letters have been written, and 77 appeals reported to the Secretary where attorneys were dissatisfied with the action of this Bureau.

And I desire here to call the Commissioner's attention to the fact that of the contested questions of recognition, fee, and the like, the number of appeals is so slight as to justify the conclusion that under this administration attorneys are satisfied both with the action of the Commissioner and with the reasons given by him for such action, and it is with pleasure that I advise the Commissioner that at the close of this fiscal year, complaints, appeals, and the like upon the part of attorneys have lessened so materially as practically to leave the administration of this branch of the law, by the Commissioner of Pensions, in the same accord with practitioners before this Bureau as is usually to be found between any judicial tribunal and the members of the bar practicing before it.

The Commissioner will observe that it was only subsequent to January 1 that I was charged with any responsibility in the matter of criminal prosecutions, except only such as pertained directly to the violation of the law by attorneys, and that since that date of 75 criminal prosecutions of attorneys presented through the criminal desk of the Law Division, 13 convictions have been had, 1 acquittal, and 1 dismissal before a United States commissioner, the remaining 36 cases pending in the courts, and of this remaining 36, from the care with which the prosecutions were considered and directed, I am satisfied that the same proportion of convictions and acquittals will stand.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. WARD,
Law Clerk.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Appeals on the docket and unreported on July 1, 1886.....	2,655	
Appeals received from July 1, 1886, to June 27, 1887.....	2,599	5,254
Appeals reported on from July 1, 1886, to June 27, 1887:		
Reopened.....	561	
Reports with cases.....	1,335	
Reports of cases (miscellaneous conditions).....	660	
Cases without reports (June 27)	502	
		3,658
Pending unreported.....		1,596

Examiners are now working on practically the appealed cases of November 1, 1886.

Report of work by Section C, Law Division, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.

Cases received for consideration.....	617
Cases in which final action has been taken.....	510
Cases referred to S. E. Division for investigation.....	75
Cases in which partial action has been taken, final action delayed by attending circumstances.....	121
Cases still remaining to be acted upon.....	3
Cases submitted for prosecution.....	153
Cases returned, no indictment found.....	2
Convictions.....	47
Acquittals.....	26
Cases pending in the courts.....	126
Letters written to attorneys in which unlawful or improper conduct was alleged against them.....	525
Letters written to members of Congress.....	66
Letters written, classed as miscellaneous.....	1,570
Letters written to the honorable Secretary of the Interior on divers matters not otherwise classed.....	177
Ceports made to honorable Secretary of the Interior relative to suspension and disbarment of attorneys and restoration to practice.....	23
ases in which unlawful fees have been refunded upon the action of this division.....	77
Aggregate amount refunded.....dollars..	5,275 43
Certifications of evidence.....	185

ATTORNEYS' FEES AND CONTESTED CASES OF RECOGNITION.

Cases received as per docket	5,645
Cases disposed of.....	11,979
Cases referred to other divisions.....	4,564
Letters	5,831
Appeals	77

RECORDS SEARCHED AND THE STANDING OF ATTORNEYS CERTIFIED TO THE CHIEFS OF DIVISION.

Original claims	73,437
Increase claims	83,449
Powers of attorneys.....	16,069
Examiners' slips	7,846

The work properly assorted and distributed to the several divisions.

Circular letters with blank oaths of allegiance and instructions mailed to persons desiring to qualify as attorneys and record made of same..... 2,433

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1887.

In presenting my report of the work performed by Section C of your division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, I have the honor to state that the attorney and criminal desk is clear to date, and has been kept up quite generally during the fiscal year.

The true policy of the honorable Commissioner in dealing with attorneys who have been charged with offenses against the laws and rules of the office has proved salutary, as is shown by the constantly decreasing violations of law, with especial reference to excessive fees.

It is noteworthy that in not a single instance, to my recollection, has a *second* offense been brought to my attention.

The system of suspending attorneys upon complaint before investigation and hearing, thus injuring them in their good names and property rights, I trust has forever passed away.

The result of the policy of the Commissioner in dealing with attorneys and magistrates, has been to enlist their good will and their co-operation in advancing the interests of the Bureau, thus relieving him of unnecessary trouble and annoyance.

Of the cases presented to the Department of Justice for prosecution, originating in this division, only one has been returned not guilty. This is very gratifying and shows the importance of properly preparing cases before presentment and the exercise of sound judgment as to the law and the evidence.

Respectfully,

E. A. HARDING,
Chief Section C.

Mr. JAMES M. WARD,
Chief Law Division.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Special Examination Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

The division is separated into two branches—an office force and a field force. The field force has five geographical divisions or districts (named Hudson, Potomac, Illinois, Missouri, and Western), each under a supervising examiner, with assistants now located with the office force in this city. Formerly there were twenty-one districts, each with a supervising examiner located in his district. The change has been more than justified by increased efficiency and much more economical work, shown herein.

The duties of the office force may, in a word, be said to consist in keeping the field force supplied with work.

The special work performed by its several sections is in a general way indicated by their names: The correspondence and record section; auditing section; sixty-day section; criminal section; and the files section. To speak more explicitly, the correspond-

ence and record section has charge of all the general correspondence. In fact, all correspondence whether general or special, excepting that of the chief and the supervising examiners, is taken in charge by this section, which also sends the credibility inquiries to the field.

The auditing section receives, records, and audits the daily reports and expense accounts of the examiners in the field, and conducts all correspondence relating thereto.

Cases passing to and from the division are handled and recorded by the files section. Those received into the division at times come direct from the hands of the Commissioner, but generally from the several adjudicating divisions, the Boards of Review and Re-review, Medical Division, Law Division, &c., with a slip indicating the object of the reference; if for investigation in the field, the points to be determined are specifically set forth. The case is recorded, the essential points in the declaration are copied, also the slip of reference, and such transcript made from other papers, giving names and residences of witnesses, as may be necessary. These copies and transcripts constitute a file-slip, which enables the Commissioner to keep track of the case, answer promptly all inquiries about it, and to build up a new case without expense or trouble to the claimant, should the papers be lost or destroyed in the mail or elsewhere. Soon after the special examiner who is nearest the claimant's home receives the case, he informs the latter by printed notice of the fact of his having it, and gives the probable date of beginning the examination. Not more than two days before said date, the examiner calls in person upon the claimant and arranges with him the exact date the examination is to begin. At this time the claimant is also informed that it is his right and privilege to be present in person or by attorney (or both) during the examination, to cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce in his own behalf the testimony of any one having knowledge of the matters involved. When the examination shall have begun and all sources of information in the vicinity of the claimant's home become exhausted, he gives the special examiner a statement, with names and addresses of additional witnesses, setting forth what he expects to prove by them, and whether he has been given full opportunity to be present during the examination. If he has any complaint to make as to its fairness, or about the manner in which it was conducted, or desires to introduce any further testimony before the examiner, or to be notified of any further examination of his claim, he so states at this time. The case is then returned from the field with a report, reviewed under the supervision of the head of the district, with the object of directing the attention of the special examiner to, and requiring compliance with, any essential point in the slip of reference that may have been omitted in the examination. When the special examiner shall have complied with his instructions, the case again goes to the field into the hands of another examiner located in the vicinity of any other witness or witnesses whose testimony is desired in the claim.

It thus goes from place to place until all desirable and accessible testimony shall have been obtained, when it is finally returned from the field and sent to the Board of Review for their consideration.

Cases involving criminal acts, whether of claimants, attorneys, affiants, or other persons in connection with pension claims, in going to and from the field, pass through the criminal section, where letters of instruction to the special examiners are generally prepared—if not already prepared by the Law Division. When sufficient proof has been obtained to warrant the institution of criminal or civil proceedings, the case with report, coming from the field, is referred to the Law Division, with the view of having it submitted to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

At the outset of the investigation of a certificate case, if there be apparent crime or wrong against the Government, payment is (generally) suspended (pending investigation) by a circular letter, or by telegram in an urgent case, to the pension agent where the pensioner receives payment. The Third Auditor receives similar notification. When the suspension is made for cause other than criminal, that is, where the pensioner is rated too high, or where the disability has ceased, &c., he is given sixty days' notice within which to file evidence to meet the contemplated action of the Bureau, the reason for which action is communicated to him. If no evidence be filed within the designated time, the case is sent to the Board of Review for reissue to reduce rate. If, however, evidence be filed, it, with the case, is returned to the medical referee for his consideration.

In all cases of suspension, payment is resumed or the pensioner's name is dropped from the rolls so soon as such action is warranted by the facts, known in the Bureau or ascertained by investigation in the field, and the claimant and the attorney of record are so notified.

The number of cases received and handled in the division during the year 1887 (independent of about 15,000 1812 inquiries) is above 5,000 more than were received any preceding year—more than 4,000 of which were distributed to the field force during the month of May, this being about 600 in excess of any month's work since the organization of the division. Of the number of cases disposed of in 1887, about one-

half were sent to the Board of Review; whereas about two-thirds of the corresponding number were sent in 1886—indicating more references in 1887 on minor points; that is, with watchfulness and care, cases are made up in better form than formerly.

In 1885 and 1886 the survivors of the war of 1812, in proportion to their numbers, died off about twice as fast as did the widows; and in 1887 the rate of death of the survivors was 30 per cent., while of the widows it was only 5 per cent.

Adverting to criminal matters, it may be remarked that as the machinery of the Bureau becomes more perfect the chances for fraud diminish in proportion. This may account for the fact that in the two years 1886 and 1887 the number of indictments was only about one-half what they were in the two preceding years, 1884 and 1885. The number of convictions in the last described years was, in proportion to the number of indictments, less than in 1886 and 1887. The number of acquittals in 1887 was only about 10 per cent. of the indictments.

The large number of criminal cases in 1884 may be accounted for by the fact that during that year the large accession to the field force took place, and the accumulated cases of previous years were then disposed of.

In 1886 forty cases were submitted direct to United States attorney, instead of through the Department of Justice, whereas only five were so submitted in 1887.

In the years 1884 and 1885 the average number of depositions taken in each case was over 7.6, whereas in the years 1886 and 1887 the average was only 5.6, undoubtedly showing more effective and more economical work. This is also shown in the increased cost of depositions—for where the cost of a case is divided among its depositions the cost of each of the latter increases as their number diminishes. However, the number of depositions per man per month increased during the same time from 46½ to 47½ and the number of reports per man per month increased from 6.8 to 8.8; that is, at the average cost per case for the four years, a saving of over \$200,000 was effected thereby in 1886 and 1887. During the progress of this effective work the number of supervisors was decreased, making an additional saving on salaries of about \$25,000 per year. This is independent of the amount saved in the reduction of the office force. Besides this there was an increase of the average number of credibility inquiries made per man per month from 6¼ to 8½.

The improvement in the quality of the field work is indicated in the average number of cases per man returned for faulty work. In 1884 and 1885 it was 4½, and in 1886 and 1887 it was 1½.

I am, very respectfully,

General JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

WM. McE. DYE,
Chief Special Examination Division.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work of the Board of Review for the year ending June 30, 1887.

The Board of Review acted on 162,027 cases during the year. Of these 68,129 were original claims, of which a trifle less than 13 per cent. were returned on review with objections to final action on the concurrent judgment of both Boards.

There were 84,789 cases of the increase class, which include "new disability" cases. Of the whole number 8,919 were new disability claims. Taking the 84,789, less than 4 per cent. were returned on review.

There were 11,457 cases reviewed that contained special examiners' reports.

The average work per day by the Board during the year was 531 cases—per man, 12 cases.

There were 13,500 actual days' work performed in the Board of Review during the year. There were 1,702 days of absence and 2,292 of detached duty, principally in the Old War and Navy Division and in the Board of Re-Review. Not counting the detached duty, there were 15,796 actual days' work performed out of a possible number of 17,498, a loss of less than 10 per cent. of the time.

The work performed would require one man's time during the working days of forty-four years, at the average speed, without loss of time for rest or sickness.

In April last the work of the Board was brought up to date, and was practically in that condition at the close of the year.

In pursuance of the order of October 14, 1886, the Board of Review was organized into sections

Cases submitted for the action of the Board are received by the file clerks, who place them in systematic order in the order of receipt. From that point the files section note all the whereabouts of the case in the course to its final adjudication—whether to the Re-review Board, the Medical Division, the Raters, the Adjudicating Divisions, and so on; so that at any moment an account of it can be given.

Sometimes in the handling of so many thousand cases a brief and the jacket referring to it become separated. Whenever this is discovered a “mismatched” brief or case is at once sent to a “clearing-house,” and in this systematic way the tendency constantly is that the proper case and brief meet each other without delay. The “mismatched” cases are, however, very rare.

If a case is made special by the Commissioner, on account of need, it goes to one clerk, whose records are so systematized that it is next to impossible for such a case to rest, from oversight or any cause, in this Board.

The evidence and correspondence relating to cases that are forwarded to the Board to be placed with cases pending before it, are also received by the files section and then placed with the case, or the whereabouts of the case are noted and the paper forwarded at once to it.

This forwarding section of the Board handled and charged over 162,000 cases during the year and numbers of them many times over. This required incessant industry, sometimes long after the usual office hours and the use of the utmost labor-saving methods of noting the record in each case.

The records have also contained an entry of these cases by the record clerks, from which careful reports have been made day by day and month by month.

The chiefs of the reviewing sections are charged with the general supervision of work in these sections.

If a reviewer needs work, his chief at once notifies the chief or assistant chief of the Board of it, and to such reviewers a certain number of cases are charged in the order of the date of their receipt. No person knows, in advance of its review, into whose hands a case will be placed for examination. The reviewer who receives it proceeds to make a careful and conscientious examination of the evidence, and to enter his findings on the brief, the wound, injury, or disease proved to have arisen in the service, the facts as to its continuance, or that of an alleged sequence. This action forms the basis of the medical action in the case.

The reviewer is guided by the rulings of the Commissioner in his general work. In the exercise of his judgment he endeavors to be broad and humane and to avoid narrowness. At the same time he must be watchful to protect the Government against any imposition that may be sought to be practiced against it.

It is not to be expected that a body of men acting on their honest convictions, even within the limits of the rulings and practice of the Bureau, will reach exactly uniform decisions, but the effort is constantly made to make them substantially so, by the publication of the percentage of cases that each objects to, and by the decisions and instructions of the Commissioner and his chiefs.

After the judgment of the reviewer is entered it receives general supervision by the chief of section.

The case then goes to the Board of Re-review for concurrent action.

If such action is reached, the legal status of the case is fixed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner. Cases that require medical action are then sent to the Medical Division, where the medical questions are settled. If the action has been favorable, the case goes to the raters where, the rates allowed under all the laws since 1861 are entered on the brief, after which the case is ready for the certificate division, where a certificate is written.

If the action has been unfavorable, the case is returned to the adjudicating division from whence it came, that a letter of rejection, or one pointing out the deficiencies of proof, may be written.

I am, very respectfully,

J. R. VAN MATER,
Chief Board of Review.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions,

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF RE-REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1887.*

Mr. COMMISSIONER: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the disposition of cases by the Board of Re-review during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

This Board under your orders is charged with the re-review of all cases involving final action in original claims, claims for additional or new disabilities, reissues, restoration to and dropping of names from the rolls, and claims for accrued pensions, and such cases as may be referred to it directly by yourself.

Claims under the act of January 29, 1887 (Mexican war), are not considered by this Board.

The records show that during the fiscal year the Board received for re-review from the Board of Review 82,761 cases, and directly from yourself 698 cases.

Of the classes of cases coming before the Board, 58,879 were approved for admission and certificates were issued, and 13,926 cases were rejected, and 10,654 cases were returned to the adjudicating divisions for additional testimony, as they were not deemed fully proven.

The 698 cases referred to the Board for report to you for your personal consideration or for answer by letter to the claimant were outside of the current work received from the Board of Review, and a majority of them was submitted to you for your personal consideration and direction.

It will be seen that of the number of cases submitted by the adjudicating divisions for action, 10,654, or 12.9 per cent., were returned by the Board of Re-review as not ready for final disposition.

Of the number of cases submitted by the divisions for rejection, all were rejected, or so many of them that those returned for further consideration constituted but an insignificant percentage of the whole.

The present organization of the Board is as follows:

One chief of Board, one chief of section, twenty-nine re-reviewers, and seven clerks in charge of files, records, and correspondence. This has been the force since April 18, 1887, but prior to that the force was variable, the exigencies of its work being met by temporary detail.

Under these circumstances it is difficult, if not impossible, to make any detailed statement of the work performed by the individual members of the Board. I can safely say that during the year each and every one of the Board has given his best efforts to the accomplishment of the work assigned us, and that whenever it has been necessary to work over the regular office hours, it has been done with the greatest cheerfulness and willingness.

The Board, as now constituted, has shown its ability to re-review and pass upon each day's work within the day received, and it affords me great satisfaction to be able to report such fact.

Under your order of November 1, 1886, the method in the Board is as follows:

Upon receipt of the cases from the Board of Review they are at once distributed to the re-reviewing members, and are acted upon by them without delay. This involves consideration, first, of the declaration or application as to its conformity to the law in the matter of its execution, and to the rules of the office in the matter of the form of its allegations; second, consideration of the reports from the various Executive Departments, such as the War and Navy and the Treasury; third, consideration of the testimony filed by the claimant, and fourth, consideration of the reports of the examining surgeons of this Bureau.

As many cases have voluminous reports of testimony taken by the special examiners of this office, it may be safely estimated that each case requires, on an average, the reading and consideration of many pages of written matter before it can be disposed of by the re-reviewer.

Under the order referred to, it is necessary for both Boards to concur in any line of action in the disposition of cases, and as there must be differences in judgment in the disposition of so large a number of cases, it follows that there are cases in which the Boards can reach no common conclusion, and it also follows that of the cases returned to the adjudicating divisions by the Boards, that the chiefs of those divisions should dissent from the action proposed in some of them. The settlement of these differences lies in an appeal to you. It is gratifying to state that, so far, the number of the cases submitted on appeal for your decision is not large.

I am, very respectfully,

F. W. POOR,
Chief of the Board of Re-Review.

General JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF THE CERTIFICATE DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the Certificate Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

DUTIES OF THE DIVISION.

The principal work of this division comprises the issuing of pension certificates and the papers supplementary thereto and making permanent record of the issue. In addition the following business is intrusted to the division:

- (1) The adjudication of claims for duplicates of lost certificates.
- (2) The issue of "permits" for payment when pension certificates are mislaid or lost.
- (3) The transfer of pensioners' names from one agency to another upon change of residence.
- (4) Certifying to the Surgeon-General the disability of pensioners applying for artificial limbs, commutation therefor, and trusses.
- (5) The cancellation and filing of superseded certificates returned by pension agents.
- (6) Preparation of reports, as follows: (a) Of all disabilities, pathologically classified, for which pensions are granted. (b) Of allowances of pension by States and counties, with monthly rates. (c) Of allowances by name and post-office address for such newspapers as publish these lists (furnished daily for one hundred and thirty-four newspapers). (d) Of special-act cases.
- (7) Miscellaneous correspondence.

ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

As the principal work of this division, the issuing of certificates, is of a uniform character, a description of the course of procedure for one day will exhibit the methods of work, varying only in the daily amount accomplished, during the year.

Admitted cases approved for issue are received in bulk from the Board of Review each day at 3 p. m. They are sorted by a messenger, alphabetically by names for originals and by certificate numbers for reissues, and placed on tables convenient to the entry clerks for their action at 9 a. m. the next day.

Each case is entered upon the permanent record by name, service, agency, and certificate number, and the synonym (if any) of the organization to which the soldier belonged is placed on the margin of the brief. The course of the case is then briefly as follows:

- (1) It goes to the certificate section for preparation of the certificate and order to inscribe.
- (2) To jacket section for admitted jacket and admission slip for the proper adjudicating division.
- (3) To notice section for fee order, notice of issue to the Auditor of the Treasury (and the Second Comptroller in Navy cases), notice to the claimant, notice to the attorney, and envelopes addressed to claimant and attorney.
- (4) To mailing section, for sorting and addressing the completed papers to their destination.
- (5) To record clerks, for final entry on the permanent record of dates of issue and mailing, rates, commencement and ending, disabilities, amount due, &c.

The cases are finally sent to the Record Division, the pension certificates are carefully reviewed in connection with the "brief," sorted according to class—original (invalid or widow, &c.), reissue, increase, duplicate, accrued, the various acts, &c., entered upon a daily report slip under their proper headings, and forwarded, with the brief and a duplicate report slip, to the Commissioner's room for inspection and signature.

It will thus be seen that, besides the complete records to be made, the issue of each pension certificate involves the preparation of the following additional documents: (1) order to inscribe; (2) admitted jacket; (3) admission slip; (4) notice to claimant (if minors over twenty-one, one to each); (5) notice to attorney; (6) fee order (except where there is a fee contract); (7) notice to auditor; (8) addressed envelopes; (9) slip showing State and county address and rate; (10) slip showing name and post-office address.

To complete each issue the name of the pensioner is written an average of ten times.

Reports.

	Average daily entry.
Disabilities	200
State and county admissions	358
Dates of filing declarations in original cases	160
Newspaper lists of admissions	358

During the year a list of all "amputation, total blindness, and total deafness" pensions was prepared by name, disability, &c., covering nearly 10,000 cases; also an abstract of all "special act" cases from January 1, 1861, to date.

In accordance with your orders all cases received from the Board of Review for issue have been invariably disposed of on the day following their receipt. As the number has varied greatly, sometimes reaching 600 and 700, while from 350 to 400 has been usually considered a fair day's work, it has occasionally been found necessary to retain the entire force beyond the usual office hours to complete the issues. It gives me pleasure to testify to the cheerful willingness with which all have complied with this necessity, and the ambition they have always manifested to accomplish in good shape the work assigned them.

Very respectfully,

J. E. SMITH,
Chief of Certificate Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF THE AGENTS' DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1887.*

SIR: In response to your instructions of a recent date, that I submit a report of the character of work with which the Agents' Division is charged, together with the amount of such work transacted during the fiscal year, 1887, I have the honor to submit the following report:

BUSINESS ASSIGNED TO AGENTS' DIVISION.

It has control of all appropriations for the payment of Army, Navy, and Mexican pensions; arrears of Army and Navy pensions; fees and expenses of examining surgeons; salaries of pension agents; clerk-hire; rents; fuel; lights, and contingent expenses at the eighteen agencies for the payment of pensions.

It issues requests on the Secretary of the Interior for requisitions for all warrants on the Treasury under each of the foregoing items of appropriation, and upon all settlements made by the accounting officers of the Treasury for lost checks, refundments, and reimbursements under section 4718, Revised Statutes.

It receives and records the accounts (weekly, monthly, and annual) of the pension agents, and examines and prepares for approval the expenses of the agencies upon accounts submitted monthly.

It keeps records of all disbursements for all purposes by the pension agents and of the balances of pension funds to their official credit, as well as of all other disbursements chargeable to any of said items of appropriation and of the balances of each in the Treasury of the United States.

It keeps the pension agents supplied with all necessary funds for payments under each item of appropriations before recited, as well as with all records, pension vouchers, blank checks, and other blanks needed for their official use.

It is charged with the examination and preparation for approval of all official bonds of pension agents, and of all leases for quarters for pension agencies, and with all correspondence relative to the qualification and duties of said agents.

It receives and records monthly reports from each of the eighteen pension agents, showing the additions and losses to their rolls in each class of pensioners, viz: invalids, widows, minors, mothers, fathers, survivors of the war of 1812, widows of the war of 1812, survivors of the war with Mexico, and widows of the war with Mexico.

It is charged with the settlement of all claims under the following-described acts:

- January 25 and March 3, 1879. Granting arrears of pensions.
- March 1, 1879. Granting civil-service arrears.
- March 3, 1883. Granting increase from \$18 to \$24 and from \$24 to \$36 for certain disabilities.
- March 3, 1885. Granting \$37.50 per month for amputation at the shoulder joint.
- March 19, 1886. Granting increase to \$12 per month to widows, minors, and dependents.
- August 4, 1886. Granting increase from \$24 to \$30 per month and from \$30 to \$36 and \$45 per month for certain disabilities. It also issues all supplemental certificates under said acts of March 19, 1886, and August 4, 1886.

It is charged with the duty of explaining to the proper pension agents the money value of all allowances covering periods for which pension was previously allowed, the cases in point being described as "reissues."

It is charged with all correspondence with pension agents and accounting officers of the Treasury in explanation of the official action of this Bureau; in directing the payments of all attorneys' fees, when certified by the Law Division; in the acceptance or rejection for payment of vouchers submitted by the agents to this Bureau for consideration; with regard to complaints from pensioners and others relative to delays on the part of pension agents in the payment of pensions; also with pensioners and others relative to title to pension under any of the acts hereinbefore referred to.

It is charged with the duty of depositing in the Treasury of the United States all moneys illegally paid out of pension funds and recovered through the Special Examinations Division and referred to this division for that purpose, as well as with the essential correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury in explanation of the said recoveries, in order that they may be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the proper appropriation, and of making all computations of illegal or other improper payments to pensioners, and also in collating the necessary data for certain tables in the Commissioner's annual report and in the preparation in proper form of said tables.

It is charged with the duty of submitting weekly a tabulated statement showing the amount of funds to the credit of each of the eighteen agents for the payment of pensions under each item of appropriation, and since March 7, 1887, it has furnished a weekly report to the Commissioner for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior, under a system inaugurated just prior to that date, showing the amount and character of work, in the aggregate, performed by the division.

There is no work pending and undisposed of in this division at this date.

AMOUNT OF REGULAR ROUTINE WORK PERFORMED BY THE AGENTS' DIVISION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1886, and ending June 30, 1887, the following routine work was performed by the Agents' Division, consisting of an average of fourteen clerks and one messenger:

Number of pension requisitions.....	468
Number of notices to agents of requisitions.....	468
Number of reimbursement requisitions.....	1,492
Number of refundment requisitions.....	395
Number of lost-check requisitions.....	76
Number of certificates issued, act August 4, 1886.....	10,030
Number of notices to Third Auditor, act August 4, 1886.....	10,030
Number of instructions of agents in reissue cases.....	3,329
Number of arrears certificates issued, acts January 25 and March 3, 1879.....	39
Number of allowances, March 3, 1883.....	40
Number of allowances, March 3, 1885.....	18
Number of attorneys' fees ordered paid, from February 26, 1887, to July 1, 1887.....	683
Number of letters written.....	7,532
Number of cases tabulated for Table 9, of the Commissioner's Annual Report.....	34,650
Number of address cards of residence, service, &c., written for Army and Navy Survivors Division since March 1, 1887.....	15,439
Number of cases charged to Medical Division for adjudication under the act August 4, 1886.....	7,878

Very respectfully,

H. C. BELL,
Chief Agents' Division

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY SURVIVORS' DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your personal instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the force employed and the work performed in the Army and Navy Survivors' Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

It is the business of this division to furnish the post-office addresses of comrades whose evidence is necessary to the adjudication of pension claims.

The principal work of the division is divided into four sections; the first is devoted to answering calls from adjudicating divisions, which are of two classes, namely, requests for names and post-office addresses of officers and comrades of a given service, and requests for post-office addresses of comrades whose names have been furnished by the claimant and whose evidence he presumes will satisfactorily adjudicate his claim. From the records on file in this division it is an easy matter to furnish lists of comrades called for, except, perhaps, in some miscellaneous service, three months' service, or United States colored troops.

The records of the division are kept upon service cards prepared especially for the purpose; they give name, late rank, company, regiment, dates of enlistment and discharge, and present post-office address, and are filed by company, regiment, State, and arm of service. If a call is made for officers and comrades of a given company and regiment, it is the duty of the file clerk to issue the cards of that company, filing in lieu thereof the receipt of the clerk who calls for same. This clerk copies the cards and passes them, together with the call, to the reviewer, who examines all this class of work, and in turn passes the same to the entry clerk, when it is sent out. To supply the post-office addresses to names especially designated, and this class of call will average two-thirds of the whole number received; is not such a simple matter. The cards of the company, and often of the whole regiment, have to be searched for the names specified. In four-fifths of such calls the Adjutant-General's roster of State troops is searched in order to verify the name or service, or both. Frequently a man is designated as a member of a certain company, and an examination of the files of said company does not furnish his post-office address; by reference, then, to the history it is found that he has been transferred to another company, or promoted to the staff, and with these additional data we are often enabled to find his address in the files. After such search additional cards are made in order to show the soldier's continuous service from date of enlistment to date of discharge. These and various other complications, such as bad spelling, inability of examiner to decipher claimant's handwriting, and the fact that claimant has spelled names by sound, are all matters that have to be taken into consideration, and it is always my desire to keep only the best clerks upon this class of work. Sixty per cent. of these calls can be satisfactorily answered from information already on file, and the balance, or forty per cent., are then turned over to the section devoted to correspondence therefor.

The correspondence is conducted as follows: If the call is for the address of an officer, correspondence is had with one or two, sometimes three, brother officers, for some trace of his whereabouts. A second correspondence is often made necessary by the fact that the soldier's last known address is given, and in order to verify before closing the call, the postmaster is communicated with, and if not able to answer the inquiry with positive information, he can, in nearly all cases, give some clew. Fully 85 per cent. of this class of call is satisfactorily settled in this way. These rules apply to calls from all adjudicating divisions except those from the Old War and Navy Division, where a different course is pursued; in these cases a messenger goes daily to the War and Navy Departments, and obtains therefrom the name and last known post-office address of the officers on duty with the company and regiment at the date of the incurrence of claimant's disability. The post-office addresses are then obtained, either from the files or through correspondence. In connection with this branch of the work, an effort is being made to obtain a superior record of survivors of the Navy. Cards have been prepared especially for Navy files. They bear on the reverse side a circular fully describing the aim of the Bureau in this connection, and during the past year a large number have been sent out to survivors of the United States Navy, with very gratifying results. It is quite a common occurrence to receive from one man eight or ten cards with a request for several more, in order to show his continuous service from the date of enlistment to his discharge.

The second section of this division is devoted entirely to answering the calls of claimants, or their attorneys, for lists of officers and comrades, and for the post-office addresses of comrades whose names they specify; fully two-thirds of the letters received are of the latter class. The work of this section is conducted upon the same principle as that adopted in the section where the calls from adjudicating divisions are answered, with this exception, the letters are divided among the clerks, and each clerk conducts his own correspondence.

The third division of the work, although simple, is very important, and comprises the carefully compiled records and post-office addresses of surgeons, including surgeons of the United States Army, United States volunteers, and contract surgeons who were in charge of, or on duty in, the general post and field hospitals throughout the loyal States during the war. The clerk who has charge of this work has had some years' experience, and is, therefore, versed on all points relative to service, &c., and takes a personal interest in the verification and accuracy of this record. In addition to the regular roster of surgeons United States volunteers, in which the addresses are kept verified to date as far as possible, we have also the addresses of more than five thousand surgeons United States Army and contract surgeons, who were not only on duty in hospitals, but also with batteries of light artillery and other independent commands, and nearly all of these addresses have been obtained during the past two years. It has always been a difficult matter to supply this class of evidence in pension claims, the majority of claimants forgetting even the name of the surgeon who treated them; if, however, they can give the place and date of their treatment, every effort is made to furnish the name and post-office address of the surgeon, and in this connection we are greatly indebted to the Surgeon-General's Office, where all calls from this division are made special, and receive prompt action. All requests received in the division for post-office addresses of surgeons, whether from adjudicating divisions or from claimants or their attorneys, are first sent to the surgeon's records, and when all possible information has been supplied therefrom, they then pass through the regular routine of other calls.

The fourth section is devoted to miscellaneous work, before describing which I desire to say something relative to the prisoner-of-war record. When this division was first established, it was decided to maintain in connection therewith a record of Union ex-prisoners of war, showing full history of military service and captivity, also present post-office address; but owing to the fact that there has never been a sufficient number of clerks on duty in the division to transact the business thereof in a satisfactory manner, the record of Union prisoners was greatly neglected and comparatively nothing done to establish it until July, 1886. Circulars were then prepared and issued to the commanders of all posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the work of establishing and completing this record was begun in earnest October, 1886. I have had only one clerk to spare for this work, and the progress has, therefore, been very slow, but at this date fully ten thousand cards have been received, which give the soldier's full history, and by the end of another year I hope to have these and all other prisoner-of-war cards arranged in some record form where they will be a matter of ready reference, and my experience has already proved to me that this class of information will greatly aid in the adjudication of the pension claims of Union ex-prisoners.

During the past year the average number of clerks upon the rolls of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division was 43; the average number on duty, 36. In closing I most earnestly recommend that the present force be largely increased to enable me to close out arrears of work pending.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BUTTS,
Chief of Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF STATIONERY AND ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the Stationery and Accounts Division for the year ending June 30, 1887.

THE DUTIES OF THE DIVISION.

The duties of this division, as prescribed by your official order creating it a year ago last June, are to take charge of all the stationery, and the printing, binding, and engraving, of all blanks, record books, pension certificates, pension checks, &c., used by the Bureau, the pension agencies, the special examiners in the field and the pension examining surgeons throughout the country, and to audit all the accounts of whatsoever nature pertaining to the Bureau of Pensions after they have been passed upon by the respective chiefs of division to which they apply.

THE METHOD OF WORK.

All the stationery, printing, binding, and engraving for the Bureau is secured by requisition, signed by the Commissioner, upon the honorable Secretary of the Interior. This is again issued from this division upon properly approved requisitions; an account being kept with each division and each employé of the amount of stationery drawn.

The principal accounting work of this division is in connection with the pension examining surgeons throughout the country, who number about 2,500; the certificates of examination and the daily reports of the persons examined are first transmitted to the Medical Division, where the certificates are examined and accepted or returned for correction, as the case may be, and the daily reports, checked to show the action taken, are then forwarded to this division.

When the reports are received by this division they are stamped with the date of receipt, as are all other papers received by the division, and after being scrutinized to see if they are properly checked, the number of examinations are counted and the fees due calculated and indorsed on the face, when they are entered on the day book in such a way as to show the name of Board or surgeon, together with the name of place, county, and State, and the number accepted, with amount of fees. This record is so arranged that at any time the total number of examinations that have been made for the fiscal year can be told, together with the number that have been returned for correction, the number that have been received back corrected, and the number still outstanding. They are then entered upon the ledger accounts with each board, single, civil, special, expert, and foreign surgeons. These ledgers are so arranged that each State and county comes in alphabetical order, and the number of examinations with the amount of fees for any particular board or surgeon can be found almost instantly.

The ledger and day-book are kept closely checked with each other to avoid discrepancies, and the daily reports are filed in the division for reference, a separate file being provided for each Board and surgeon, arranged in the same alphabetical order in which the accounts are kept.

At the close of each quarter the quarterly accounts of each Board or surgeon, which have been rendered in duplicate in conjunction with the daily reports, are forwarded to this division after having been passed upon by the Medical Division. If they agree with the ledger accounts and with the daily reports with which they are compared, they are indorsed as correct and sent to the Commissioner for his approval, and then returned to the Boards or surgeons to be presented to the proper pension agent for payment. If there is any discrepancy between the accounts and the books of this Bureau, they are returned for correction, unless it be merely a mistake in charging the proper fee fixed by law; in such cases the accounts are approved for the amount which the law fixes for the number of examinations reported. Every account when it is closed upon the ledger is entered upon a book which is called a "Register of vouchers approved," and which shows at any time the number of examinations, with their cost, that have been approved, the date of approval, the name of Board or Surgeon and the place, the class of examinations and whether of Army or Navy, and the agency at which it is payable, the total amounts showing the liabilities against the appropriations for fees of examining surgeons for Army and Navy applicants.

This division also scrutinizes and audits the monthly expense accounts of all the special and detailed examiners in the field, after they have been passed upon by the chief of the special examination division, and keeps an account of the appropriations for the salaries of officers and employés as well as the appropriations for the payment of Army and Navy pensions, and for clerk-hire, fuel, light, and contingent expenses of the pension agencies; all requisitions for funds drawn against these various appropriations by the Agents' Division passing through this division for record before being forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

The books of this division are checked at regular intervals with the Agents' and Special Examination Divisions, and a statement made every Monday morning, to be transmitted through the Commissioner to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of the condition of every appropriation for the Bureau of Pensions, for the pension agencies, for the Army and Navy pensions, and for the fees of examining surgeons.

The cost of the stationery used by the Bureau during the past year was \$18,138.88. This is somewhat in excess of last year, and is due mainly to the largely increased work of the Bureau, but partially to the necessity of shifting the divisions around as the work on the building progressed, and which naturally caused the loss and destruction of many little items of stationery which had to be replaced. The cost of printing and binding for the past year amounted to \$47,213.30.

There are several reasons for the increase of the cost of this work over the last year; chief among them is, that the work of the Bureau was very largely increased over the previous year; and this, of course, required a considerable increase in the use of blanks and records. The passage of the Mexican pension bill also required a complete set of new blanks and records, both for the Bureau and pension agencies; but probably the

major part of the increase was due to the fact that owing to the appropriation for printing and binding the year previous to this being so nearly exhausted, a large amount of work had to be held up until the beginning of this year, thus making the cost of printing and binding for the first month exceed the ordinary expense by \$7,000 or \$8,000.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work of the Bureau and, incidentally, of this division, can be obtained from the fact that during the past year requisitions have been made for 11,963,675 blanks, 2,222,000 checks, 175,500 certificates, 2,800,000 envelopes, and 1,819 record books, which are issued from this division. One hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-one medical examinations, costing \$719,109.54, were reported for audit; of this number 6,562 were returned for correction, of which 137 are still outstanding. Quarterly vouchers were approved for 110,235 medical examinations, costing \$526,446.07, for the past year, and 82,419 examinations, amounting to \$374,908.71, for 1886 and prior years.

The expenses for the Bureau for the past year are shown by the following table:

	Amount expended.	Balance unexpended.	Appropriation.
Salaries, officers and employes.....	\$1,766,894 45	\$41,855 55	\$1,808,750 00
Salaries, special examiners.....	203,458 25	6,541 75	210,000 00
<i>Per diem and expenses, special examiners.</i>			
Detailed special examiners.....			320,000 00
Per diem.....	\$129,867 00		
Expenses.....	70,832 94		
Travel on subsidized railroads.....	1,191 52		
	201,891 46	82,457 99	
Special examiners.....			190,000 00
Per diem.....	\$144,468 00		
Expenses.....	80,318 03		
Travel on subsidized railroads.....	864 52		
	*225,650 55		
Deficiency special examiners per diem, 1882, 1883, and 1884..	1,632 25	1,367 75	3,000 00
Total.....	2,339,526 96	132,223 04	2,531,750 00

* This overdraft of \$35,650 55 is chargeable to appropriation "Detailed examiners," \$320,000.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. F. GILLIAM,
Chief Stationery and Accounts Division.

Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August —, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In presenting you this report of the workings of the forces assigned to duty under the Superintendent of building, I have the honor to suggest such changes as seem to me are necessary for the good of the service and the care and protection of the property of the Bureau.

The messenger force of the Bureau is composed of 25 messengers, at an annual salary of \$840, and 20 messenger boys, at a salary of \$400. This force is as efficient as it well can be, but it is not large enough for the prompt transaction of the business of the numerous divisions of the office.

It is absolutely necessary that we should have in the Pension building a competent plumber and gas-fitter. The building is honey-combed from top to bottom, and from one end to the other with gas, water, and steam pipes which require constant care and watching, and it is requisite to have a practical man always at hand in case of emergency. I therefore respectfully suggest that a plumber at a salary of \$900 per annum be asked for.

The salary of the captain of the watch ought to be increased. That officer now receives \$840 per annum. This should be increased to at least \$1,000.

A specific appropriation for miscellaneous repairs of the building will be necessary. The annual appropriation for this purpose for the Patent Office building is \$5,500. There will be a great deal of work of a miscellaneous character to be done about the new building and I suggest that an appropriation of \$5,000 be asked for.

Another matter that should not be overlooked is the fact that there is nothing in the nature of a coal vault provided for the new building, and we are now compelled to use the best portion of the basement for coal storage rooms.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$3,000 be asked for for the construction of a coal vault.

It seems to me that there should be at least two boiler-iron water-tanks of at least 5,000 gallons' capacity each in the fourth story of the Pension building, where water could be stored and held in reserve in case of accident to the water-mains or the machinery in the building. I respectfully suggest that an appropriation of \$2,000 be asked for for this purpose.

Two elevators and the necessary machinery to operate them will require an appropriation of \$15,000.

I beg leave to call your attention to the walls about the corridors of the new building. Though these walls have been finished less than two months they are already covered with dirty blotches which it is impossible to remove. It seems to me that wainscoting of some kind should be put up, and suggest that glazed tile would be both serviceable and appropriate. There is in round figures 10,000 square feet of this wall that should be wainscoted, and at 60 cents a foot this would cost even \$6,000. I suggest that an appropriation of \$6,000 be asked for for this purpose.

There is nothing in the way of a sewer in the Pension building through which waste water, slops, &c., may be carried off, and I respectfully ask that an appropriation of \$500 be asked for to put in a sewer with the necessary traps, &c.

There is no Bureau under the Government so poorly furnished as the Pension Bureau. While there is some good furniture in the office the great bulk of it is old and worn out and no longer serviceable. The Pension Office seems to have been a dumping place for the old furniture from all the other Bureaus of the Department. Nearly all the tables now in use in this office came from the Census Office, and were worthless when received.

There are in the office about three hundred good desks. It will require six hundred new ones to replace the old tables now in use. Of these one hundred should be No. 2 and five hundred No. 1. At present contract prices these desks would cost \$11,700.

It will require fifty dozen new chairs to replace the old ones now in use. These will cost \$50 a dozen, or \$2,500 for the whole lot.

Each of the divisions of the Bureau should be furnished with a suitable stationery case, and I recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for this purpose.

The need of file and other cases during the next year will be very great, and a large quantity of miscellaneous furniture will be required. An appropriation of \$10,000 for file case and miscellaneous purposes will not be extravagant.

I believe all the recommendations suggested in this report to be necessary, and submit them for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

W. F. SCHUCKERS,
Superintendent of Building.

General J. C. BLACK,
Commissioner.

R E P O R T
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, September 1, 1887.

SIR: In reply to your communication of July 30, 1887, I beg to submit the following report:

CURRENT BUSINESS.

At the end of the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1887, the office was well up with the business in charge. It is impossible to establish any definite rule by which to gauge the work of the office and determine when it may be said to keep its current business up to date. The number of applications coming into the office varies each month, and in the nature of the work it requires on the average from a month to six weeks, or more, to give applications the examinations necessary under the system prevailing in the office. The number of applications for patents of all kinds received during the fiscal year 1885-'86 was 40,678; for 1886-'87, 38,408.

These figures give an average of over 3,000 applications per month, or 4,500 for each period of six weeks. It is, therefore, a reasonable estimate that when the total number of applications before the office does not exceed 4,000 or 4,500, the force is properly discharging its work, and is up with the current business.

In the classification of the arts in the office it necessarily occurs that some of the divisions receive a greater number of applications than others, and that the investigation and research in some are more extended and require more time than in others. In consequence the relative conditions of the divisions are not the same, some being in greater arrears than others. Other circumstances conduce more or less to increase this disparity. An examination of the office reports for years past shows this inevitable want of uniformity. The condition of the business on June 30, 1887, will compare favorably with that of any previous year, and the office may be said to have been fairly up with its current work. Only one division was in arrears over six months, and seven exceeding three months.

ROOM.

I desire to renew the recommendation of my predecessors that the Patent Office be furnished with more room and greater facilities, and that the model hall and library rooms be restored and repaired. It is the opinion of those most conversant with the subject that the loss of time and convenience to the office force, due to the present arrangement of rooms, the inconveniences, discomforts, and lack of facilities, and the remoteness of divisions from each other, &c., if properly economized and applied, would furnish a sum sufficient to pay the rental for a building sufficient for the needs of a Bureau in this city.

DECISIONS OF FEDERAL COURTS.

I also renew the recommendation made by the last Commissioner that Congress should be requested to make provision requiring the clerks of the Federal courts to furnish the Patent Office, for publication in the Official Gazette, certified copies of all decisions and opinions rendered hereafter in patent cases in such courts, as rapidly as they are entered.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

Attention is called to the fact that it is believed legislation is needed with reference to the subjects of the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States: Section 4885, relating to the date of patents; section 4887, relating to limitation of patents; section 4898, relating to assignments, &c., of patents; section 4930, relating to reimbursement of money paid through mistake into the Treasury.

More specific consideration of this subject will appear in the annual report of the Commissioner to Congress.

I regret to be compelled to report a serious defalcation in the office of the financial clerk of this Bureau when it was in charge of the late Mr. Levi Bacon. His death, which occurred on the 22d of June, 1887, necessitated a settlement of his accounts, and an investigation disclosed the fact that there existed a shortage of \$31,091.61. As against this deficiency there were found due bills, miscellaneous memoranda, &c., where Mr. Bacon had advanced and loaned the public money, amounting to \$15,011.01, leaving net cash unaccounted for, \$16,080.60. Of this latter fund (\$16,080.60) the sum of \$11,525.60 is public money belonging to the revenues of the office. The remainder, \$4,555, belongs to the attorneys' fund, made up of deposits with the financial clerk from time to time by attorneys to meet the charges and fees they are required to pay in their business transactions with the office. It will be observed that this shortage of \$16,080.60 will be increased to the extent that the aggregate of the due bills and miscellaneous items falls short of collection. Thus:

The total shortage is:	
Actual cash unaccounted for	\$16,080 60
Represented in due bills, &c.	15,011 01
	31,091 61
From the aggregate of these due bills, &c., there has since been collected	
the sum of	8,668 80
Leaving the present deficiency	22,422 81

There is reason to believe that something more will yet be collected upon these due bills, &c., but no estimate can be made of the amount.

The following statements exhibit in detail the business of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

Number of applications for patents	35,434
Number of applications for design patents	797
Number of applications for reissue patents	150
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	1,270
Number of applications for registration of labels	757
Number of caveats	2,616
Total	41,024
Number of patents granted, including reissues and designs	21,732
Number of trade-marks registered	1,101
Number of labels registered	384
Total	23,217
Number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees	3,115
Number of patents expired	12,782

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts from all sources	\$1,150,046 05
Expenditures (including printing and binding and contingent expenses)	981,644 09
Surplus	168,401 96

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES ON ACCOUNT OF PATENT FUND.

June 30, 1886	\$3,000,000 00
June 30, 1887	168,401 96
Total	3,168,401 96

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1884	\$1,145,533 10	\$913,345 93
June 30, 1885	1,074,974 35	970,277 58
June 30, 1886	1,206,167 80	991,829 41
June 30, 1887	1,150,046 05	981,644 09

Attention is called to a typographical error on page 4 of the printed record of my predecessor for the last fiscal year. Under the heading "Receipts and expenditures," the receipts should read \$1,206,167.80, instead of \$1,200,167.80, and the expenditures should read \$992,249.63, instead of \$882,249.63.

The apparent discrepancy in the expenditures for the year 1885-'86, above stated, viz. \$992,249 63
and 991,829 41

420 22

is accounted for in the fact that certain salaries on account of promotions were refunded, the same having been disallowed by the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENTON J. HALL,

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Commissioner.

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the accountants of this Bureau were employed from June 3 to July 5 of this year, in examining the books and accounts of the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies, and at the same time the engineer and I inspected the railroad property of those and other companies under our supervision.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Union Pacific Railway Company as now existing, was formed in January, 1880, by the consolidation of the original company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company. Its length, according to the company's report, is 1,832.45 miles. It operates besides, "twenty-one branches owned by independent organizations in which it has a controlling interest." Their total length is 2,761.95 miles. Of these 4,594 miles, 1,424 were aided by the Government with land and bonds, viz, 1,032 in the Union Division, extending from the Omaha Bridge (inclusive) to Ogden, and 393.94 of the Kansas Division, measured westward from the initial point in Kansas City.

The tracks of both these divisions are in excellent condition, the ditches sufficient, the road-beds well raised and leveled, and the ties and rails accurately and firmly laid. There is, however, the defect of a want of proper ballast, materials for which the country does not furnish. The bridges, culverts, workshops and equipments, stations, tanks, and rolling stock are in excellent order. In the extensive workshops in Omaha there are ample means of maintaining the necessary supply of rolling stock; and the branch establishments at Armstrong, Denver, Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Rawlins, and Evanston are well located and equipped to make all the repairs that may become

necessary along the roads. Their buildings are substantial and commodious

During the year, 13,810 tons of steel rails, making 145 miles of track, and 535 tons of iron rails, making 6 miles of track, were laid in the Union Division, at a total cost of \$122,634; and 425,648 cross-ties were laid, at a cost of \$237,704. Also, the sum of \$172,405 was expended in repairing the bridges of the division.

In the Kansas Division 11,606 tons of steel rails, making 120 miles of track, and 65 tons of iron rails, making 7 miles of track, were laid, at a cost of \$141,428; and 137,406 cross-ties were laid, at a cost of \$87,215. The sum of \$54,825 was expended in repairing bridges.

The company owned at the end of the year, 351 engines, 300 passenger cars, including 38 Pullman, and 5,250 freight cars, besides steam shovels, snow-plows, &c.

Twenty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars have been received from the sale of lands granted by the Government, the average price being \$2.54 per acre. Seven million fifty-nine thousand two hundred and seven acres, valued at \$14,004,270, were still unsold at the end of the year 1886.

The financial condition of the company is exhibited by the following statements:

Capital stock and funded debt Union Pacific.

CAPITAL STOCK.

[Par value of shares, \$100.]

	Number of shares.	Value.
Authorized by law or charter.....	610,000	\$61,000,000
Amount outstanding.....	608,685	60,868,500

FUNDED DEBT.

	Coupon or registered bond.	Rate of interest per annum.	Date of issue.	Term, years.	Amount.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			
First mortgage, Union Division.....	C	6	1866-1869	30	\$27,229,000 00
Land grant, Union Division.....	C	7	1867-1869	20	2,056,000 00
Sinking fund, Union Division.....	C	8	1873	20	12,377,000 00
Sinking fund, registered, Union Division....	R	8	1873	20	1,971,000 00
Omaha Bridge, Union Division.....	C	8	1871	25	1,519,000 00
Collateral trust 6 per cent., Union Division...	C	6	1879	29	4,423,000 00
Eastern Division, Kansas Division.....	C	6	1865	30	2,240,000 00
Middle Division, Kansas Division.....	C	6	1866	30	4,063,000 00
Denver Extension, Kansas Division.....	C	6	1869	30	*6,242,000 00
Leavenworth Branch, Kansas Division.....	C	7	1866	30	18,000 00
Consolidated mortgage Kansas Division.....	C	6	1879	40	14,855,000 00
Income, Kansas Division.....	C	7	1866	50	45,950 00
Income subordinated, Kansas Division.....	C	7	1866	50	63,250 00
Cheyenne Branch, Kansas Division.....	C	7	1869	30	8,000 00
Denver Extension, coupon certificates.....	C	6	1874	12	385 00
Leavenworth Branch, coupon certificates.....	C	6	1874	12	542 50
Trust fives, coupon certificates.....	C	5	1883	24	4,552,000 00
Trust fives, registered.....	R	5	1883	24	15,000 00
Omaha Bridge renewal.....	C	5	1885	21	291,000 00
Total.....					81,969,127 50

* Including \$613,000, held in Denver extension trust.

Comparative statement of funded debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company, December 31, 1886-1885.

Class of bonds.	Term of bonds.		Rate of Interest.	Amount of bonds outstanding.		Difference.		Lien on—
	Years.	Date of maturity.		Dec. 31, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Increase or decrease.	Amount.	
<i>Union Pacific Railroad Company.</i>								
Union Pacific, first mortgage.....	30	1896-1899	<i>Per cent.</i>	\$27,229,000 00	\$27,229,000 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Omaha to Ogden.
United States subsidy, second mortgage...	30	1896-1899	6	27,236,512 00	27,236,512 00	.....	.....	Do.
Land-grant mortgage	20	1887-1889	7	2,056,000 00	2,706,000 00	Decrease	\$650,000 00	Granted lands.
Sinking-fund mortgage, coupon	20	1893	8	12,377,000 00	12,554,000 00	do	177,000 00	{ Road and franchise, Omaha to Ogden,
Sinking-fund mortgage, registered	20	1893	8	1,971,000 00	1,929,000 00	Increase	42,000 00	{ third mortgage, granted lands second
Collateral trust, "6 per cent."	29	1908	6	4,423,000 00	4,541,000 00	Decrease.....	118,000 00	{ mortgage.
Omaha bridge	25	1896	8	1,519,000 00	1,621,000 00	... do	102,000 00	Bonds of branch lines held by trustees.
<i>Kansas Pacific Railway Company.</i>								
Eastern division, first-mortgage lien prior to United States.	30	1895	6	2,240,000 00	2,240,000 00	.....	.....	Omaha bridge, first mortgage.
Middle division, first-mortgage lien prior to United States.	30	1895	6	4,063,000 00	4,063,000 00	.....	.....	Road and income, Kansas City to a point, 140 miles west.
United States subsidy, second mortgage ..	30	1895-1898	6	6,303,000 00	6,303,000 00	.....	.....	Road and income, 140th mile-post to 394th mile-post.
Denver extension, first mortgage	30	1899	6	*6,242,000 00	6,258,000 00	Decrease ...	16,000 00	Road and franchise, Kansas City to 394th mile-post.
Leavenworth branch, first mortgage	30	1896	7	18,000 00	18,000 00	.....	.....	Road and lands, 394th mile-post to Denver.
Leavenworth branch, coupon certificates ..	.....	.....	.....	542 50	4,515 00	Decrease ...	3,972 50	Leavenworth Branch.
Denver extension, coupon certificates .....	.....	.....	.....	385 00	962 50	do	577 50	Income.
Consolidated mortgage	40	1919	6	14,855,000 00	14,905,005 00	do	50,005 00	Do.
Income	40	1916	7	45,950 00	45,950 00	.....	.....	Blanket mortgage 779 miles of road and land grant 394 miles.
Income (subordinated)	40	1916	7	63,250 00	63,250 00	.....	.....	Income.
<i>Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.</i>								
First mortgage and land grant	30	1899	7	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
<i>Union Pacific Railway Company.</i>								
Trust 5 per cent., coupon	24	1907	5	4,552,000 00	3,692,000 00	Increase.....	860,000 00	Cheyenne Division, road and lands.
Trust 5 per cent., registered	24	1907	5	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	{ Bonds of branch line held by trustees.
Omaha bridge, renewal, second mortgage...	30	1906	5	291,000 00	64,000 00	Increase.....	227,000 00	{
Total funded debt .....	.....	.....	...	115,508,639 50	115,497,194 50	Net increase.	11,445 00	

* Including \$613,000 held in Denver extension trust.

Revenue and expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1886.

REVENUE.

Earnings	*\$18,004,831 73
Profits on bonds of other companies	707,280 72
Dividends on stocks of other companies	352,222 00
Interest on bonds of other companies	887,780,66
Profits on miscellaneous investments	39,464 53
Interest on miscellaneous investments	353,671 99
Receipts of the land department	2,573,045 62
Miscellaneous land receipts	13,015 13
Interest repaid on Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage	1,113,600 00
Profit and loss	96,827,78
Total	24,141,740 96

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	10,283,425 57
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	2,517,371 67
Interest on other funded debt	2,680,359 58
Discount and interest (floating debt)	67,223 95
Losses on miscellaneous investments	76,403 68
Company's sinking fund requirements	591,965 00
New construction	†606,891 34
New equipment	785,216 28
Adjustment old construction accounts	3,964 42
Expenses of the land department	‡1,392,337 52
Premium on bonds redeemed	56,828 35
Due United States	§949 779 62
Total	20,011,766 98
Surplus	4,129,973 98

*Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Union Pacific Railway Company
December 31, 1886-1885.*

	Year ending December 31, 1886.	Year ending December 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
LIABILITIES.				
First-mortgage bonds	\$40,706,000 00	\$41,437,000 00	Decrease	\$731,000 00
Interest on same, due and accrued	1,060,300 00	1,060,780 00	Decrease ...	480 00
Interest on same, accrued—not due ...	169,114 98	171,324 98	Decrease ...	2,210 00
United States subsidy bonds.....	33,539,512 00	33,539,512 00	.....	.....
Interest on same paid by United States	38,130,481 02	36,118,110 30	Increase	2,012,370 72
Other funded debt.....	||40,650,127 50	40,520,682 50	Increase	129,445 00
Interest on same, due and unpaid	202,244 24	202,237 90	Increase	6 34
Interest on same, accrued—not due	589,377 99	602,778 97	Decrease	13,400 98
Dividends unpaid	69,807 27	71,878 02	Decrease	2,070 75
Bills payable .....	.....	4,115,000 00	Decrease	4,115,000 00
Accounts payable	294,036 09	483,079 48	Decrease	189,043 39
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	3,992,746 22	2,828,075 25	Increase	1,164,670 97
Called bonds.....	96,000 00	50,000 00	Increase	46,000 00
Total debt.....	159,499,747 31	161,200,459 40	Net decrease.	1,700,712 09
Capital stock.....	60,868,500 00	60,868,500 00	.....	.....
Total stock and debt	220,368,247 31	222,068,959 40	Decrease	1,700,712 09

* Exceeds company's statement by \$198,699.14, earnings from Pullman cars.

† Less than company's statement by \$588,697.22, construction of Omaha bridge not being "new construction."

‡ Including \$1,113,600 paid by trustees of Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage to the company to be used in the payment of interest on the bonds, and which sum is shown as "revenue."

§ Exceeds company's statement by \$141,746.82.

|| \$613,000 Denver extension bonds held in trust are deducted by company from funded debt.

*Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Union Pacific Railway Company
December 31, 1886-1885—Continued.*

	Year ending December 31, 1886.	Year ending December 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
ASSETS.				
Cost of road, fixtures, and equipment..	\$161,283,688 21	\$159,298,918 95	Increase	\$1,984,769 26
Land contracts, land cash, &c.....	18,599,518 67	18,159,289 81	Increase	440,228 86
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	2,889,218 35	1,683,432 02	Increase	1,205,786 33
Cash on hand	806,457 90	725,887 15	Increase	80,570 75
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company	768,638 32	2,313,918 60	Decrease	1,545,280 28
Other stocks and bonds	38,746,437 70	42,448,776 76	Decrease	3,702,339 06
Miscellaneous investments	755,749 93	680,890 63	Increase	74,859 30
Advances payable in stocks and bonds	5,697,670 44	3,415,280 50	Increase	2,282,389 94
Sinking fund in hands of trustees—com- pany	94,486 82	592,920 62	Decrease	498,433 80
Bills receivable.....	451,133 84	354,300 00	Increase	96,833 84
Accounts receivable.....	4,831,775 48	3,425,077 11	Increase	1,406,698 37
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	208,318 01	130,422 39	Increase	77,895 62
Repaid the United States, unsettled ac- counts, &c.....	22,459,727 56	20,950,896 27	Increase	1,508,831 29
Total assets.....	257,592,821 23	254,180,010 81	Net increase.	3,412,810 42
Surplus.....	37,224,573 92	32,111,051 41	Increase	5,113,522 51

In the Union Pacific Railway Company's statement of its earnings for the year 1885, those of the Omaha Bridge were not included. But in the statement of those earnings made in this office they were included. Because in its October term 1875, the Supreme Court decided that the initial point of the "aided" road is on the east bank of the Missouri, and that the bridge consequently is a part of the "aided" road, the whole of which, "including the bridge, is to be run as one connected and continuous line." And in its October term 1878, that court decided that the net earnings, for 5 per cent. of which the company is liable to account, "must be regarded as embracing all the earnings and income derived by the company from the railroad proper, and all the appendages and appurtenances thereof, including its ferry and bridge at Omaha, its cars and all its property and apparatus legitimately connected with its railroad."

The company also omitted the earnings of its Pullman cars in its statement of last year, but they were included in that of this office, because those cars are included by the Supreme Court in the list of the company's property, the earnings of which are liable for 5 per cent. to the Government, viz, * * * "its cars and all its property and apparatus legitimately connected with its railroad." The company appealed to you, who sustained this office. The company has brought the case before the Court of Claims.

Under the authority of your decisions last year, both of these items are included in the following accounts.

In its accounts of new construction the company includes the expenditures on the Omaha Bridge. But the opinion of the Supreme

Court on the subject is that "the expenses chargeable to earnings include the general expenses of keeping up the organization of the company, and all expenses incurred in operating the works and keeping them in good condition and repair; whilst expenses chargeable to capital include those which are incurred in the original construction of the works, and in the subsequent enlargement and improvement thereof." The work on this bridge has made an enormous "enlargement." The original structure had a single railroad track; the present one has two, and two carriageways, also new stone piers and abutments.

Estimate of the amounts due the United States by the Union Pacific Railway Company for the year 1886.

UNION DIVISION.

EARNINGS.

United States:

Passenger	\$82,357 44	
Freight.....	135,449 97	
Mail.....	460,819 81	
Express.....	743 67	
Telegraph	977 38	
		\$680,348 27

Commercial:

Passenger*	2,722,313 04	
Extra baggage	43,725 28	
Freight.....	7,780,503 82	
Company freight.....	471,546 88	
Express	316,689 35	
Telegraph	2,059 15	
Car service, balance.....	8,419 59	
Rent of buildings and track.....	75,542 00	
Train and station privileges.....	36,019 00	
Miscellaneous.....	86,015 43	
		11,542,833 54

Total earnings.....	12,223,181 81
---------------------	---------------

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	1,605,821 26	
Maintenance of way.....	1,322,306 67	
Motive power.....	2,118,470 37	
Maintenance of cars.....	673,867 94	
General expenses and taxes.....	1,134,386 92	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	1,033,740 00	
New construction.....	544,808 20	
New equipment.....	442,197 03	
		9,475,598 39
Total expenses.....		9,475,598 39
Net earnings.....		2,747,583 42
Twenty-five per cent. equals.....		686,895 85

* Exceeds amount reported by company \$150,977.63, income from Pullman sleeping-cars. Earnings apportioned on basis of sleeping-car mileage.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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DUE THE UNITED STATES.

Five per cent. of net earnings.....	\$137,379 17	
One-half of amount of Government transportation.....	340,174 13	
Applicable to interest account.....		\$477,553 30
One-half of amount of Government transportation	340,174 14	
Applicable to sinking fund		340,174 14
Total		817,727 44

KANSAS DIVISION—AIDED ROAD.

EARNINGS.

United States:		
Passengers	5,830 65	
Freight	10,742 96	
Mail.....	68,781 29	
Express	101 70	
		85,456 60
Commercial:		
Passenger*	1,043,665 47	
Freight.....	2,769,268 90	
Extra baggage.....	11,812 77	
Company freight.....	73,410 53	
Express	82,098 37	
Miscellaneous	34,958 52	
		4,015,214 56
Total earnings.....		4,100,671 16

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation.....	530,402 36	
Maintenance of way	488,358 64	
Motive power.....	589,139 70	
Maintenance of cars.....	198,388 69	
General expenses and taxes	319,754 82	
New construction.....	19,317 92	
New equipment.....	168,831 46	
Total expenses.....		2,314,193 59
Net earnings.....		1,786,477 57
Five per cent. of net earnings		89,323 88

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

Five per cent. of the net earnings.....	89,323 88
One-half of the amount of Government transportation.....	42,728 30
	132,052 18

TOTAL DUE FROM UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Account of Union Division.....	817,727 44
Account of Kansas Division.....	132,052 18
Total.....	949,779 62

* Exceeds amount reported by company \$25,993.22 income from Pullman sleeping-cars. Earnings apportioned on basis of sleeping-car mileage.

Comparative statement of earnings and expenses December 31, 1886 and 1885.

[Aided portion.]

	1886.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
EARNINGS.				
United States:				
Passenger	\$88,188 09	\$80,442 82	\$7,745 27	
Freight	146,192 93	161,695 21		\$15,502 28
Mail	529,601 10	522,712 57	6,888 53	
Express	845 37	695 16	150 21	
Telegraph	977 38	2,752 95		1,775 57
Extra baggage		12 18		12 18
	765,804 87	768,310 89		2,506 02
Commercial:				
Passenger	3,765,978 51	3,543,131 28	222,847 23	
Freight	10,549,772 72	10,468,797 39	80,975 33	
Extra baggage	55,538 05	48,400 18	7,137 87	
Company freight	544,957 41	504,338 43	40,618 98	
Express	398,787 72	445,358 40		46,570 68
Telegraph	2,059 15	12,518 28		10,459 13
Miscellaneous	240,954 54	239,917 08		1,037 46
Total earnings	16,323,852 97	16,030,771 93	293,081 04	
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	2,136,223 62	1,915,216 05	221,007 57	
Maintenance of way	1,810,665 31	1,397,764 95	412,900 36	
Motive power	2,707,610 07	2,448,990 66	258,619 41	
Maintenance of cars	872,256 63	726,144 05	146,112 58	
General expenses and taxes	1,454,141 74	1,393,990 53	60,151 21	
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	1,633,740 00	1,633,740 00		
New construction	564,126 12	22,461 14	541,664 98	
New equipment	611,028 49	154,847 67	456,180 82	
Total expenses	11,789,791 98	9,693,155 05	2,096,636 93	
Net earnings	4,534,060 99	6,337,616 88		1,803,555 89

Reports of the Treasury Department show settled accounts and money paid into the Treasury December 31, 1886, as amounting to \$22,003,056.79, or \$456,670.77 less than the amount claimed by the company, as follows:

Transportation applied to interest account	\$14,642,838 47
Cash payments applied to interest account	438,409 58
Total interest account	\$15,081,248 05
Transportation applied to sinking-fund account	\$4,927,202 67
Cash payments applied to sinking-fund account	1,421,714 46
Accumulated interest on sinking-fund investments	572,891 61
Total sinking-fund account	6,921,808 74
Total credits December 31, 1886	22,003,056 79
Amount of credits claimed by the company	22,459,727 56
Difference	456,670 77

In my report of last year, reference is made to the allowance by the Union Pacific Railway Company of constructive mileage to its branches, and to the fact that examination had been made by the accountants of this office to ascertain how much such allowances affect the net earnings of the aided portion of that road. But the multiplicity of accounts of the very extensive system made it impracticable to carry the investigation beyond the business of one month, that of July, 1885. The figures

below show the effect of these allowances on the earnings of the aided road in that time:

	On the basis of construct- ive mileage.	On the basis of actual mileage.	Difference in favor of act- ual mileage.
UNION DIVISION.			
Passenger.....	\$85,087 38	\$87,386 05	\$2,298 67
Freight.....	312,817 72	329,046 14	16,228 42
Total.....	397,905 10	416,432 19	18,527 09
KANSAS DIVISION.			
[Between Kansas City and the 394th mile post.]			
Passenger.....	17,055 48	19,297 75	2,242 27
Freight.....	62,056 06	70,456 16	8,400 10
Total.....	79,111 54	89,753 91	10,642 37
Total for both divisions.....	477,016 64	506,186 10	29,169 46

The president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, at my request, promised, on the 7th of February of this year, "to have the accounts kept in such a manner as hereafter to show the proceeds in money of all and each of such allowances."

Union Pacific Railway system—Constructive mileage allowances.

	Passenger.	Freight.
<i>Union Pacific Railway.</i>		
Union Division:		
Bridge.....	50 cents per passenger..	3 cents per 100 pounds \$4 per car.
East of Cheyenne, for each mile carried.....	1 mile is allowed.....	1 mile is allowed.
West of Cheyenne, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Kansas Division, for each mile carried.....	1 mile is allowed.....	1 mile is allowed.
Leavenworth Branch, for each mile carried.....	do.....	Do.
Denver Pacific, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
<i>Auxiliary lines.</i>		
Colorado Central:		
Julesburg Branch, for each mile carried.....	Local rates.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Broad gauge, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	Do.
Narrow gauge, for each mile carried.....	Local rates.....	Local rates.
Denver and Boulder Valley, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Denver and Middle Park, for each mile carried.....	Local rates.....	Local rates.
Denver, South Park and Pacific:		
East-bound, for each mile carried.....	do.....	Do.
West-bound, for each mile carried.....	2 miles are allowed.....	Do.
Echo and Park City, for each mile carried.....	do.....	2 miles are allowed.
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville, for each mile carried.....	Local rates.....	Local rates.
Golden, Boulder and Caribou, for each mile carried.....	do.....	Do.
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	Broad gauge, 2 miles; narrow gauge, local rates.
Junction City and Fort Kearney, for each mile car- ried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Kansas Central, for each mile carried.....	Local rates.....	3 miles are allowed.
Laramie, North Park and Pacific, for each mile car- ried.....	do.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Lawrence and Emporia, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Montana Railway, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Marysville and Blue Valley, for each mile carried.....	Local rates are allowed.....	Local rates are allow'd.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills, for each mile car- ried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Oregon Short Line, for each mile carried.....	do.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Salina and Southwestern, for each mile carried.....	do.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Salt Lake and Western, for each mile carried.....	Local rates are allowed.....	Local rates are allow'd.
Solomon Railroad, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Utah and Northern, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.
Omaha and Republican Valley, for each mile carried.....	1½ miles are allowed.....	1½ miles are allowed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

As stated in my last report, the Central Pacific Railroad was leased for ninety-nine years from April 1, 1885, by the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, and is operated by that company. The accountants of this office examined the books and accounts of the Central Pacific carefully in San Francisco in the second half of June. I inspected the road and its principal branches in June and July.

This property, including track, road-bed, bridges, culverts, station buildings, workshops and tools, was in excellent condition, the ditches are ample, the road-bed well raised, and the ties and rails accurately and firmly laid. In the extensive, well-equipped shops at Sacramento any work can be done a first-class railroad can require, and those at Carlin and Wadsworth are well placed and equipped to make repairs becoming necessary on the road. There is a good library at each station.

The rolling stock consists of 236 engines, 321 passenger cars, and 4,463 freight cars, besides construction cars, snow-plows, sweepers, &c

The company has acquired by patent 2,402,384 acres of land, and sold 2,086,584 acres, and has received from all sales \$7,318,478. There are still 315,800 acres owned.

The length of the aided road from Ogden to San José is 858.87 miles; but so much of it as lies south and west of Sacramento is not in the route to San Francisco, which is by the unaided road from Sacramento through Benicia, not only 49.88 miles the shorter, but with no sensible grade, while the longer and aided road crosses a range of hills which have summits more than 700 feet above the sea-level.

The completion of the California and Oregon Railroad, and acquisition by the Southern Pacific Company of the Oregon and California Railroad, nearly finished, by opening a route from Portland to the Central Pacific, promise to increase the business of the latter greatly. It is 295 miles from the northern terminus of the California and Oregon Road to Roseville, where it joins the Central Pacific by its eastern branch, and 300 from that terminus to Davis, where its western branch meets the Central Pacific. The two branches join at Tehama, 105 miles from Roseville and 110 from Davis.

Like the Union Pacific, this company owns and operates Pullman sleeping cars, but does not, like that company, include their earnings in "income from investments outside of the system," but from the beginning added them to those of their ordinary passenger cars, without suggestion or prompting.

In the repairs of track, including materials, the sum of \$313,752.18 was expended during the year, and that of \$24,105.21 in the repair of bridges.

The construction of new sidings and spurs cost \$15,284.41; of section, cook, and fuel houses, \$566.69; additions to corrals, \$841.97. For land for the stations at Humboldt, Rye Patch, and Reno, \$14,142.55 were paid.

In the company's report the sum of \$3,393.16 for machinery and tools in shops was charged to new construction, and that of \$27,600.49 for the same objects, to operating expenses.

Capital stock and funded debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

CAPITAL STOCK.

[Par value of shares, \$100.]

	Number of shares.	Amount.*
Authorized by law or charter.....	1,000,000	\$100,000,000
Total issued.....	680,000	68,000,000
Amount outstanding, including \$724,500 held in trust for company*.....	680,000	68,000,000
Increase during the year.....	53,912	5,391,200

* On account of construction of California and Oregon Division, from Delta to Oregon boundary line.

FUNDED DEBT.

Designation of lien.	Coupon or reg- istered.	Rate of interest per annum.	Date of issue.	Term years.	Amount.
		<i>Per cent.</i>			
California State aid.....	C.....	7	July 1, 1864	20	\$281,000
Extended to July 1, 1888.....		No interest.			3,000
Central Pacific first mortgage "A".....	C.....	6	July 1, 1865	30	2,995,000
Central Pacific first mortgage, "B, C, and D".....	C.....	6	July 1, 1866	30	3,383,000
Central Pacific first mortgage "E".....	C.....	6	Jan. 1, 1867	30	3,997,000
Central Pacific first mortgage, "F, G, H, and I".....	C.....	6	Jan. 1, 1868	30	15,508,000
Western Pacific (old issue).....	C.....	6	Dec. 1, 1865	30	111,000
Western Pacific first mortgage "A and B".....	C.....	6	July 1, 1869	30	2,624,000
California and Oregon, "A".....	C.....	6	Jan. 1, 1868	20	6,000,000
California and Oregon Division, "B".....	C.....	6	Jan. 1, 1872	20	5,800,000
San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda.....	C.....	8	July 1, 1870	20	687,000
San Joaquin Valley.....	C.....	6	Oct. 1, 1870	30	6,080,000
Land grant, first mortgage.....	C.....	6	Oct. 1, 1870	20	4,570,000
Land grant, second mortgage.....	C.....	6	Oct. 1, 1885	30	5,000,000
Fifty-year bonds of 1886.....	C.....	6	Oct. 1, 1886	50	1,373,000
Income.....	C.....	8	May 1, 1878	10	3,285,000
Total.....					61,697,000

Comparative statement of the funded debt of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, December 31, 1886-1885.

Class of bonds.	Term of bonds.		Rate of interest.	Amount of bonds outstanding.		Difference.		Lien on—
	Years.	Date of maturity.		Dec. 31, 1886.	Dec. 31, 1885.	Increase or decrease.	Amount.	
<i>Central Pacific Railroad Company.</i>								
First mortgage, series A.....	30	1895	<i>Per cent.</i> 6	\$2,995,000 00	\$2,995,000 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to State line.
First mortgage, series B.....	30	1896	6	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series C.....	30	1896	6	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series D.....	30	1896	6	1,383,000 00	1,383,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series E.....	30	1897	6	3,997,000 00	3,997,000 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, California State line to 5 miles west of Ogden.
First mortgage, series F.....	30	1898	6	3,999,000 00	3,999,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series G.....	30	1898	6	3,999,000 00	3,999,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series H.....	30	1898	6	3,999,000 00	3,999,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series I.....	30	1898	6	3,511,000 00	3,511,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
United States subsidy, second mortgage.	30	1895-1898	6	25,885,120 00	25,885,120 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to 5 miles west of Ogden.
California State aid.....	20	1888	7	284,000 00	284,000 00	.....	.....	Sacramento to State line.
First mortgage, series B, (California and Oregon Division).	20	1892	6	5,800,000 00	3,680,000 00	Increase.....	\$2,120,000 00	Roseville Junction to Oregon State line.
Land-grant.....	20	1890	6	4,570,000 00	4,630,000 00	Decrease.....	60,000 00	First mortgage, Central Pacific and California and Oregon lands.
Do.....	30	1915	6	5,000,000 00	5,000,000 00	.....	.....	Second mortgage, Central Pacific and California and Oregon lands.
Income.....	10	1888	8	3,285,000 00	3,285,000 00	.....	.....	Income.
Fifty year bonds.....	50	1936	6	1,373,000 00	.....	Increase.....	1,373,000 00	.....
<i>Western Pacific Railroad Company.</i>								
Old issue.....	30	1895	6	111,000 00	111,000 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to San José.
First mortgage, series A.....	30	1899	6	1,859,000 00	1,859,000 00	.....	.....	Do.
First mortgage, series B.....	30	1899	6	765,000 00	765,000 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Niles to San José.
United States subsidy, second mortgage.	30	1895-1899	6	1,970,560 00	1,970,560 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Sacramento to San José.
<i>California and Oregon Railroad Company.</i>								
First mortgage, series A.....	20	1888	6	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	.....	.....	Road and franchise, Roseville Junction to Oregon State line.

<i>San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda Railroad Company.</i>	20	1890	8	687,000 00	687,000 00	.....	.....
First mortgage.....							
<i>San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company.</i>	30	1900	6	6,080,000 00	6,080,000 00	.....	Road and franchise, Lathrop to Go- shen.
First mortgage.....							
Total				89,552,680 00	86,119,680 00	Increase	3,433,000 00

1162 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1886.

REVENUE.

Earnings	\$15,066,801 43
Dividends on stocks of other companies	7,200 00
Receipts of the land department	376,190 43
Interest on sinking funds of company	463,446 66
Sacramento River steamer earnings	138,810 00
Total	16,052,448 52

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses	7,526,473 92
Rentals of leased lines	1,223,479 59
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	1,671,180 00
Interest on other funded debt	1,916,940 00
Interest on other debt	205,743 38
General and legal expenses, and taxes on lands	126,193 02
Sacramento River steamer expenses, including taxes	147,715 66
Sinking funds requirements—company	1,266,946 66
New construction	111,082 36
New equipment	46,212 86
Expenses of land department	70,602 92
Land receipts paid trustees of land mortgage	367,614 43
Due the United States	418,271 56
Total	15,098,456 36
Surplus	953,992 16

Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company December 31, 1886-1885.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
LIABILITIES.				
First-mortgage bonds	\$27, 853, 000 00	\$27, 853, 000 00	.....	.....
United States subsidy bonds	27, 855, 680 00	27, 855, 680 00	.....	.....
Interest on United States bonds, accrued but not due.	30, 970, 497 01	29, 299, 156 21	Increase ..	\$1, 671, 340 80
Other funded debt	33, 844, 000 00	30, 411, 000 00	Increase ..	3, 433, 000 00
Dividends unpaid	9, 263 00	12, 837 00	Decrease ..	3, 574 00
Bills payable	2, 500 00	252, 500 00	Decrease ..	250, 000 00
Accounts payable, pay-rolls, and vouchers.	863, 981 60	2, 231, 703 53	Decrease ..	1, 367, 721 93
Trustees land-grant mortgage	1, 413, 361 18	1, 107, 246 75	Increase ..	306, 114 43
Sinking funds uninvested	986, 995 00	767 00	Increase ..	986, 228 00
Total debt	123, 799, 277 79	119, 023, 890 49	Increase ..	4, 775, 387 30
Capital stock	68, 000, 000 00	59, 275, 500 00	Increase ..	8, 724, 500 00
Total stock and debt	191, 799, 277 79	178, 299, 390 49	Increase ..	13, 499, 887 30
ASSETS.				
Cost of road (including Oregon extension) ..	153, 557, 630 45	142, 307, 327 02	Increase ..	11, 250, 303 43
Cost of equipment	8, 529, 938 84	8, 573, 207 84	Decrease ..	43, 269 00
Real estate other than road	1, 527, 127 34	1, 516, 045 21	Increase ..	11, 082 13
Shops and machinery	2, 393, 961 62	2, 393, 961 62	.....	.....
Cash on hand	951, 247 77	7, 234 86	Increase ..	944, 012 91
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company.	724, 500 00	.....	Increase ..	724, 500 00
Other stocks and bonds	1, 074, 442 47	1, 074, 440 22	Increase ..	2 45
Miscellaneous investments	651, 186 54	651, 186 54	.....	.....

*Comparative statement of the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company
December 31, 1886-1885—Continued.*

	Year ending. Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending. Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
ASSETS—continued.				
Sinking funds in hands of trustees—com- pany.	\$9, 543, 022 83	\$8, 276, 076 17	Increase ..	\$1, 266, 946 66
Bills and accounts receivable.....	261, 485 14	317, 596 94	Decrease ..	56, 111 80
United States transportation and sinking- fund accounts.	9, 670, 245 99	9, 251, 974 43	Increase ..	418, 271 56
Due from United States, unsettled ac- counts.	756, 992 16	744, 973 42	Increase ..	12, 018 74
Trustees of land mortgage for redemption of bonds.	1, 413, 361 18	1, 107, 246 75	Increase ..	306, 114 43
Land contracts, deferred payments on time sales.	1, 116, 657 95	1, 124, 128 55	Decrease ..	7, 470 60
Farming lands unsold, estimated value*...	23, 500, 000 00	24, 000, 000 00	Decrease ..	500, 000 00
Water front in San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento.	7, 750, 000 00	7, 750, 000 00	.....	.....
Total assets	213, 421, 800 28	209, 095, 399 57	Increase ..	14, 326, 400 00
Surplus.....	31, 622, 522 49	30, 796, 009 08	Increase ..	826, 513 41

* The company explains in its report that "on account of conflicting and overlapping grants, adverse claims, desert lands, and lands liable to be lost in consequence of failure to pay costs of survey, selection, and taxes, &c., the quantity of these lands to accrue and their value cannot be closely estimated." It is very improbable, therefore, that the above estimate is even an approximation.

Comparative statement of earnings and expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

[Aided road, 860.66 miles.]

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
United States:				
Passenger	\$11,988 06	\$12,990 37	Decrease ..	\$1,002 31
Freight.....	26,363 93	31,068 93	Decrease ..	4,705 00
Mail	306,342 46	298,882 09	Increase ..	7,460 37
Commercial:				
Passenger	1,944,056 16	1,729,290 67	Increase ..	214,765 49
Freight	3,833,514 78	3,550,142 86	Increase ..	283,371 92
Express	104,827 60	106,404 18	Decrease ..	1,576 58
Miscellaneous	296,341 46	220,435 63	Increase ..	75,905 83
Total earnings.....	6,523,434 45	5,949,214 73	Increase ..	574,219 72
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation.....	528,049 66	528,049 41	Increase ..	25
Maintenance of way	448,633 60	407,626 65	Increase ..	41,006 95
Motive power	1,251,697 29	1,067,422 78	Increase ..	184,274 51
Maintenance of cars	234,450 88	208,074 51	Increase ..	26,376 37
General expenses and taxes	893,248 87	955,908 41	Decrease ..	62,659 54
Operating expenses and taxes.....	3,356,080 30	3,167,081 76	Increase ..	188,998 54
Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	1,671,180 00	1,671,180 00	.....	.....
New construction.....	22,829 24	35,563 25	Decrease ..	12,734 01
New equipment	1,802 63	211,840 75	Decrease ..	210,038 12
Total expenses	5,051,892 17	5,085,665 76	Decrease ..	33,773 59
Net earnings.....	1,471,542 28	863,548 97	Increase ..	607,993 31
Due the United States.....	418,271 56	386,118 83	Increase ..	32,152 73

Estimate of amount due to the United States from the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1886.

(Aided road.)

EARNINGS.

United States:

Passenger.....	\$11,988 06	
Freight	26,363 93	
Mail	306,342 46	
		<u>\$344,694 45</u>

Commercial:

Passenger.....	1,944,056 16	
Freight	3,833,514 78	
Express	104,827 60	
Sleeping-cars.....	160,669 19	
Extra baggage.....	24,385 81	
Telegraph.....	30,000 00	
Miscellaneous	81,286 46	
		<u>6,178,740 00</u>

Total earnings 6,523,434 45

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation.....	528,049 66	
Maintenance of way.....	448,633 60	
Motive power.....	1,251,697 29	
Maintenance of cars.....	234,450 88	
General expenses and taxes.....	893,248 87	
		<u>3,356,080 30</u>
Total operating expenses and taxes		3,356,080 30
		<u>3,167,354 15</u>

Deduct:

Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	1,671,180 00	
New construction.....	22,829 24	
New equipment.....	1,802 63	
		<u>1,695,811 87</u>
Net earnings (25 per cent. equals \$367,885.57).....		<u>1,471,542 28</u>

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

One-half Government transportation on aided line.....	172,347 22	
Five per cent. of the net earnings.....	73,577 11	
		<u>245,924 33</u>
To credit of interest account.....		245,924 33
One-half Government transportation on aided line.....	172,347 23	
		<u>172,347 23</u>
To credit of sinking-fund account.....		172,347 23
Total for the year.....		<u>418,271 56</u>

Reports of the Treasury Department show settled accounts and money paid into the Treasury, December 31, 1886, as amounting to \$9,463,317.60, or \$963,920.51 less than the amount claimed by the company, as follows:

Transportation applied to interest account.....	\$5,412,097 70	
Cash payments applied to interest account.....	648,271 96	
		<u>\$6,060,369 66</u>
Total interest account.....		\$6,060,369 66

Transportation applied to sinking fund account.....	\$2,452,401 49
Cash payments applied to sinking fund account.....	633,992 48
Accumulated interest on sinking fund investments.....	316,553 97
Total sinking fund account.....	\$3,402,947 94
Total credits December 31, 1886.....	9,463,317 60
Amount of credits claimed by the company*.....	10,427,238 11
Difference	963,920 51

CONDITION OF SINKING FUND.

The sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific companies held by the Treasurer of the United States December 31, 1886, amounted to \$10,324,756.68, the Union Pacific having to its credit \$6,921,808.74 and the Central Pacific \$3,402,947.94.

The premium paid on bonds for the sinking fund of the Union Pacific to December 31, 1886, amounted to \$1,322,053.81 and interest received to \$572,891.61. For the Central Pacific the premium amounted to \$218,963.73 and the interest to \$316,553.97.

Since the creation of these funds the Secretary of the Treasury has made the following investments to December 31, 1886 :

Character of bonds.	Union Pacific.	Central Pacific.	Total.
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent. extended at 3 per cent.....	\$256,450 00	\$736,700 00	\$993,150 00
Funded loan of July 12, 1882, at 3 per cent.....	1,620,000 00	1,220,000 00	2,840,000 00
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	4,478,650 00	199,100 00	4,677,750 00
Currency sixes, subsidy bonds	791,000 00	444,000 00	1,235,000 00
Principal.....	7,146,100 00	2,599,800 00	9,745,900 00
Less 3 per cent. bonds redeemed.....	1,620,000 00	1,761,800 00	3,381,800 00
Present principal	5,526,100 00	838,000 00	6,364,100 00
Premium paid.....	1,322,053 81	218,963 73	1,541,017 54
Total cost.....	6,848,153 81	1,056,963 73	7,905,117 54

Included in the above investments for the Union Pacific are \$260,000, invested August 30, 1886, in the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1907 at a premium of \$68,575, and \$430,000 invested December 11, 1886, in United States currency sixes (subsidy bonds) at a premium of \$133,858.75.

There remained in the Treasury of the United States *uninvested* December 31, 1886, the following amounts :

Credit of the Union Pacific.....	\$73,654 93
Credit of the Central Pacific	2,345,984 21
Total.....	2,419,639 14

* Including \$756,992.12 unsettled accounts on non-aided road.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The mileage of this company remains the same as last year, 107.42. There are now 61 miles of steel rails in the track, an increase of 13 miles during the year. Additions have also been made to the fencing and to the telegraph line. There has also been a little improvement in the condition of the track, made by putting in more new ties and keeping better drainage, but, as there has been no ballast used, it can only be a temporary improvement. There will be a new passenger house built at California Junction in place of that destroyed by fire, and also some enlargement of sidings at that station.

The rolling stock consists of 12 locomotives, 5 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes; 14 passenger cars, all of which have Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms and couplers; 90 box, 20 stock, 46 flat, 12 caboose, and 40 miscellaneous cars in road repair service.

The company received from the Government a grant of land amounting to 41,398.23 acres, which was sold in bulk April 15, 1875, to the Missouri Valley Land Company for \$200,000.

Financial condition of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds	\$1, 628, 000 00
Interest on first-mortgage bonds	98, 190 00
United States subsidy bonds	1, 628, 320 00
Interest on same, paid by United States	1, 806, 244 69
Dividends unpaid	2, 957 51
Pay-rolls and vouchers	51, 524 48
 Total debt	 5, 215, 236 68
Capital stock	2, 068, 400 00
 Total stock and debt	 7, 283, 636 68

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipment	5, 537, 733 68
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	64, 035 30
Cash	15, 947 56
Due from the United States	140, 984 26
Accounts receivable	54, 770 34
Due from other companies on account of traffic	10, 365 35
 Total assets	 5, 823, 836 49
 Deficit	 1, 459, 800 19

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$216, 676 47	\$187, 856 63	Increase ..	\$28, 819 84
Freight	281, 571 87	264, 599 85	Increase ..	16, 972 02
Mail	14, 808 51	13, 390 20	Increase ..	1, 418 31
Express	12, 321 28	11, 512 37	Increase ..	808 91
Miscellaneous	20, 084 00	24, 968 65	Decrease ..	4, 884 65
Total	545, 462 13	502, 327 70	Increase ..	43, 134 43
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	73, 099 92	59, 889 00	Increase ..	13, 210 92
Maintenance of way	46, 058 97	29, 200 47	Increase ..	16, 858 50
Motive power	83, 350 93	70, 552 89	Increase ..	12, 798 04
Maintenance of cars	17, 751 46	20, 785 58	Decrease ..	3, 034 12
General expenses and taxes	34, 579 28	47, 442 90	Decrease ..	12, 863 62
Total	254, 840 56	227, 870 84	Increase ..	26, 969 72
Net earnings	290, 621 57	274, 456 86	Increase ..	16, 164 71
Average miles operated	107. 42	107. 42	.....	.....

Estimate of the amount due the United States by the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1886.

United States:		EARNINGS.	
Passenger		\$1, 108 74	
Freight		473 53	
Mail		13, 877 82	
			\$15, 460 09
Commercial:			
Passenger		195, 030 28	
Freight		245, 459 74	
Express		11, 043 73	
Extra baggage		3, 339 81	
Rent of track		10, 442 89	
Miscellaneous		7, 108 52	
			472, 424 97
Gross earnings			487, 885 06
		EXPENSES.	
Conducting transportation		65, 348 24	
Maintenance of way		41, 057 51	
Motive power		67, 401 05	
Maintenance of cars		16, 284 17	
General expenses and taxes		31, 864 51	
Total operating expenses			221, 955 48
Surplus			265, 929 58
Less new construction			15, 740 11
Net earnings so ascertained			250, 189 47
Five per cent. of which is			12, 509 47
The Government is also entitled to one-half of the transportation rendered it on the aided portion of the road, amounting to \$15, 460.09 as above			7, 730 05
Total amount due the United States for the year			20, 239 52

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

This subsidized line extends from Atchison, Kans., to Waterville, a distance of 100 miles. It is leased to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and is operated by that company in connection with the extensions west from Waterville, making a division of 406 miles, one branch terminating at Lenora, another at Stockton, Kans. Some improvements have been made in station buildings and in the track, steel rails being laid throughout the main line, and nearly 5 miles more being ballasted with stone. There have been more fences put up, and the whole property seems in somewhat better condition than it was last year, except in the Atchison shops and yard, which were no better than in 1885; but new buildings and enlargement of the yard were to be commenced this year.

The rolling stock is in good working order, but no increase has yet been made.

This company received from the Government 245,000 acres of land. During the year ending December 31, 1886, it received from the sale of lands \$49,302.33, and there are outstanding on time sales \$79,372.87.

Financial condition of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds	\$1, 600, 000 00
United States subsidy bonds	1, 600, 000 00
Interest on United States subsidy bonds	1, 885, 808 26
Other funded debt	630, 000 00
Accounts payable	120, 670 90
Total debt	5, 836, 479 16
Capital stock	1, 000, 000 00
Total stock and debt	6, 836, 479 16

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures	\$4, 000, 061 41
Company's stock and bonds owned by company	15, 400 00
Other stocks and bonds	108, 337 76
Accounts receivable	515, 171 87
Government transportation withheld	294, 907 40
Total assets	4, 933, 878 44
Deficit	1, 902, 600 72

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$109,500 56	\$113,683 08	Decrease..	\$4,182 52
Freight	633,658 39	728,248 83	Decrease..	94,590 44
Mail	14,068 02	13,734 72	Increase	333 30
Express	9,570 08	9,949 26	Decrease..	379 18
Miscellaneous	7,465 65	12,431 90	Decrease.	4,966 25
Total.....	774,262 70	878,047 79	Decrease.	103,785 09
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation.....	127,011 23	135,947 62	Decrease..	8,936 39
Maintenance of way	90,443 82	250,539 32	Decrease..	160,095 50
Motive power.....	113,439 24	169,415 15	Decrease.	55,975 91
Maintenance of cars	19,976 93	40,101 65	Decrease..	20,124 72
General expenses and taxes.....	15,723 69	15,199 34	Increase	524 35
Total.....	366,594 91	611,203 08	Decrease..	244,608 17
Net earnings	407,667 79	266,844 71	Increase..	140,823 08
Average miles operated	100	100	.....	.....

Estimate of the amount due the United States for the year 1886.

EARNINGS.

United States:

Passenger	\$116 34	
Freight	3 52	
Mail	14,068 02	
		\$14,187 88

Commercial:

Passenger	109,384 22	
Freight	633,655 87	
Express	9,570 08	
Miscellaneous.....	7,465 65	
		760,074 82

Total earnings..... 774,262 70

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	\$127,011 23	
Maintenance of way	90,443 82	
Motive power	113,439 24	
Maintenance of cars	19,976 93	
General expenses and taxes.....	38,982 19	

Total operating expenses..... 389,853 41

Surplus..... 384,409 29

Less new construction

Net earnings so ascertained..... 360,756 95

Five per cent. of net earnings..... 18,037 85

DUE THE UNITED STATES.

Five per cent. of the net earnings.....	\$18,037 85	
One-half Government transportation as above.....	7,093 94	
Total		25,131 79

Amount of bonds issued in aid of Pacific Railroads, the interest paid thereon by the United States, and the amounts repaid by the several companies to December 31, 1886.

	Union Pacific, including Kansas Pacific.	Central Pacific, including Western Pacific.	Sioux City and Pacific.	Central Branch Union Pacific.
Principal of bonds issued by the United States	\$33, 539, 512 00	\$27, 855, 680 00	\$1, 628, 320 00	\$1, 600, 000 00
Interest paid thereon by the United States	38, 130, 481 02	30, 970, 497 01	1, 806, 244 69	1, 885, 808 26
Total debt	71, 669, 993 02	58, 826, 177 01	3, 434, 564 69	3, 485, 808 26
Less transportation services per- formed and money paid into the Treasury:				
Transportation applied to in- terest account	14, 642, 838 47	5, 412, 097 70	209, 269 71	277, 095 64
Cash payments applied to in- terest account	438, 409 58	648, 271 96	.....	6, 926 91
Transportation applied to sinking fund	4, 927, 202 67	2, 452, 401 49	.....	.....
Cash payments applied to sinking fund	1, 421, 714 46	633, 992 48	.....	.....
Interest on sinking fund in- vestments	572, 891 61	316, 553 97	.....	.....
Total credits	22, 003, 056 79	9, 463, 317 60	209, 269 71	284, 022 55
Balance of debt	49, 666, 936 23	49, 362, 859 41	3, 225, 294 98	3, 201, 785 71
Excess of interest paid by United States over all credits	16, 127, 424 23	21, 507, 179 41	1, 596, 974 98	1, 601, 785 71

The slow rate of increase of the sinking fund and the figures of the above table prove that existing laws are inadequate to produce sums sufficient to pay the debts of the subsidized companies to the Government; and judicious new legislation will be necessary to provide even for the annual repayment to the United States of the interest of the subsidy bonds.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

It was not practicable to inspect this road. The mileage operated is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line, Ashland, Wis., to Tacoma, Wash	1, 981. 9
Pacific Division, Tacoma, Wash., to Portland, Oreg	141. 7
Total distance, Ashland to Portland	2, 123. 6
Branches and leased lines	957. 9
Total mileage	3, 081. 5

Upon the completion of the Cascade Switchback, the company was enabled to carry much of its Pacific coast business over its own lines to Tacoma, thus becoming free from many of the complications inseparable from its former dependence upon the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. More than 80 per cent. of the track is now laid with steel; that on the mountain grades being 66 pounds per yard, 56-pound rails being used on the remainder of the road. The average number of ties is nearly 2,700 per mile. More than one-half of the road is now ballasted with gravel. There are 4.5 miles of double track and 420.1

miles of sidings. The rolling stock owned and in use consists of 412 locomotives, 251 of which have Westinghouse train brakes; two of these have ten drivers, and weigh, ready for service, 67.5 tons each. There are 285 cars of all kinds used in the passenger and official service, all equipped with Westinghouse train brakes, Miller couplers and platforms. In freight service there are 9,517 cars, 2,573 of which have the Westinghouse train brakes. There are used in road-repair service 1,172 cars.

The total number of acres of land received by this company from the Government by patent and certification, December 31, 1886, was 13,845,072.50, of which 5,977,060.99 acres have been sold. From these sales the company has received \$21,324,039.07, and there are outstanding on time sales \$3,758,836.63.

Financial condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	\$46,028,000 00
Other funded debt.....	29,901,321 20
Interest on funded debt.....	2,062,292 57
Bills and accounts payable.....	1,334,212 36
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	1,557,307 87
Trustees land-grant mortgage.....	15,724 15
Net land sales to be credited to property account.....	1,383,274 03
Earnings invested in equipment.....	2,205,239 29
Accumulated sinking fund.....	671,113 47
Total debt.....	85,158,484 94
Capital stock.....	86,936,766 70
Total stock and debt.....	172,095,251 64

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures.....	147,358,903 59
Equipment.....	11,913,667 29
Land contracts and land cash.....	3,758,836 63
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	1,006,724 02
Cash.....	2,491,799 23
Company's stock and bonds owned by company.....	1,139,003 39
Other stocks and bonds owned by company.....	2,228,707 86
Due from the United States.....	175,419 62
Sinking fund in the hands of trustees.....	634,613 47
Bills and accounts receivable.....	2,399,156 15
Cash in hands of trustee applicable to retirement of bonds.....	66,097 62
Suspense accounts.....	6,291 29
Total assets.....	173,179,220 16
Surplus.....	1,083,968 52

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger.....	\$3, 023, 686 61	\$2, 872, 603 94	Increase..	\$151, 082 67
Freight	8, 608, 431 47	7, 714, 634 66	Increase..	893, 796 81
Mail	349, 536 58	464, 574 05	Decrease..	115, 037 47
Express.....	258, 654 97	246, 913 15	Increase..	11, 741 82
Miscellaneous.....	89, 242 10	50, 975 06	Increase..	38, 267 04
Total.....	12, 329, 551 73	11, 349, 700 86	Increase..	979, 850 87
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation.....	1, 824, 306 96	1, 590, 204 94	Increase..	234, 102 02
Maintenance of way.....	1, 378, 761 47	1, 289, 662 82	Increase..	89, 098 65
Motive power	1, 902, 345 27	1, 942, 758 46	Decrease..	40, 413 19
Maintenance of cars	692, 044 00	574, 271 36	Increase..	117, 772 64
General expenses and taxes.....	641, 842 47	615, 511 56	Increase..	26, 330 91
Total.....	6, 439, 300 17	6, 012, 409 14	Increase..	426, 891 03
Net earnings.....	5, 890, 251 56	5, 337, 291 72	Increase..	552, 959 84
Average miles operated.....	2, 776. 27	2, 603. 11	Increase..	173. 16

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The lines operated and owned by this company are:

	Miles.
East Portland, Oreg., to Ashland, Oreg.....	342.78
Portland, Oreg., to Corvallis.....	96.72
Branch, Albany Junction to Lebanon, Oreg.....	11.50
Total.....	451.00

The Pacific Improvement Company, by an agreement made with this company and the Central Pacific, which has been ratified by the Southern Pacific Company, has secured the control of the Oregon and California, so that the gap between Ashland, Oreg., and the Northern terminus of the Central Pacific shall be completed during the year 1887, and the whole road be operated by the Southern Pacific Company as a continuous line between Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Nearly 66 per cent. of the whole track is now laid with steel rails weighing 56 pounds per yard. The ties are of red and yellow fir and cedar, averaging 2,640 to the mile. There is abundance of coarse and fine gravel upon the road, of which good use has been made, all the lines being ballasted except 34 miles.

The company has 43 locomotives, 20 being fitted with Westinghouse brakes, 42 cars in passenger service, 2 only being without Westinghouse brakes and Miller platform and couplers; 593 freight cars, 25 of which have Westinghouse train brakes, and 218 cars for road repair service. In addition to these there are three Pullman sleeping cars leased,

The company has received by patent from the Government 323,068.63 acres of land, of which 242,516.35 acres have been sold. It has received from sales \$407,876.54, and there are outstanding on time sales \$377,545.36.

Financial condition of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds	\$9,020,000 00
Interest on same	1,355,672 81
Other funded debt	2,610,000 00
Dividends unpaid	23,908 10
Accounts payable	477,533 29
Pay-rolls and vouchers	120,048 13
Due other companies on account of traffic	3,453 23
Called bonds	37,039 57
Adjustment account with Oregon and Transcontinental Company	2,430,787 90
Total debt	16,078,443 03
Capital stock	19,000,000 00
Total stock and debt	35,078,443 03

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures, cost	21,664,436 15
Equipment, cost	1,473,832 82
Real estate other than road	143,782 22
Granted lands not sold (estimated)	370,285 89
Land contracts, land cash, &c	279,416 47
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	121,227 35
Rails and fastenings "in transit"	76,134 39
Cash on hand	212,727 52
Company's stocks and bonds owned by company	2,610,000 00
Due from the United States	15,878 31
Sinking fund in hands of trustees	461,766 70
Bills receivable	6,660 92
Accounts receivable	107,956 74
Due from other companies on account of traffic	562 62
Suspense accounts	22,756 26
Capitalized debt	6,778,310 48
Total assets	34,345,734 84
Deficit	732,708 19

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Oregon and California Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$376, 073 48	\$360, 564 41	Increase ..	\$15, 509 07
Freight.....	515, 480 91	515, 446 27	Increase ..	34 64
Mail	44, 069 46	43, 232 39	Increase ..	837 07
Express.....	25, 025 88	25, 492 04	Decrease ..	466 16
Miscellaneous.....	11, 142 56	13, 232 93	Decrease ..	2, 090 37
Total	971, 792 29	957, 968 04	Increase ..	13, 824 25
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation.....	181, 227 80	165, 793 28	Increase ..	15, 434 52
Maintenance of way.....	334, 188 71	306, 102 18	Increase ..	28 086 53
Motive power.....	119, 097 32	118, 884 02	Increase ..	213 30
Maintenance of cars.....	42, 234 86	46, 408 30	Decrease ..	4, 173 44
General expenses and taxes.....	114, 073 45	129, 003 97	Decrease ..	14, 930 52
Total	790, 822 14	766, 191 75	Increase ..	24, 630 39
Net earnings.....	180, 970 15	191, 776 29	Decrease ..	10, 806 14
Average miles operated.....	448. 80	448. 80	.....	.....

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.

There has not been any change in mileage operated, the owned lines being 178.5 and the leased lines 46.5, making the total 225 miles. The length of track now laid with steel rails is 182.5 miles, an increase of 7 miles during the last year. Gravel ballast has been put on 12.2 miles of track since the last report. The bridges and trestles remain in about the same condition.

The rolling stock has been materially increased and now consists of 53 locomotives, 14 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes, 45 cars for passenger and official service, all with Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms and couplers; 2,161 freight cars, and 110 cars for road repair service.

The number of acres of land received by this company is 1,466,009.46, of which 314,514.21 acres have been sold and the company still owns 1,151,495.25. There are outstanding on time sales \$46,255.84.

Financial condition of the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	\$1,000,000 00
Other funded debt	710,000 00
Dividends unpaid, No. 10	187,404 00
Bills payable	258,299 09
Pay-rolls and vouchers	143,719 65
Due other companies on account of traffic and leases	22,685 07
Taxes	29,202 97
Deferred receipts from land sales, stumpage, &c	314,001 25
Total debt	2,665,312 03
Capital stock	9,432,378 11
Total stock and debt	12,097,690 14

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures	\$9,409,988 32
Equipment	772,111 53
Land contracts, &c	46,255 84
Fuel, materials, and stores on hand	59,325 15
Cash on hand	433,318 66
Other stocks and bonds owned by company	982,942 79
Sinking funds, in hands of trustees	51,636 29
Bills and accounts receivable	319,316 21
Cash in Fourth National Bank, New York, to pay dividends	187,404 00
Total assets	12,262,298 79
Surplus	164,608 45

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$285,989 66	\$237,678 09	Increase ..	\$48,311 57
Freight	1,241,250 93	1,112,854 38	Increase ..	128,396 55
Mail	14,128 26	14,974 88	Decrease ..	846 62
Express	10,333 78	8,961 92	Increase ..	1,371 86
Miscellaneous	6,383 21	6,743 03	Decrease ..	359 82
Total	1,558,085 84	1,381,212 30	Increase ..	176,873 54
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	255,292 21	200,262 61	Increase ..	55,029 60
Maintenance of way	175,174 47	226,860 63	Decrease ..	51,686 16
Motive power	292,961 49	300,822 70	Decrease ..	7,861 21
Maintenance of cars	90,686 92	79,144 80	Increase ..	11,542 12
General expenses and taxes	113,180 14	156,201 12	Decrease ..	43,020 98
Total	927,295 23	963,291 86	Decrease ..	35,996 63
Net earnings	630,790 61	417,920 44	Increase ..	212,870 17
Average miles operated	225	225	.....	.....

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The lines owned and operated by this company have been increased since last year, the length now being 4,101 miles. The length of track now laid with steel rails is 3,507.89 miles, being 85 per cent. of the whole line.

There have been many improvements and additions made to the rolling stock of all kinds, the total now being 735 locomotives with Westinghouse air brakes, 507 passenger cars fully equipped with Westinghouse brakes, Miller platforms and couplers, and 22,649 cars for freight and road-repair service. There has also been a great improvement made in the station buildings, as well as in the bridging, fencing, and side tracks. The extension now being constructed in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Dakota will amount to 371 miles.

The whole number of acres of land patented to this company on December 31, 1886, was 2,956,176.96, of which it has sold and conveyed 1,368,580.45, and yet retains the title to 1,587,596.51. The total amount received from land sales is \$4,771,448.21, and there are outstanding on time sales \$912,140.37.

Financial condition of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	\$66,954,500 00
Interest on same	461,715 87
Other funded debt	28,704,000 00
Interest on same	214,999 18
Dividends unpaid	48,788 50
Pay-rolls and vouchers	1,715,751 09
Due other companies on account of traffic	800,356 56
Accounts payable	219,124 00
Land notes	125,000 00
Total debt	99,244,235 20
Capital stock, including proprietary companies	74,976,820 53
Total stock and debt	174,221,055 73
ASSETS.	
Road and fixtures	142,478,805 67
Equipment	24,269,077 95
Real estate other than road	200,000 00
Land contracts, land cash, &c	1,696,000 00
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	1,651,648 69
Cash	3,495,220 39
Company's stock and bonds owned by company	702,000 00
Other stocks and bonds owned by company	16,387,002 14
Due from the United States	156,570 00
Bills and accounts receivable	1,186,999 23
Total assets	192,223,324 07
Surplus	18,002,268 34

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$5, 843, 924 95	\$5, 482, 243 86	Increase..	\$361, 681 09
Freight	18, 394, 649 96	17, 794, 937 45	Increase..	599, 712 51
Mail	483, 468 20	479, 088 94	Increase..	4, 379 26
Express	382, 980 48	389, 108 74	Decrease..	6, 128 26
Miscellaneous	243, 823 62	155, 679 67	Increase..	88, 143 95
Total	25, 348, 847 21	24, 301, 058 66	Increase..	1, 047, 788 55
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	4, 314, 991 38	3, 974, 825 74	Increase..	340, 165 64
Maintenance of way	3, 008, 336 33	2, 952, 336 23	Increase..	56, 000 10
Motive power	4, 427, 642 66	4, 424, 653 05	Increase..	2, 989 61
Maintenance of cars	1, 273, 213 26	1, 366, 635 61	Decrease..	93, 422 35
General expenses and taxes	1, 300, 602 81	1, 215, 943 89	Increase..	84, 658 92
Total	14, 324, 786 44	13, 934, 394 52	Increase..	390, 391 92
Net earnings	11, 024, 060 77	10, 366, 664 14	Increase..	657, 396 63
Miles operated	4, 101.35	3, 049.06	Increase..	1, 052.29

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Inspection was made in July, of the road between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Davenport, 316 miles, being the portion built under the charter of the Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad Company, which received a land grant upon 309 miles of its road.

The mileage now operated is 1,489.9, as follows :

	Miles.
Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, Iowa, owned	499.2
Davenport, Iowa, to Leavenworth and Atchison, Kans., owned	384.5
Washington, Iowa, to Knoxville, owned	77.5
Branches in Illinois and Iowa, owned	183.7
Leased lines in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.....	345.

The whole property is kept in good condition in all departments.

The company received from the Government a grant of 1,261,181 acres of land, and my last annual report showed that 2,469.99 acres had been disposed of for the sum of \$25,466.18, and that the company then owned 16,749.93 acres; but no report of its land operations has since been made to this office, nor has any report been made as to its financial condition.

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$3, 103, 814 78	\$3, 082, 221, 80	Increase..	\$21, 592 98
Freight	7, 770, 837 13	8, 082, 965 14	Decrease .	312, 128 01
Mail	186, 805 77	181, 835 97	Increase..	4, 969 80
Express	160, 624, 06	147, 423 00	Increase..	13, 201 06
Miscellaneous	651, 476 39	895, 812 67	Decrease .	244, 336 28
Total.....	11, 873, 558 13	12, 390, 258 58	Decrease .	516, 700 45
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	3, 307, 937 16	3, 265, 323 90	Increase..	42, 613 26
Maintenance of way.....	1, 730, 023 56	1, 297, 200 09	Increase..	432, 823 47
Motive power	358, 006 08	408, 509 56	Decrease .	50, 503 48
Maintenance of cars.....	916, 382 22	897, 591 61	Increase..	18, 790 61
General expenses and taxes.....	1, 246, 894 93	1, 267, 735 93	Decrease .	20, 841 00
Total.....	7, 559, 243 95	7, 136, 361 09	Increase..	422, 882 86
Net earnings	4, 314, 314 18	5, 253, 897 49	Decrease .	939, 583 31
Average miles operated	1, 383	1, 383	.....	.....

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The construction of new branches in Nebraska was continued, so that December 31, 1886, the length of lines owned and leased by this company was 4,036 miles; an increase during the year of 390 miles.

The equipment has been increased considerably, and now consists of 619 locomotives, 426 cars in passenger service, 24,275 cars in freight

service, and 1,196 miscellaneous cars used in the road-repair department.

There have been added in Illinois and Nebraska 21 miles of second track, making the total 276 miles. The whole main line in Illinois and Iowa is now laid with steel. Upon the Nebraska and Kansas lines there are now 1,350 miles of steel rails. There has been a general improvement made upon the track and buildings, as well as in the road-bed. Near Holdredge the company has been burning clay into ballast, which, so far as it has been tried, seems to be satisfactory.

This company, including the various companies with which it has consolidated, has received from the Government 2,781,714.77 acres of land, of which, as shown by the last annual report of this office, 2,673,345.98 acres had been sold, and the company then owned 108,368.79 acres. Since then no report has been received from the company of the operations of its land department, nor of its financial condition.

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$5, 633, 260 77	\$5, 286, 407 70	Increase ..	\$346, 853 07
Freight	19, 367, 935 48	19, 565, 853 41	Decrease ..	197, 917 93
Mail	} 1, 727, 211 95	1, 704, 164 05	Increase ..	23, 047 90
Express				
Miscellaneous				
Total	26, 728, 408 20	26, 556, 425 16	Increase ..	171, 983 04
Operating expenses.....	14, 491, 683 15	14, 405, 767 61	Increase ..	85, 915 54
Net earnings	12, 236, 725 05	12, 150, 657 55	Increase ..	86, 067 50
Miles operated	4, 036 00	3, 646 05	Increase ..	389 95

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road, extending from Dubuque, Iowa, to Iowa Falls, is 142.89 miles long. It has been operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company since October 1, 1867, under a lease running twenty years from that date.

There has been no inspection of the road this year. The company does not own any equipment.

It has received from the United States a grant of 548,697.60 acres of land, but has failed to report to this office what disposition, if any, has been made of it. No report of its financial condition has been made to this office for the year 1886.

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$232, 158 28	\$230, 833 36	Increase ..	1, 324 92
Freight	678, 038 80	643, 502 38	Increase ..	34, 536 42
Mail	16, 119 79	16, 039 78	Increase ..	80 01
Express	16, 023 76	14, 963 03	Increase ..	1, 060 73
Miscellaneous	5, 466 71	6, 291 19	Decrease ..	824 48
Total	947, 807 34	911, 629 74	Increase ..	36, 177 60
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	216, 651 94	201, 470 88	Increase ..	15, 181 06
Maintenance of way	115, 308 66	98, 442 36	Increase ..	16, 866 30
Motive power*	70, 786 76	78, 618 58	Decrease ..	7, 831 82
Maintenance of cars	400, 557 94	391, 297 94	Increase ..	9, 260 00
General expenses and taxes				
Total	803, 305 30	769, 829 76	Increase ..	33, 475 54
Net earnings	144, 502 04	141, 799 98	Increase ..	2, 702 06
Average miles operated	142 89	142 89		

* Included in "Conducting transportation."

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The length of this road from Iowa Falls to Sioux City, Iowa, is 183.69 miles. It has been operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company under lease. The company has no equipment. Inspection of the road was not practicable.

This company has received patents for 640,256.11 acres of land, of which it has sold 613,808.74 and still retains 26,447.37 acres. From sales of these lands it has received \$4,093,738.78, and there is outstanding on time sales the sum of \$148,907.08, as shown by my last annual report, but no report has since been made to this office of its land operations; neither has any report been made as to its financial condition.

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$174, 600 64	\$181, 607 53	Decrease .	\$7, 006 89
Freight	415, 650 17	402, 807 30	Increase..	12, 842 87
Mail	20, 016 63	19, 851 42	Increase..	165 21
Express	9, 390 15	5, 647 95	Increase..	3, 742 20
Miscellaneous	16, 989 21	16, 615 01	Increase..	374 20
Total	636, 646 80	626, 529 21	Increase..	10, 117 59
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	187, 195 62	184, 922 78	Increase..	2, 272 84
Maintenance of way	189, 620 69	210, 993 19	Decrease .	21, 372 50
Motive power*				
Maintenance of cars	65, 794 33	78, 143 25	Decrease .	12, 348 92
General expenses and taxes	324, 523 23	313, 940 87	Increase..	10, 582 36
Total	767, 133 87	788, 000 09	Decrease .	20, 866 22
Deficit	130, 487 07	161, 470 88	Decrease .	30, 983 81
Average miles operated	183. 69	183. 69		

*Included in "Conducting transportation."

SAINT JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Inspection of this road was made in July. The mileage now operated is 320.70, as follows :

	Miles.
Saint Joseph, Mo., to Elwood, Kans., (bridge over Missouri River and approaches).....	.88
Elwood, Kans., to Union Pacific Railway at Grand Island, Nebr.....	250.82
Branch, Fairfield, Nebr., via Sutton, to Stromsburg	69.00

The track has been kept up tolerably well, though but little ballast has been used. Since the last inspection many new ties have been put in the track, the road-bed has been improved a little, and the old iron rails removed, so the main line is now relaid with steel. The new lines proposed to be built for this company are from Fairfield southwest to Alma, Nebr., about 75 miles, and from McCool, on the Stromsburg branch, 39 miles from Fairfield, in a southerly direction about 40 miles, to the main line near Fairbury, Nebr.

The rolling stock has been kept in very fair condition, and has been somewhat increased.

Financial condition of the Saint Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company, December 31, 1886..

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds.....	\$6,956,000 00
Interest accrued, not due.....	70,000 00
Other funded debt.....	1,761,186 43
Coupons unpaid.....	44,850 00
Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company, subscription.....	283,200 00
Accounts payable.....	31,071 99
Total debt.....	9,146,308 42
Capital stock	4,600,000 00
Total stock and debt.....	13,746,308 42

ASSETS.

Cost of road and fixtures.....	13,188,841 26
Cash on hand and accounts receivable.....	236,200 48
Kansas City and Omaha Railroad Company, construction.....	229,287 77
Trustees' equipment and improvement fund.....	95,322 10
Total assets.....	13,749,651 61
Surplus.....	3,343 19

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Saint Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$221,013 27	\$194,038 53	Increase ..	\$26,974 74
Freight	876,292 25	850,605 87	Increase ..	25,686 38
Mail	17,558 22	14,683 35	Increase ..	2,874 87
Express	21,900 00	21,900 00		
Miscellaneous	32,661 12	15,801 30	Increase ..	16,859 82
Total	1,169,424 86	1,097,029 05	Increase ..	72,395 81
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	204,436 06	238,782 02	Decrease .	34,345 96
Maintenance of way	187,992 46	192,825 66	Decrease .	4,833 20
Motive power	161,213 50	167,513 26	Decrease .	6,299 76
Maintenance of cars	26,235 06	34,906 93	Decrease .	8,671 87
Saint Joseph bridge		20,183 14	Decrease .	20,183 14
General expenses and taxes	82,585 77	76,122 93	Increase ..	6,462 84
Total	662,462 85	730,333 94	Decrease .	67,871 09
Net earnings	506,962 01	366,695 11	Increase ..	140,266 90
Average miles operated	252 52	252 52		

HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

The mileage of this road is as follows:

	Miles.
Main line, Hannibal, Mo., to Saint Joseph	206.41
Branch, Cameron, Mo., to Kansas City	54.13
Branch, Palmyra, Mo., to West Quincy	12.77
Branch, Saint Joseph, Mo., to Winthrop, Mo	19.47
Leased lines in Saint Joseph, Kansas City, Atchison, &c	3.28
Total	296.06

The track, road-bed, and bridges have been well kept up and materially improved since the line came under the direct control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

The road was inspected in June.

Financial condition of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	\$8,276,000 00
Accounts payable	425,629 89
Total debt	8,701,629 89
Capital stock	14,251,724 00
Total stock and debt	22,953,353 89

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures	17,596,296 90
Equipment	3,394,400 00
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	146,783 28
Investments	645,302 79
Sundry advances	2,000 00

Accounts and bills receivable.....	\$350,118 59
Balance of cash accounts.....	179,334 20
Land department.....	2,307,713 34
Profit and loss.....	368,142 62
Material on hand.....	161,333 10
Total assets.....	25,151,424 82
Surplus.....	2,198,070 93

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$585, 137 13	\$587, 096 93	Decrease .	\$1, 959 80
Freight	1, 507, 596 02	1, 461, 768 84	Increase ..	45, 827 18
Miscellaneous	421, 266 72	415, 026 90	Increase ..	6, 239 82
Total	2, 513, 999 87	2, 463, 892 67	Increase ..	50, 107 20
Operating expenses.....	1, 876, 175 39	1, 890, 197 27	Decrease .	14, 021 88
Net earnings	637, 824 48	573, 695 40	Increase ..	64, 129 08

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company owned and operated on December 31, 1886, 1,103 miles of road, viz:

	Miles.
Main line, Saint Louis, Mo., to Omaha, Nebr., owned.....	494
Branch lines, owned.....	488
Branch lines, leased.....	121

The property is kept in good serviceable condition in all departments; improvements are made to increase the stability of the road-bed, iron trusses and girders, with good stone masonry, being put in place of wooden bridges. Steel rails weighing 52 to 63 pounds per yard are laid upon 978 miles, and iron rails of from 52 to 56 pounds are laid upon 125 miles of the branches. About 220 miles are ballasted with stone, gravel, and cinder.

The equipment consists of 229 locomotives, 159 cars in passenger service, and 8,830 freight and road-repair cars.

The lines embraced in the Missouri Pacific Railway system which were owned, operated, and controlled by that company December 31, 1886, were as follows:

	Miles.
Missouri Pacific Railway.....	1,103
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.....	923
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.....	1,386
International and Great Northern Railroad.....	775
Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.....	50
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.....	388
Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern Railroad.....	42
Total.....	4,667

It is probable that this system may be increased in July, 1887, to more than 6,400 miles.

Financial condition of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt.....	\$30,000,000 00
Interest on same due and uncalled for.....	26,207 50
Interest on funded debt accrued, not due.....	488,063 32
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	3,474,689 46
Sundry accounts.....	19,818 96
Total debt.....	34,008,779 24
Capital stock.....	39,959,600 00
Total stock and debt.....	73,968,379 24
ASSETS.	
Road and equipment.....	43,745,220 91
Real estate, other than road.....	476,409 69
Fuel, material, and stores on hand.....	1,601,291 03
Cash on hand.....	2,728,785 73
Investments in stocks and bonds.....	26,642,614 91
Cash and uncollected earnings due from agents, conductors, and express company.....	3,273,250 00
Total assets.....	78,467,572 27
Surplus.....	4,499,193 03

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1866.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$2, 020, 596 56	\$2, 004, 577 69	Increase ..	\$16, 018 87
Freight	5, 518, 296 14	5, 153, 025 42	Increase ..	365, 270 72
Mail	208, 677 04	205, 125 48	Increase ..	3, 551 56
Express	170, 362 42	192, 897 96	Decrease ..	22, 535 54
Miscellaneous	268, 988 50	387, 936 27	Decrease ..	118, 947 77
Total	8, 186, 920 66	7, 943, 562 82	Increase ..	243, 357 84
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	1, 699, 290 84	1, 532, 084 72	Increase ..	\$167, 206 12
Maintenance of way	1, 298, 059 41	1, 062, 066 32	Increase ..	235, 993 09
Motive power	1, 287, 131 04	1, 161, 122 10	Increase ..	126, 008 94
Maintenance of cars	333, 432 13	315, 544 96	Increase ..	17, 887 17
General expenses and taxes	164, 053 35	267, 501 13	Decrease ..	103, 447 78
Total	4, 781, 966 77	4, 338, 319 23	Increase ..	443, 647 54
Net earnings	3, 404, 953 89	3, 605, 243 59	Decrease ..	200, 289 70

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

It was not practicable to inspect this road. The mileage December 31, 1886, was the same as last year, viz:

	Miles.
Main line and branches owned.....	1,315
Whitesborough to Fort Worth, Tex., operated jointly with Texas and Pacific Railway by lease.....	71
	1,386

There are 949 miles of track laid with steel rails weighing from 52 to 63 pounds per yard. The equipment consists of 176 locomotives, 123 cars in passenger service, and 5,703 in freight and road-repair service.

The new lines now under construction in Texas will probably, during the year, add more than 100 miles to the present length of the road.

The number of acres patented to December 31, 1886, is 622,950.98, all of which has been sold or forfeited. The total amount received from the sale of lands is \$2,276,782.82, and there are outstanding on time sales \$42,047.49.

Financial condition of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt.....	\$44,574,534 66
Interest on same.....	1,042,656 70
Accounts payable.....	10,263 53
Land accounts.....	1,102,281 32
Total debt.....	46,729,736 21
Capital stock.....	46,414,676 45
Total stock and debt.....	93,144,412 66
ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures, and equipment.....	68,591,352 01
Equipment trust fund.....	543,451 00
Real estate other than road.....	124,136 58
Cash.....	41,992 71
Stocks and bonds owned by company.....	18,445,786 08
Due from other companies.....	1,597,292 94
Total assets.....	89,344,011 32
Deficit.....	3,800,401 34

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$1, 575, 920 07	\$1, 592, 712 90	Decrease ..	\$16, 792 83
Freight.....	5, 470, 741 64	4, 833, 859 86	Increase..	636, 881 78
Mail.....	191, 697 10	185, 980 92	Increase..	5, 716 18
Express	146, 634 96	165, 448 86	Decrease ..	18, 813 90
Miscellaneous	66, 650 13	75, 652 83	Decrease ..	9, 002 70
Total	7, 451, 643 90	6, 853, 655 37	Increase ..	597, 988 53
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	1, 469, 022 64	1, 343, 922 28	Increase..	125, 100 36
Maintenance of way.....	1, 162, 648 62	1, 147, 104 70	Increase..	15, 543 92
Motive power	1, 238, 476 70	1, 190, 544 56	Increase..	47, 932 14
Maintenance of cars	211, 585 10	233, 638 60	Decrease ..	22, 053 50
General expenses and taxes.....	147, 020 80	139, 891 41	Increase..	7, 129 39
Total	4, 228, 753 86	4, 055, 101 55	Increase..	173, 652 31
Net earnings	3, 222, 890 04	2, 798, 553 82	Increase ..	424, 336 22
Average miles operated.....	1, 386	1, 386	.....	.....

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The inspection of this road was made in June. Several additions have been made during the past years, which, upon December 31, 1886, increased its length to 1,101 miles, the most important of these having been made by obtaining the control of the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railway and its branch to Warren. The Memphis Branch Railway, now under construction, between Bald Knob, Ark., and Hopefield, will be about 96 miles long, and will give an excellent connection with Memphis.

Several iron bridges have been put up to replace wooden structures; considerable work has also been done to improve the road-bed, but not very much to keep the track in as good condition as it should be for a road doing a heavy business. More than 80 per cent. of the track is now laid with steel rails.

The rolling stock consists of 158 locomotives, 52 passenger cars, 43 baggage, mail, and express cars in the passenger service, and 4,315 cars used in freight and road repair service, and is kept in good condition.

The number of acres of land patented to this company by the Government to December 31, 1886, is 1,326,691.81, of which it has sold 452,552.05 acres and retains 874,139.76 acres. The company has received for lands sold the sum of \$1,436,009.88, and there are outstanding on time sales \$640,004.14.

*Financial condition of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company,
December 31, 1886.*

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt.....	\$35,540,482 81
Interest on same	708,824 22
Due other companies.....	458,703 24
Accounts payable	263,000 00
Total debt	36,971,010 27
Capital stock	22,083,195 00
Total stock and debt.....	59,054,205 27

ASSETS.

Road, fixtures, and equipments.....	53,637,931 27
Real estate	451,744 18
Land contracts, land cash, &c.....	2,774,688 45
Cash	188,309 64
Stocks and bonds owned by company.....	5,776,619 84
Total assets	62,829,293 38
Surplus.....	3,775,088 11

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$1, 291, 260 43	\$1, 262, 571 40	Increase ..	\$28, 689 03
Freight	5, 572, 227 68	5, 592, 709 69	Decrease ..	20, 482 01
Mail	170, 793 13	168, 981 56	Increase ..	1, 811 57
Express	152, 485 23	168, 067 85	Decrease ..	15, 582 62
Miscellaneous	124, 845 63	119, 308 77	Increase ..	5, 536 86
Total	7, 311, 612 10	7, 311, 639 27	Decrease ..	27 17
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	1, 551, 537 83	1, 430, 303 45	Increase ..	121, 234 38
Maintenance of way	875, 864 73	733, 924 63	Increase ..	141, 940 10
Motive power	1, 043, 734 79	1, 089, 552 19	Decrease ..	45, 817 40
Maintenance of cars	240, 287 90	309, 638 58	Decrease ..	69, 350 68
General expenses and taxes	156, 906 73	128, 803 79	Increase ..	28, 102 94
Total	3, 868, 331 98	3, 692, 222 64	Increase ..	176, 109 34
Net earnings	3, 443, 280 12	3, 619, 416 63	Decrease ..	176, 136 51
Average miles operated	923. 00	923. 00	.....	.....

SAINT LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The mileage reported as owned December 31, 1886, was 929.6. The line from Van Buren, Ark., to Paris, Tex., 174 miles, which is nearly completed, will make a good connection with the Texas and Pacific Railway and the lines to Galveston, Tex.

The company has made liberal expenditures upon new sidings, new station buildings, and equipments. The rolling stock consists of 117 locomotives, 92 cars in passenger service and 3,983 used in freight and road-repair service.

Financial condition of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	\$20, 212, 500 00
Other funded debt	5, 666, 500 00
Interest on funded debt	668, 878 33
Bills and accounts payable, pay-rolls, vouchers, and amounts due other companies	3, 893, 721 03
Dividends unpaid	160, 023 50
Total debt	30, 601, 622 86
Capital stock	30, 000, 000 00
Total stock and debt	60, 601, 622 86
ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures, and equipment	51, 078, 054 47
Fuel, materials, and stores on hand	83, 152 15
Cash	213, 600 85
Company's stock and bonds owned by company	3, 899, 055 00

Other stocks and bonds.....	\$2,034,225 14
Miscellaneous investments.....	30,081 56
Sinking fund in hands of trustees	12,645 00
Bills and accounts receivable.....	6,162,638 61
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	195,395 62
Total assets.....	63,708,848 40
Surplus.....	3,107,225 54

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$997,288 07	\$906,575 57	Increase ..	\$90,712 50
Freight.....	3,517,577 38	3,120,768 32	Increase ..	396,809 06
Mail	100,694 26	98,700 18	Increase ..	1,994 08
Express	103,274 73	122,712 42	Decrease..	19,437 69
Miscellaneous	155,792 36	134,649 54	Increase ..	21,142 82
Total	4,874,626 80	4,383,406 03	Increase ..	491,220 77
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation.....	713,085 14	603,481 14	Increase ..	109,604 00
Maintenance of way.....	534,622 30	471,991 60	Increase ..	62,630 70
Motive power	589,131 17	496,369 11	Increase ..	92,762 06
Maintenance of cars.....	137,496 58	138,209 24	Decrease..	712 66
General expenses and taxes.....	247,961 03	239,693 90	Increase ..	8,267 13
Total	2,222,296 22	1,949,744 99	Increase ..	272,551 23
Net earnings	2,652,330 58	2,433,661 04	Increase ..	218,669 54
Average miles operated.....	878.38	815.00	Increase ..	63.38

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.

It was not practicable to make an inspection of this road this year.
The mileage is as follows:

	Miles.
Memphis to Hopefield, (ferry owned).....	2
Hopefield to Argenta, (track owned)	131
Argenta to Little Rock, (track leased).....	2
Total.....	135

This company received from the Government a grant of 184,185.08 acres of land, but on account of legal complications no sales have been made for some years.

Trustees' statement of the financial condition of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	\$28,811 02
Accounts payable	33,763 18
Due Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company	123,084 52
Total	185,658 72

ASSETS.

Real estate, other than road	\$8,072 00
Land contracts, &c	8,514 82
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	49 548 53
Cash on hand	68,895 58
Land department	3,688 49
Bills and accounts receivable	45,746 12
Cash in hands of trustees	462,000 00
Total	646,465 54
Surplus	460,806 82

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$350,359 76	\$349,917 79	Increase ..	\$441 97
Freight	337,920 38	331,316 82	Increase ..	66,603 56
Mail	14,748 50	14,705 50	Increase ..	43 00
Express	15,539 33	20,407 92	Decrease ..	4,868 59
Miscellaneous (deduction: balance car service.)	5,628 26	4,323 76	Increase ..	1,304 50
Total	772,939 71	712,024 27	Increase ..	60,915 44
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	223,082 99	191,276 96	Increase ..	31,806 03
Maintenance of way	192,658 90	156,821 73	Increase ..	35,837 17
Motive power	102,892 49	89,949 10	Increase ..	12,943 39
Maintenance of cars	27,176 59	24,202 45	Increase ..	2,974 14
General expenses and taxes	66,546 81	55,720 51	Increase ..	10,826 30
Total	612,357 78	517,970 75	Increase ..	94,387 03
Net earnings	160,581 93	194,053 52	Decrease ..	33,471 59
Average miles operated	133	135	Decrease ..	2

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ RAILROAD COMPANY.

Inspection of this road was made in June. The mileage has been increased considerably since the last report, and was, December 31, 1886, as follows:

	Miles.
The Atchison system	1,896
The Southern Kansas system	630
The Sonora system	350
The Chicago, Kansas and Western system	401
Lines in Kansas owned jointly with other companies	96
Total	3,373

In addition to these lines the company is interested in the following railways directly connected with it, which are considered to be valuable feeders to the system :

	Miles.
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway	847
California Southern Railroad	211
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and branches	918
Indian Territory line, Arkansas City, Kans., to Red River, Tex., nearly completed.	252
Total	2,228

making about 5,601 miles in the whole system, to be further increased by a new line from Kansas City to Chicago, Ill., and lines in Kansas now well advanced, which will make the total mileage not far from 6,500 miles.

During the past year there has been a large amount expended upon improvements in all departments. The whole track of the main line in Kansas is now laid with steel rails. There are 195 miles well ballasted. The track, buildings, road-bed and equipment are in excellent condition.

The rolling stock consists of 361 locomotives, 298 of which are equipped with automatic brakes. In passenger service there are 264 cars all equipped with train brakes, Miller platforms and couplers; in freight service there are 9,777 cars, 7,945 of which have train brakes; for official use and road repairs there are now 706 cars of all kinds.

There had been patented to this company by the United States to December 31, 1886, 3,331,920.64 acres of land, all of which had been sold. The total cash receipts from these sales amounted to \$10,963,741.31. There are outstanding on account of time sales \$1,178,256 principal, and \$165,561.32 interest, making a total of \$1,343,817.32.

Financial condition of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	\$7,041,000 00
Interest on same	246,435 00
Other funded debt	23,890,000 00
Interest on same	554,442 91
Dividends unpaid	991,107 00
Notes payable	268,900 00
Pay-rolls and vouchers	2,960,269 93
Accounts with subscribers under circulars 57 and 58	1,107,050 00
Due other companies on account of traffic	121,265 40
Accounts payable	2,122,241 32
Renewal and improvement-fund account	500,000 00
Fire-insurance fund account	103,386 24
Land-grant trust account	3,928,526 39
Sundry book and suspense accounts	367,637 03
Canceled-bond account	2,490,000 00
Total debt	46,692,261 22
Capital stock	64,893,250 00
Total stock and debt	111,585,511 22

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures.....	\$29,308,018 1a
Equipment	9,421,079 26
Interest in auxiliary roads.....	61,096,225 55
Seven-eighths interest in steamship City of Topeka	121,517 97
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	1,940,302 13
Cash	1,878,592 77
Bonds of auxiliary roads owned by company.....	1,740,000 00
Pottawatomie land account	25,283 07
Miscellaneous investments.	3,653,855 11
Due from the United States.....	322,559 87
Sinking fund in hands of trustees.....	31,799 16
Bills, notes, and accounts receivable.....	3,314,186 59
Advances to Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company	3,069,057 10
Due from other companies on account of traffic.....	279,386 10
Due from other companies on account of advances.....	1,565,981 61
Due from Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad Company.....	1,344,516 49
Total assets.....	119,112,360 91
Surplus	7,526,849 69

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$3, 431, 105 82	\$3, 236, 847 83	Increase ..	\$194, 257 99
Freight	9, 678, 418 17	9, 317, 703 18	Increase ..	360, 714 99
Mail	291, 763 33	279, 605 01	Increase ..	12, 158 32
Express	298, 319 31	305, 237 43	Decrease ..	6, 918 12
Miscellaneous	147, 185 23	129, 508 24	Increase ..	17, 676 99
Total	13, 846, 791 86	13, 268, 901 69	Increase ..	577, 890 17
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	1, 950, 716 17	1, 739, 594 39	Increase ..	211, 121 78
Maintenance of way	1, 812, 295 62	1, 849, 141 29	Decrease ..	36, 845 67
Motive power	1, 828, 100 09	1, 720, 899 61	Increase ..	107, 200 48
Maintenance of cars	903, 943 52	842, 546 78	Increase ..	61, 396 74
General expenses and taxes	354, 769 12	341, 089 66	Increase ..	13, 679 46
Total	6, 849, 824 52	6, 493, 271 73	Increase ..	356, 552 79
Net earnings	6, 996, 967 34	6, 775, 629 96	Increase ..	221, 337 38
Average miles operated	1, 872.02	1, 867.79	Increase ..	4.23

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The mileage operated by this company is now as follows :

	Miles.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., to Mojave, Cal	815.3
Gallup to Coal Bank	3.3
Prescott and Arizona Central to Prescott, Ariz.....	74.0
Arizona Mineral Belt Railway.....	18.0
Total	910.6

The Central Division from Sebeca, Mo., to Sapulpa, Ind. T., 111.7 miles is owned by this company, but is operated by the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

An inspection of this road was not practicable.

Since the reorganization, January 31, 1880, the sum of \$662,801 has been realized from the sale of lands and \$177,698.98 is due on time sales; there are 23,037.36 acres of land still owned by the company.

Financial condition of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	\$18,785,500 00
Interest on funded debt	345,071 32
Other funded debt	14,008,034 00
Bills payable *	5,618,755 03
Accounts payable	628,504 54
Trustees under tripartite agreement	1,500,000 00
Total debt	40,885,864 89
Capital stock	64,810,300 00
Total stock and debt	105,696,164 89
ASSETS.	
Road, fixtures, and equipment	102,035,470 89
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	219,277 44
Cash on hand	347,654 07
Accounts receivable	51,736 64
Total assets	102,654,139 04
Deficit	3,042,025 85

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or Decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$558,723 26	\$424,198 34	Increase ..	\$134,524 92
Freight.....	891,830 09	1,107,405 87	Decrease	215,575 78
Mail	63,506 10	41,693 32	Increase ..	21,812 78
Express	46,598 88	65,456 17	Decrease	18,857 29
Miscellaneous	3,438 58	6,088 33	Decrease	2,649 75
Total	1,564,096 91	1,644,842 03	Decrease	80,745 12
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation	943,816 72	868,302 96	Increase ..	75,513 76
Maintenance of way	282,453 02	396,383 70	Decrease	113,930 68
Motive power.....	133,746 26	103,045 17	Increase ..	30,701 09
Maintenance of cars	121,018 21	112,375 66	Increase ..	8,642 55
General expenses and taxes	85,851 79	105,735 20	Decrease	19,883 41
Total	1,566,886 00	1,585,842 69	Decrease	18,956 69
Deficit.....	2,789 09			
Net earnings		58,999 34	Decrease	61,788 43
Average miles operated	815 00	815 00		

* The sum of \$2,774,513.64 has been paid by the sale of lands to a trustee, but the notes for this amount have not yet been surrendered and the account "bills payable" adjusted.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The only report received from this company related to the New Orleans Pacific division, and this a very meager one, the mileage being same as last year. Forty-five per cent. of the track is now laid with 56-pound steel rails. The average number of ties is 2,800 per mile; there are only 89 miles ballasted.

The rolling stock consists of 41 locomotives, 14 cars in passenger service, equipped with Westinghouse train brakes, Miller platforms and couplers; 847 cars of all kinds are used in freight and road repair service.

This company has received from the United States 67,969.70 acres of land, but in its report to this office states that no sales have as yet been consummated.

The report of the company gives no account of its financial condition or the business of its road.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

An inspection of this road was not practicable. The mileage is as follows:

	Miles.
San Francisco, Cal., to Tres Pinos, owned	100.49
Carnadero, Cal., to San Miguel, owned	125.99
Huron, Cal., to State line near Yuma, owned	528.61
Los Angeles, Cal., to San Pedro, owned.....	24.65
Mojave, Cal., to Needles, owned.....	242.51
Total owned.....	1,022.25
Castroville Junction to Monterey, leased.....	15.12
Pajaro to Santa Cruz, leased	21.20
Aptos to Monte Vista, leased	5.00
Total length of road.....	1,063.57

The line from Mojave to the Needles is operated by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

Seventy-six per cent. of the track is now laid with steel rails weighing 56 and 60 pounds per yard. The iron rails are of 56 pounds' weight. The ties are generally redwood or red cedar, from 2,640 to 2,972 per mile.

The following is the quantity of rolling stock: 83 locomotives, 68 of which have the Westinghouse train brakes, 128 cars used in passenger service, and 2,005 cars for freight and repair service.

Work upon the extension of the road south from San Miguel is being rapidly pushed forward, so that trains may soon be running from San Francisco to Templetown, about 222 miles, and from Newhall northward to Santa Barbara, 94 miles, which will be an increase of nearly 100 miles of new road.

There had been patented by the Government 1,229,015.07 acres of land to December 31, 1886, of which 1,024,009.58 acres had been sold

by the company. The total receipts from all sales to that date amounted to \$4,116,780.09. There was outstanding on account of time sales the sum of \$2,253,821.75 principal and \$47,863.30 in interest, making a total of \$2,301,685.05.

Financial condition of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, December 31, 1886.

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	\$33, 303, 000 00
Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	3, 330 00
Accounts payable.....	441, 697 38
Sinking fund uninvested.....	1, 900 00
Total debt.....	33, 749, 927 38
Capital stock.....	45, 994, 800 00
Total stock and debt.....	79, 744, 727 38

ASSETS.

Road and fixtures.....	79, 698, 374 82
Equipment.....	3, 400, 591 11
Real estate other than road.....	657, 675 32
Cash.....	72, 277 47
Accounts receivable.....	114, 064 72
Due from the United States.....	37 67
Total assets.....	83, 943, 021 11
Surplus.....	4, 198, 293 73

Comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

	Year ending Dec. 31, 1886.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1885.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger	\$693, 657 34	\$600, 750 78	Increase ..	\$92, 906 56
Freight.....	889, 431 40	603, 717 99	Increase ..	285, 713 41
Mail	14, 156 12	13, 571 76	Increase ..	584 36
Express	17, 761 28	17, 984 72	Decrease ..	223 44
Miscellaneous	34, 818 69	393, 548 71	Decrease ..	358, 730 02
Total	1, 649, 824 83	1, 629, 573 96	Increase ..	20, 250, 87
EXPENSES.				
Conducting transportation.....	220, 305 55	215, 507 53	Increase ..	4, 798 02
Maintenance of way	220, 688 04	169, 191 02	Increase ..	51, 497 02
Motive power.....	207, 306 13	187, 302 78	Increase ..	20, 003 35
Maintenance of cars.....	54, 676 47	49, 487 06	Increase ..	5, 189 41
General expenses and taxes.....	168, 764 86	168, 102 99	Increase ..	661 87
Total	871, 741 05	789, 591 38	Increase ..	82, 149 67
Net earnings	778, 083 78	839, 982 58	Decrease ..	61, 898 80
Average miles operated	226. 51	334. 84	Decrease ..	8. 33

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commissioner.

Honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF RAILROAD ENGINEER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS,
Washington, September 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the inspection of railroads coming under the supervision of this Bureau, made during the months of June and July of the present year, and embracing the following roads: Sioux City and Pacific; Central Branch Union Pacific; Hannibal and Saint Joseph; Missouri Pacific; Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Southern Kansas; Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska; Saint Joseph and Grand Island; and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

SIoux CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The inspection was made in June, in company with the general manager and his assistants.

The mileage operated December 31, 1886, was 107.42.

	Miles.
Main line, Sioux City, Iowa, to Fremont, Nebr.....	101.58
Branch, California Junction to Missouri Valley, Iowa.....	5.84

The sidings on main line and branch amount to 22.58 miles. There are now in the track 61 miles of 60-pound steel rails, and 46.52 miles of 56-pound iron rails. Angle bars are used upon the steel and plain fish bars upon the iron rails. Some improvement has been made in the track since last year, the surface being now quite fair. Many new ties have been put in and the drainage improved, but, as the track is without ballast, a good surface and line cannot be maintained at all times.

A new passenger house is being built at California Junction, and some improvements made in the sidings.

Additions have been made to the telegraph line, so that there are now 340 miles of wire in use. The road is very well fenced, the additions during the past year having increased the total length to 217.69 miles. The rolling stock is in good condition, having been slightly increased during the year. It now consists of 12 locomotives, 5 of which are equipped with Westinghouse brakes, the weight of the heaviest being 55.37 tons; 14 passenger cars, all of which have Westinghouse brakes and Miller platforms and couplers; 90 box, 20 stock, 46 flat, 12 caboose, and 40 miscellaneous cars in freight and road service.

The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, which extends northwesterly from Fremont, Nebr., into Dakota and Wyoming Territories, is now operating a line into Rapid City, Dak., with a branch to Douglas, Wyo., also other branches in Nebraska, making a total of 800 miles, which should considerably increase the business of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The inspection of this road was made in June in company with the superintendent and other officers of the division, by whose courtesy I was enabled to go over the greater part of the connecting lines west from Waterville. The subsidized portion, which is 100 miles in length, extending from Atchison to Waterville, is now in very fair condition, some improvements having been made in the station buildings as well as in the track and road-bed; but in consequence of the small force employed upon the track, the alignment and surface have not been so well kept up as would seem to be really economical.

The stone-breaker at the Bigelow quarry is working quite steadily, making very good ballast, but no attempt has been made to get out a large quantity. About 17,000 new ties were put under the track in 1886. Nearly 5 miles of track was ballasted with stone, which makes about one-half the main line now fairly ballasted.

A small quantity of 52-pound steel rails was laid, thus making the whole of the main track of steel.

Nineteen and fifty-six one-hundredths miles of wire fence have been built in the year. A new station house has been put up at Frankfort, and some improvement made at Corning station.

Beyond Waterville the track and buildings are in fair condition, nearly 87,000 ties and 16 miles of steel rails of 52 and 60 pounds having been put in at various points, besides over 5 miles of rock ballast. Much attention has been given to fencing during the past year, more than 121 miles of substantial wire fence having been built. The bridges have been kept in good repair, but not much new work has been done upon them. The rolling stock is kept in good working condition, and remains the same as it was last year, no increase having been made.

The shops and yard at Atchison have not been well kept up, as the company has for some time intended to put up several new buildings, enlarge the capacity of the shops, and make a new arrangement of the yard to suit the increasing business of that station; it is probable that some of this work will be done before the end of the current year. It is plainly to be seen that all the working operations upon this road are managed with great economy; otherwise the company would not be able to make so good a report of net earnings while at the same time keeping the road in very fair condition.

The Denver extension of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which is now being built from Saint Joseph westward through the northern tier of counties in Kansas, will no doubt reduce the business of the Central Branch considerably, and may render it necessary for an extension to be made from Lenora or Stockton in order to retain control of the trade beyond these points.

HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

The inspection was made in June, being accompanied over the road by the general manager and the superintendent. The mileage operated is as follows:

OWNED.		Miles.
Main line, Hannibal to Saint Joseph, Mo		206.41
Branches:		
Cameron to Kansas City, Mo		54.13
Palmyra to West Quincy, Mo.....		12.77
Saint Joseph to Winthrop, Mo.....		19.47
Total owned		<u>292.78</u>

LEASED ROADS.

Hannibal Union Depot Company's track.....	.17
Between Quincy, Ill., and Palmyra, Mo.....	1.98
Saint Joseph Union Depot Company's track.....	.38
Chicago and Alton Bridge and Atchison Union Depot Company.....	.48
Kansas City Union Depot Company's track	.27
Total leased	3.28

The track and road-bed have been well kept up, and are in much better condition generally than at the time of last inspection, which was soon after the road passed under the control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. The road-bed has been widened in many places, grades have been reduced, and the cuttings better drained; many new ties and steel rails have been used, more ballast put under the track, and the surface as well as alignment made much better.

Improvements have been made in the bridges as well as in some of the station buildings.

The shops at Hannibal are not in any manner equal to the usual standard of this company's buildings. After the machine shop was burned in 1884, in which the greater part of the old tools were destroyed, there was nothing further done to improve these shops except by purchasing some new machinery and making temporary changes to give room for doing the small amount of work allotted to them. The force has been mostly employed in rebuilding freight cars, in addition to the ordinary repairs of rolling stock, also in constructing locomotives, of which there were five well advanced.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company owned and operated upon December 31, 1886, 1,103 miles of road, viz:

	Miles.
Main line, Saint Louis, Mo., to Omaha, Nebr., owned.....	494
Branch lines owned.....	488
Branch lines leased	121

The property is kept in good serviceable condition in all departments; improvements are made in the stability of the road-bed, such as putting iron truss bridges, iron girders, and good stone masonry in place of wooden structures. The passenger equipment is kept fully up to the standard of progressive railways, while there seems to be close supervision to check any tendency towards useless expenditure. Nine hundred and seventy-eight miles of the track of the above lines are laid with steel rails, weighing 52 to 63 pounds per yard; 125 miles of the branches are laid with iron, from 52 to 56 pounds per yard. There are 23 miles of second track on the main line, and numerous sidings, equaling about 32 per cent. of the length of the road; cross-ties are laid so as to average about 2,895 to the mile.

There are 78 miles ballasted with stone, 108 miles with gravel, and 34 miles with cinder. A little more than 752 miles of fence is now built.

The equipment consists of 229 locomotives, 52 of which are equipped with automatic train-brakes; 159 cars used in passenger service, all equipped with Miller platforms and couplers and automatic brakes; 8,330 cars are used in freight and road repair service.

The lines of railway now embraced in the Missouri Pacific system, which are owned, operated, and controlled by this company December 31, 1886, are as follows:

	Miles.
Missouri Pacific Railway	1,103
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway	923
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway	1,386
International and Great Northern Railroad	775
Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad	50
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad	388
Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern Railroad	42
Total	4,667

The length of new lines constructed in 1886 and put in operation is 517 miles, leaving 758 miles now under construction and partly completed. It is probable that by the completion of some of these lines, and by obtaining full control of other roads, for which negotiations are now in progress, this system may be increased in July, 1887, to more than 6,400 miles.

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The inspection of this road was made in June, in company with the superintendent, the examination being confined to the main line between Saint Louis, Mo., and Texarkana, Ark. The length of main line and branches December 31, 1886, was 923 miles; since that date other lines and extensions have been added, making the mileage as follows, viz:

	Miles.
Main line, Saint Louis, Mo., to Texarkana, Ark	490
Branches:	
Mineral Point to Potosi, Mo	4
Bismarck to Belmont, Mo	120
Poplar Bluff to Bird's Point, Mo	74
Neelyville to Doniphan, Mo	20
Knobel to Helena, Ark	140
Newport to Cushman, Ark	41
Gurdon to Camden, Ark	34
Allenville to Jackson, Mo	16
Little Rock to Arkansas City, Ark	113
Trippe to Warren, Ark	49
Total now operated	1,101

The condition of the track is not so good as it should be where plenty of good ties are used with steel rails and a fair amount of ballast, the road repair force being very small for the amount of work required on a road of so much tonnage, and where passenger trains are run at the rate of 30 miles per hour. There has been considerable work done in widening some of the cuttings and embankments; in several places the track has been raised where the original grade was subject to overflow. Several iron bridges have been put up in place of wooden structures, and good masonry abutments built. Near Kimswick a new iron bridge has been erected; north of DeSoto there is another recently rebuilt; between Corning and Knobel, over the Black River, there is another iron bridge well advanced. There has been a new span of iron put up at the crossing of the Arkansas River near Little Rock, in place of a Pratt combination.

The buildings at Saint Louis station seem to be large enough, and side-tracks well arranged, but at the time of inspection the sidings were considerably crowded.

The Little Rock shops are of wood; they are quite small and very much crowded, not having machinery and tools enough to do the work of the road promptly nor with economy. The engine house is too small to cover one-half of the engines stationed there, and consequently much of the ordinary repairs to them must be done in the open yard. The passenger house is apparently too small for the business of so important a station, being inconvenient and much crowded. The iron bridge over the Red River at Fulton, Ark., which was built in 1880, appears to be in excellent condition.

Texarkana.—The passenger house, which was burned some time ago, has not been replaced on account of a failure to agree with other parties interested upon a satisfactory location. The engine house and other buildings are of wood, and small for the business of such a large town.

The company's report of December 31, 1886, showed that in the main line and branches there were then 24 miles of track laid with 40-pound iron, 4 miles with 45-pound, 34 miles with 52-pound and 96 miles with 56-pound, in all 158 miles of iron; there were 28 miles laid with 52-pound steel, 235 miles with 56-pound, 405 miles with 60 pound, 86 miles with 63-pound, and 11 miles with 76-pound rails, making in all 765 miles laid with steel.

The rolling stock at same date was 158 locomotives, 52 passenger cars, 43 baggage, mail, and express cars in passenger service; the freight equipment was 2,383 box cars, 527 stock, 866 flat, 304 coal, 128 refrigerator, 80 caboose, and 27 for road-repair service, making in all 4,315. Additional engines and cars have been purchased and are now being delivered.

The Memphis Branch Railway is being constructed for this company between Bald Knob, Ark., and Hopefield, opposite Memphis, Tenn.; this will be 96 miles in length, and may prove a valuable feeder to the Missouri Pacific system.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ RAILROAD COMPANY.

The inspection of this year was confined to that portion of the main line between Lawrence and Coolidge, near the western boundary of Kansas.

The total mileage operated by this company December 31, 1886, was 3,373 miles, viz:

	Miles.
The Atchison system.....	1,895
The Southern Kansas system.....	630
The Sonora system.....	350
The Chicago, Kansas and Western system.....	401
Leavenworth to Meriden, Kans., one-half owned.....	23
Burlingame to Manhattan, Kans., one-half owned.....	28
Wichita to Cullison, Kans., one-half owned.....	45

In addition to these lines the company is interested in the following roads directly connected with it, which are considered to be valuable feeders to the Atchison system:

	Miles.
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway.....	847
California Southern Railroad.....	211
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and branches.....	918
Indian Territory line, Arkansas City, Kans., to Red River, Tex., which will be finished in July, 1887.....	252

and will make the whole system to be 5,601 miles.

The Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railway, now being built between Kansas City and Chicago for this company, will be 450 miles long,

which, with other extensions under construction in Kansas in 1887, will make the whole system contain about 6,500 miles. The Atchison Company will then have its eastern terminus at Chicago, and will operate its own continuous lines thence to Denver, Colo.; to the important city of Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico; to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California; to San Diego and Santa Monica, on the Pacific coast, and also have direct railway connections with San Francisco and the City of Mexico by friendly lines.

During the past year there has been quite a large sum expended upon the track, the road-bed, buildings, and bridges, in addition to side tracks and the rolling stock, which was rendered necessary for managing the large volume of business expected from the recent opening of new lines in Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory.

The track of the main line in Kansas is now laid with steel rails weighing from 52 to 57 pounds per yard; the ties are laid close, averaging about 2,992 to the mile. There are 173 miles well ballasted with stone, and 22 miles with gravel and sand. The road is well supplied with sidings, there being, in addition to the second track, over 141 miles, or about 30 per cent. of the length of the main line.

The rolling stock has been kept in excellent order; it now includes 361 locomotives, 298 being fitted with automatic brakes; the weight of the heaviest ready for service being 55 tons. In passenger service there are 264 cars, all equipped with train brakes and Miller platform, and couplers; in freight service are 9,777 cars, 7,945 of which have train brakes; 13 of the fruit cars have also the Miller platforms and couplers; for official use and in road-repair service there are now 706 cars.

STATION IMPROVEMENTS.

Carbondale has new side-track.

Burlingame station-house is being considerably enlarged; has ample sidings. The branch from Manhattan connects here.

Emporia.—A handsome 2-story stone building has been erected here for the passenger service and station offices.

Strong.—The buildings are small, but there are plenty of sidings. Stone abutments are being built for a new iron bridge near the station.

Florence has station grounds well arranged, having plenty of sidings, 4-stall wooden engine house, passenger and freight houses, good elevated coal chutes, water tank, and steam pump. The branches to Ellinwood and to Douglass connect here.

Peabody has a new station house. The Wichita branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway crosses about one-fourth mile west from the station.

Newton, a very important station, has 9-stall stone engine house, 20-pocket coal chute and platform, iron turntable, oil-house, and shops for small repairs, large brick hotel building, and office building. The McPherson branch of Missouri Pacific Railway crosses here, and the Wichita branch joins main line at this point.

Halstead is junction point with Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway, having liberal station grounds and long sidings.

Burrton.—The Kansas Midland crosses here.

Hutchinson has combination house, a fair amount of sidings, 2-stall engine-house, and tank with windmill. The Wichita branch of the Missouri Pacific comes in here from the south and continues nearly parallel to the vicinity of Sterling.

Nickerson has abundance of sidings, 2-story passenger house, 25-stall engine house, small repair shops, and elevated coal chute with 40 pockets.

Sterling has combination house, now being enlarged.

Ellinwood, junction with branch from Florence, has 2-story passenger house, small freight house, 9-stall stone engine-house, elevated coal track, tank, and liberal station grounds.

Great Bend.—A branch is in operation from here to Ness City, 65 miles west.

Larned is junction point with branch to Burdette. The crossing of the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic, a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway, is about one mile north from the station.

Kinsley.—The Hutchinson branch comes in near the east end of the station. There is a combination house, hotel, and eating house of wood; 3-stall wooden engine house with tank, windmill, and steam pump; elevated coal chutes; stone foundation is now laid for new offices.

Dodge has small passenger house, large freight house, 8-stall engine house, tank, elevated coal chutes, and liberal side tracks.

Garden City has a wooden passenger building, new freight house, and long side tracks.

Coolidge has elevated coal track with 40 chutes, good 24-stall engine house, high tank, oil house of stone, office and smith shop of wood, stone house for pumping engine, hotel, 2-story passenger house, ice house, and a convenient building for the use of train men. The station grounds are of good width and length.

The track between Lawrence and Coolidge is in excellent condition; the drainage is good, ballast is of sufficient depth in nearly all places, defective ties are promptly replaced by good oak ties; there were but few defective rails in the main track, and new rails were on hand to replace them. Many of the old-fashioned stubs have been removed and excellent safety switches put in their places. New buildings have been put up at several stations, and enlargements made at others, giving evidence that the whole property is kept not only in good order, but is being improved to keep up with the increase of business.

A new iron bridge of 103 feet span, an iron girder of 30 feet, and 90 feet of new trestle have been put up during the year, and additions made to the arch and box culverts.

SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The main line was inspected in June in company with an assistant of the chief engineer, the portion examined being from Lawrence to Cherryvale.

The Southern Kansas System comprises the following lines:

	Miles.
Lawrence to end of track south from Coffeetown, Kans.	143.33
Lawrence Junction to Holliday	45.87
Ottawa to Emporia	56.42
Burlington Junction to Burlington	42.21
Chanute to Frontenac	51.00
Cherry Vale to Medicine Lodge	181.54
Wellington to Hunnewell	18.35
Attica to Kiowa	22.41
Extension from Kiowa, Kans., into Indian Territory	69.17

Total in operation December 31, 1886 630.30

The principal improvements between Lawrence and Cherry Vale are as follows:

Ottawa.—New freight house of wood, and a large amount of grading done, giving abundance of track room, which has been much needed at this station.

Colony.—New wooden passenger-house, more side tracks, and a good arrangement of switches and transfer tracks.

Chanute.—Large additions have been made to the grounds; a new combination-house has been built, also an elevated track for coal-chutes, and liberal additions made to the sidings.

Cherry Vale.—At this station there is a moderate sized passenger-house of wood, part of it having two stories; coal platform, small house for supplies, an elevated water-tank, sand-house, small smith-shop, 6-stall engine-house of wood in tolerable order. The yard is kept in very creditable condition and has sufficient sidings.

The track is kept in quite fair condition generally, but there are still many rails considerably worn, and not a few defective ties that should be removed; ballast is also needed on much of the road, and probably could be put under the track at moderate cost, for there are many places where a good quality of stone that can be easily broken can be obtained from the cuttings, particularly upon the northern portion of the road.

The rolling stock is in good order and apparently sufficient for present needs, and the whole property seems to be well cared for, which might be expected of such an important part of the Atchison system.

The extension of the line from Kiowa, Kans., southwesterly towards El Paso, Tex., is steadily prosecuted with the intention of having about 150 miles more in operation early in the autumn of 1887.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD IN NEBRASKA.

Inspection was made in July of the line extending from Denver, via Kenesaw and Lincoln, to Omaha. The mileage operated by this company is 2,100 miles as follows:

	Miles.
Pacific Junction, Iowa, to Kearney, Nebr.	196
Omaha to Oreapolis, Nebr.	17
Omaha to Ashland, Nebr.	31
Ashland to Wahoo, Nebr.	19
Crete to Wymore, Nebr.	42
Nebraska City to Ravenna, Nebr.	181
Ravenna to Whitman, Nebr.	166
Nebraska City to Beatrice, Nebr.	94
Central City to Hastings, Nebr.	47
De Witt to Superior, Nebr.	85
Falls City to Nemaha, Nebr.	25
Atchison, Kans., to Columbus, Nebr.	220
Table Rock to Red Cloud, Nebr.	147
Fairmont to Chester, Nebr.	48
Odell, Nebr., to Concordia, Kans.	72
Republican, Nebr., to Oberlin, Kans.	78
Edgar to Curtis, Nebr.	154
Hastings to Oxford, Nebr.	106
Kenesaw, Nebr., to Denver, Col.	372

This shows an increase of 470 miles of branch lines constructed during the year, principally in the southern and western counties of Nebraska.

More than 500 miles of new lines are now being built for this company in Nebraska and Kansas.

There has been considerable improvement made in the condition of road-bed and track during the past year; many new sidings have been made, some have been enlarged, and extensions made to some of the station buildings.

Denver has a large brick freight-house with two stories for the office portion. At some distance from this is the shop yard, which has a 10-

stall brick engine-house with wooden roof, the building being rather short for the usual length of the ordinary locomotive. Part of this is used for repair-shop, having a small engine with upright boiler, pump for water supply to tank, planer, upright drill, lathe, and a few other tools for wood and iron work needed in small repairs. The office and supply building is of wood; there is a good iron turn-table and high water tank. The track room is rather small.

Akron has two-story combination-house, hotel and eating house, 5-stall brick engine-house, partly used as repair-shop, tank, ice-house, and yard of good size, and kept neatly.

Culbertson.—A branch is being built from here towards Cheyenne, Wyo. The station buildings are two-story combination-house, pump-house, tank, and windmill.

McCook is a division terminal; it has a large combination-house, ice-house, two-story hotel of wood, 15-stall brick engine-house, part used as a machine shop, mechanic's office of wood, and large sheds for coal.

Oxford has two-stall engine-house of wood, turn-table, tank, windmill, two-story hotel and eating-house, small freight house, and a new passenger house nearly finished. The junction with line to Amboy, Wyomere, and Atchison is 2.2 miles east of the station.

Holdredge has become quite an important station; the buildings are a large combination-house, tank, ice-house, turn-table and steam pump. The branch from Edgar, which joins the main line at this place and is now in operation westward as far as Curtis, will soon be extended to connect with the Cheyenne line now being built from Culbertson.

Kenesaw is the junction point with the subsidized portion of the road.

Hastings is an important station; the Saint Joseph and Grand Island Railway crosses here; the branch to Amboy leaves here; the junction with branch to Central City is about 2 miles east from the station.

Sutton.—The Fairfield branch of Saint Joseph and Grand Island Railway crosses about a mile east from the station.

Fairmont is junction point with the branch to Chester; has large combination-house, elevated coal-shed, tank, windmill, and stock pens.

Crete.—A good business station; has 2-stall wooden engine-house, turn-table, new tank, large combination-house, and coal-shed; junction with branch to Beatrice. The new line being built from here northward to Milford will shorten the distance considerably between Beatrice and Columbus.

Lincoln.—This station has been enlarged and much improved since last year; the buildings are of good size, the yard is well arranged, and a large number of side tracks are laid.

Ashland.—The branch from Wahoo comes in at this station. The new line to Omaha crosses the South Platte River about 2 miles northeast from the station; the main line passes eastward along the south bank of the river to Plattsmouth.

Oreapolis.—The branch line from here to Omaha is 16.3 miles long; the distance to Plattsmouth is 4.3 miles.

As usual with the lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, this property is well-managed and kept in an improving condition; split switches are being used considerably; many trestles have been filled with earth, using cast-iron pipes for waterways instead of masonry. About 3 miles east from Holdredge the company has fitted a place for burning clay into a fair quality of ballast, which in the short time it has been tried seems to answer the purpose tolerably well, and is made at very moderate cost.

SAINT JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Inspection was made in July, passing over the road in the regular train. The mileage is now 320.7, as follows:

	Miles.
Saint Joseph, Mo., to Elwood, Kans., being the Missouri River bridge and its approaches	.88
Elwood, Kans., to the Union Pacific Railway at Grand Island, Nebr.....	250.82
Fairfield, Nebr., via Sutton to Stromsburg.....	69.00

The track has been kept up tolerably well, though but little ballast has been used. Since the last inspection many new ties have been put in, the roadbed improved a little, and new steel rails laid, so that now nearly the whole of the main line has been relaid with steel. The rolling stock has been kept in very fair condition and has been somewhat increased.

Atchison and Nebraska Junction.—The Atchison line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway crosses here at grade, and about one-half mile west the Nebraska line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific crosses under the road.

Hiawatha station is the junction place with the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway; the buildings are small and used jointly.

Sabetha is a small station; the Nebraska branch of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway crosses under the road about one mile west. Near Beattie and Home stations at several points a good quality of stone ballast can easily be obtained.

Marysville is a good business station, has large combination-house, tank, cattle pens, and steam pump at Blue River, where a new iron bridge with stone abutments has been built. The Beatrice branch of the Union Pacific crosses here.

Hanover station has ordinary coal-shed with hand-boxes for loading into tenders, engine house of wood with 7 stalls, iron turn-table, combination-house of moderate size with a good yard, at the east end of which the Concordia branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway crosses. There is excellent stone for ballast between here and Hollenburg, Kans. At Endicott, Nebr., the Burlington and Missouri River Railway is crossed.

Fairbury.—From this station for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west the Nebraska branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific is nearly parallel with this road up to its point of crossing. About 4 miles beyond the station will be the junction point of the new line to McCool station, on the Fairfield and Stromsburg branch.

The crossing of the Hebron branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, is about one-third of a mile west from the station of *Belvidere*.

Edgar is a good business place with small station buildings. The De Witt branch of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway crosses at east end of the station.

Fairfield has small combination-house, 3-stall wooden engine-house, tank, steam-pump, stock-pens, and sufficient sidings. The junction, with new branch to Stromsburg via Sutton, is about a half mile east from the station.

Hastings.—At this station there is a good freight-house and new ice-house, but the other buildings are small.

Grand Island is the terminus of the road, where connection is made with the main line of Union Pacific Railway, which company owns the buildings and station grounds.

The following branch lines are now being built for this company: From Fairfield southwest to Alma, Nebr., about 75 miles, and from McCool Junction, on the Stromsburg branch (which is 39 miles northward from Fairfield), in a southerly direction about 40 miles, to the main line near Fairbury.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Inspection was made in the month of July of the road between Council Bluffs and Davenport, Iowa, 316 miles, 309 of which constitute the land-grant portion. The mileage now operated is 1,489.90, viz:

	Miles.
Chicago, Ill., to Council Bluffs, owned	499.20
Davenport, Iowa, to Leavenworth and Atchison, Kans., owned	384.50
Washington, Iowa, to Knoxville, owned	77.50
Branches in Illinois and Iowa, owned	183.70
Leased lines in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri	345.00

The road bed is maintained of good width and is kept in excellent order. The track is very well ballasted, generally with good gravel, and is kept in excellent surface and alignment, and well drained. There are still very many stub switches in use where the split switch would be preferable. The water stations seem to be abundant and the other station buildings generally appear to be quite sufficient for the business. Iron trusses with good masonry have in many places been built instead of renewing the former wooden trestles, and the bridges of all kinds appear to be kept in good repair.

Neola is a small station; the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway crosses about one-fourth mile west from the station.

Avoca.—Branches are in operation to Harlan and Carson from here; the passenger-house was burnt in January last and has not been rebuilt; there is a small freight-house, two large tanks, wooden turn-table, 2-stall wooden engine-house, and very good yard.

Atlantic.—Branches to Audubon and Griswold meet here; the buildings are: 2-stall wooden engine-house, wooden turn-table, and large passenger-house.

Menlo has a medium-size combination-house, plenty of sidings, and is junction point of branch to Guthrie.

Stuart, 100 miles from Council Bluffs, has a large engine-house and machine-shop of brick, two large tanks, elevated coal-bins, stock-pens, and wooden freight-house.

Des Moines has large yard, abundant sidings, large station buildings of brick; the iron bridge over the Des Moines River seems to be in excellent order; branches to Winterset, Indianola, and to Keokuk connect here.

Newton.—The branch to Monroe leaves the main line about one-fourth mile east from the station; there is a brick combination-house of good size; station grounds are quite large.

West Liberty.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway crosses at this station.

Wilton.—Branches are in operation from here to Muscatine and to Lime Kilns.

Davenport, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, is quite a large station; is the point of junction with the line to Atchison, Saint Joseph, Kansas City, &c., also with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.

All the equipment of this company seems to be in good working order, and well adapted for a first-class railway.

The following lines have been built in Kansas and Nebraska under the charter of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company, which is in the interest of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; from Saint Joseph, Mo., southwesterly via Topeka and Herrington, to Hutchinson, Kans., 245.3 miles; also from Herrington to Wichita, Kans., 73 miles, and from Horton Junction, Kans., northwesterly, via Pawnee and Beatrice, to Nelson, Nebr., 166.4 miles, being 484.7 miles now in operation, with the prospect of further extensions to be soon put in use.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The use of automatic train-brakes and improved couplers upon freight cars has during the past year made decided advances; the careful trials that were made upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy track near Burlington, Iowa, by the Master Car Builders' Association, having resulted in clearly showing the great advantages to be obtained by their use. It is stated that on June 1, 1887, at least 55,000 freight cars had been fitted with automatic train-brakes by the Westinghouse Company, and that the selection of proper couplers will probably result in the choice of some kind of vertical hooks.

The use of steel rails seems to be rapidly increasing, and heavier patterns are becoming more common, as would of necessity follow the increased weight of rolling stock. The old forms of wooden bridges are steadily being given up for steel, iron, and heavy combination designs of much greater strength than were in general use ten years ago, and in all these improvements the land-grant lines are keeping pace with the older railways east of the Mississippi River.

The extension of some of the older roads and construction of new lines were pushed so rapidly that the total length of main track reported as finished December 31, 1886, was 137,986 miles, the largest increase being in Kansas, Dakota, Nebraska, and Texas. Should the same rate continue throughout the year, as now seems quite likely, the total may reach nearly 150,000 miles.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the courteous treatment shown by the railway officers with whom I came in contact during this inspection.

Respectfully,

THOS. HASSARD,
Rail road Engineer.

HON. J. E. JOHNSTON,
Commissioner of Railroads.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Office for the year ending June 30, 1887:

I was appointed by the President on the 3d, and confirmed by the Senate on the 5th of August, 1886; but having obtained your permission to arrange my private business before entering upon the discharge of my duties, I did not assume personal charge of the Office until the 27th of September following.

Upon assuming charge of the Office, I deemed it best, after consultation with you, to re-organize it, and reduce the number of divisions from seven to three, thereby promoting efficiency of service and directness of responsibility.

These divisions are, respectively, the Division of Records, Library and Museum Division, and the Division of Statistics.

This was rendered necessary to systematize the work and to distribute it so as to insure promptness and accuracy in its performance.

To the Division of Records was assigned the correspondence, indexing, and filing of all communications, and the distribution of the publications of the Office.

The Library and Museum Division is charged with all the books, pamphlets, journals, apparatus, and other articles in the collections which its name implies.

The Division of Statistics is charged with the preparation and printing of the annual report and other publications of the Office.

To the supervision of each of these divisions was assigned an experienced chief, who became responsible for the proper dispatch of the work therein. This plan, I am glad to say, has worked admirably, and has enabled the Office to respond promptly to all the calls that have been made upon it for information, to bring up much work previously in arrears, and to perform the routine duties assigned to it by law.

During the year 1886-'87, this Office has received, written letters 11,006; acknowledgments, 43,990; documents, 4,825, besides about 20,000 replies to statistical forms of inquiry; and has sent out 19,354 written and printed letters, and distributed 218,526 copies of documents. The statistical forms related to the Report for 1885-'86, and the result appears in the appendices to the volume for that year, recently completed.

The documents received, above mentioned, comprising school reports, educational journals, treatises and other works and pamphlets on educational subjects, have been catalogued and filed in the Library and Museum Division, wherein the card catalogue of the general collection of books has been carried very far towards completion, and the special catalogue of the articles in the Museum prepared. This collection of educational apparatus and appliances has never received the attention which its value and extent demand, partly on account of the want of space for an adequate display of the same. Feeling that it should be made serviceable to some extent, I have caused a selection of the articles to be made; have made some additions in order to make the selections complete, and have caused the same to be cleaned, prepared, catalogued, cased, and displayed in accordance with the most approved methods used in such cases, following the general plan furnished by the National Museum. I believe that visitors to this Office will find this collection of infinitely greater value than ever before for educational purposes, on account of the ease with which they can have access to the articles for examination, comparison, and study.

The Museum, as now exhibited, will, I believe, be a genuine surprise to almost any one not connected directly with the Office. I desire, with your permission, to print a catalogue of the Museum as soon as circumstances will permit. That portion of the Museum now exhibited contains approximately two thousand five hundred objects and series of objects.

The value of the Office library is well known to educationists of every grade, and it has been used during the past year by several professors and other investigators of educational subjects.

The library now contains 19,200 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets, besides many thousand duplicates which are used for exchange and distribution. During the year 1,700 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets were added to the library, indexed, and filed; 8,000 cards for the catalogue were written, and over 300 cards giving references to investigators on various topics were prepared. Some of these cards were the result of very elaborate research, and were prepared with great care and labor.

Many of the books in the library and a very large portion of the articles in the Museum are pecuniarily of great value, a large number being the donations of foreign Governments, and native and foreign authors and inventors. These parts of the collection could not be duplicated if scattered or destroyed.

The Library Division has also prepared the greater part of a very complete "index to the publications of the Bureau" since its foundation in 1867, to the close of the fiscal year now under review. This index will be found in an Appendix of this volume, and will add greatly to the convenience of those who may wish to examine these publications.

These catalogues and indexes will hereafter be kept up to date.

On entering the Office I found that the Annual Report for 1884-'85 was not completed. After a careful consideration of the situation, I deemed it best to forward the completion of this Report and other unfinished work, and then to concentrate all the efforts of the Office to the preparation of the Report of 1885-'86, so that it might be issued at the earliest possible moment to make way hereafter for the preparation of the annual reports immediately after the end of each fiscal year.

The Report of 1884-'85 was completed and sent to the printer in January. This work was done in the Statistical Division and required the entire time of part of the division for four months.

The Circular of Information respecting the teaching of music in the public schools was also completed, edited, and sent to the printer; and another circular containing the proceedings of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association for the year 1885-'86 was also edited and printed.

The Special Report of Education at the New Orleans Exposition, consisting of three parts, has also been printed and distributed since I assumed charge of the Office.

The second part of the Special Report on Fine and Industrial Art has been completed, revised, and a small part of it printed during the year.

This work was undertaken in response to a resolution of the Senate, dated February 2, 1880, directing the Bureau to "furnish the Senate with a statement of all the information relative to the development of instruction in drawing as applied to the industrial or fine arts in the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and in the public schools and other institutions of the country, with special reference to the utility of such instruction in promoting the arts and industries of the people."

I deem it important to complete this work, in order that no further delay may occur in laying the information in the possession of the Office before the Senate. The work has been in charge of Mr. I. Edwards Clarke since its inception. The second part will cover at least one thousand pages, and there are to be two additional volumes.

In addition to the above, another special report on Indian Education and Civilization, undertaken in response to a resolution of the Senate dated February 23, 1885, has been continued and completed under the editorial charge of Miss Alice C. Fletcher, assisted by a portion of the clerical force in the Division of Statistics. This volume is now in the hands of the printer, and will cover at least seven hundred printed pages.

A portion of the Report of 1884-'85, comprising a list of libraries other than private and containing three hundred volumes or over, was reprinted and largely distributed in response to a general request from correspondents of the Office.

Circular No. 1, 1887, containing a Historical Account of the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, was prepared by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., associate professor of history in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and has been received with singular favor. This forms part of a series of historical monographs, which, with your approval, I have made arrangements to publish at suitable times. Considerable work in this direction has been done during the year with reference to the history of higher education in the universities and colleges of the older States in the Union, with special reference to the period anterior to the war of the Revolution.

Circular of Information No. 2, 1887, also by Professor Adams, contains material similar to the foregoing, respecting the Study of History in the Colleges and Universities of the United States.

Circular of Information No. 3, 1887, which contains the proceedings of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association held in this city in March, 1887, together with numerous addresses delivered thereat, has been prepared and edited during the year, and will be printed before this report appears.

Prof. E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, has in course of preparation a Circular of Information respecting the Teaching of Political Economy in our Higher Institutions of Learning.

Mr. Edward H. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, Ind., has in course of preparation a circular upon school architecture, with special reference to graded schools.

The Report of 1885-'86 was taken up and pushed forward rapidly, and, I am glad to say, was placed in the hands of the printer by the 15th of last June, and will doubtless be printed before the meeting of Congress.

THE PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE PRESENT REPORT.

Upon examining the previous reports of the Office, it seemed to me that without violating the spirit or lessening the usefulness of the series, it was possible to increase the promptness of its publication, the variety of its contents, and the value of its deductions by suitable changes in the method of its preparation and the details of its arrangement.

These changes may be summarized by saying that they contemplate the absolute avoidance of duplicate mention of facts, the omission of columns in the statistical tables which experience has shown cannot be filled, the union and printing together of text and tables wherever relating to the same subject, and the addition of many convenient ratios and comparisons.

Following the lines of this plan, forms of inquiry were systematically revised, and in many cases simplified. These, printed in a convenient shape, were distributed to all the systems and schools upon the lists of the Office, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand.

The current literature of education was carefully examined, both for facts and opinions of value. The printed reports of States and cities, the catalogues and circulars of public and private schools of every grade, and other documents were also examined with care for suitable material.

Having determined what facts could be best stated in tabular form, blank sheets for such tables were prepared in advance, and the names and addresses of schools were inserted therein. When the forms were received back from our correspondents, the statistical facts therein given are promptly tabulated as received; meanwhile such portions of the text as did not require consultation of the tabular matter were hastened.

In this report of the operations of the Office I have not included any discussion of educational topics, preferring to insert them with the facts and statistics relating thereto, which will be found in the appendices to this report.

In pursuance of the purpose indicated in my report for last year, the statistics relating to public and private instruction of all grades and kinds in the United States presented in this volume will be found more thoroughly systematized and more fully analyzed than heretofore.

The statistics of State and Territorial systems previously published by the Office, were in my first report somewhat remodeled and extended; and some new tables of comparative statistics were computed within the Office from the material in its possession. Those gave, in systematic shape, (1) the increase or decrease during the year of each item for each State; (2) the ratio which each item in each State bore to every item in the same State, thus enabling the educational status of each State to be compared with that of every other; for instance, the comparison of the enrollment of New York with that of Delaware furnished no valuable result, but the ratio of enrolment to school popula-

tion, or, in other words, the percentage of the school population enrolled, in the two States, does enable them to be compared on the same plane. Such percentages were fully given.

Tabular summaries by geographical sections were introduced in my first report, thus enabling broader comparisons and generalizations to be instituted.

The work of improvement on the lines referred to above has been continued and enlarged in the present volume. The most important difference in the method of presenting the statistics of city and town systems in the reports for 1885-'86 and 1886-'87 consists in the introduction in the latter of a comparative table similar in purpose to those described in the preceding paragraphs respecting State systems.

The statistics have been extended to those cities whose population is 4,000 or more. The census of 1880 made that number the dividing line between the urban and the other population, and this standard has been adopted as the lowest limit of population of "cities" by this Bureau.

Though only a single column has been added to the table of abstract statistics, the value of the figures there shown is vastly increased by the deductions drawn from them in the comparative table that follows.

In the blanks sent out for 1885-'86 superintendents were asked to state "the average number of scholars per teacher;" the "average cost per capita of pupils in average attendance, based upon cost of supervision and instruction," and upon "incidental and contingent expenses;" and the "tax for school purposes upon the total property, assessed and estimated." All these questions are omitted in the inquiries for the 1886-'87 report. Instead, all these calculations and others of a similar nature are made in this Office, thus insuring uniform methods of computation.

Further, the population between the ages of 6 and 14 years has been determined in each case, and averages are made upon that basis, as well as upon the average attendance upon the schools. For purposes of comparison upon equal terms this is absolutely necessary, since the "legal school age" is so variable as to make comparison impossible unless uniform bases were established.

The new tables show the percentage of "enrollment to population 6 to 14"; of "average daily attendance to population 6 to 14, and to enrollment," the "average number of days that each person between the ages of 6 and 14 have been instructed;" the "average number of days of attendance of each pupil enrolled;" the "number of sittings for each 100 pupils enrolled and for each 100 pupils in average attendance;" the "average number of sittings to a building;" "the number of pupils in average attendance to each teacher;" "ratio of male teachers to whole number;" "ratio of high-school enrollment to total enrollment;" "ratio of private school enrollment to total public and private school enrollment;" "ratio of total public and private enrollment to population 6 to 14;" "number of volumes in libraries to each 100 pupils in average attendance;" "assessed value of property per capita of population 6 to 14;" "value of school property per capita of population 6 to 14, and average attendance;" "ratio of value of school property to total assessed valuation;" "amount raised by city tax per capita of population 6 to 14, and average attendance;" "ratio of amount raised by city or town tax to total assessed valuation;" "salaries of superintendents and teachers per capita of population 6 to 14, and average attendance;" and finally, "ratio of salaries of superintendents and teachers to total assessed valuation."

The "narrative matter" in this connection is a more important feature than in my last report, and the educational questions arising therefrom are treated with somewhat more fullness.

The statistics of secondary instruction have been rendered more complete by the addition of public high schools, while the subdivisions adopted for the table correspond more exactly to the present condition of the schools considered, and therefore better facilitate the study of the details.

Those familiar with the educational history of the past few years cannot fail to be impressed with the evidence it affords of vital force in the superior institutions of learning in the United States, and of the great and growing interest manifested by foreign students of education in the details of their organization, equipment, and conduct.

The number and varied character of these institutions make it exceedingly difficult to devise a scheme suited at once to the just representation of individual institutions and to the record of particulars common to a class. The former is necessary to give a fair idea of the genius and growth of our institutions, and the latter to show their relation to educational problems of universal moment.

The twofold purpose could not be completely accomplished in the time available for the preparation of an annual report, but all departures from the scheme formerly employed in this division of the report have been made with this end in view.

The treatment of details, here as in the division of secondary instruction, has been determined by the consideration of the information of chief importance to those charged with the duty of promoting the educational interests of the country.

The general condition and progress of education during the year under review thus set forth is discussed and exemplified in connection with the tables and statistics above described, and needs no further exemplification here. An examination of the appendices will show that the condition and progress heretofore characteristic of American education have been, in general, maintained during the year 1886-'87. There may have been here and there retrogressions and reactions, but these are more than balanced by healthy growths and judicious improvements. The subjects that attracted the attention of the profession in the year 1885-'86, still continue to be the main objects of interest in the following year.

Among notable events of the year in the educational world may be mentioned the celebration by Harvard University of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation; the formal assumption by the corporation of Yale College of the name of "Yale University," as more exactly expressing the extent and importance of its present work in education; the centennial celebration of the incorporation of Columbia College, and the opening by that institution of its "School of Library Economy;" the various experiments, public and private, instituted for the introduction and application of manual and industrial training in the schools, both public and private.

ALASKA.

The duty of making needful and proper provision for the education of children of school age in the Territory of Alaska having been devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior by the provisions of the act providing a civil government for Alaska, May 17, 1884, section 13, and the Commissioner of Education having been designated to carry out these

purposes by the order of the Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, bearing date March 2, 1885, and the same order having been continued in force, with authority to prepare all needful rules and regulations for the management of the schools, after consultation with you a system of rules and regulations for the conduct of the public schools in the Territory was prepared, which was adopted and ordered to be promulgated by you on the 14th day of June, 1887. These rules and regulations are contained in an Appendix of this report.

This plan was at once forwarded to the Hon. A. P. Swineford, governor of the Territory, and the other gentlemen who were appointed members of the board of education, with the request that they would at once organize under it.

The receipt of these regulations was promptly acknowledged by him, and I was informed that the board had organized by the election of the Hon. Lafayette Dawson, judge of the district court, as president, and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson as secretary.

I feel satisfied that the adoption of this plan of education will add greatly to the efficiency of the administration of the schools in Alaska, and that it will be the beginning of a new era in its educational affairs. The education of the native inhabitants is a duty we owe them under the provisions of the treaty of acquisition with Russia. They stand upon the same footing in all their personal and civil rights with our own citizens, and upon the organization of a Territorial government will necessarily be admitted to all the rights of citizenship.

In the meantime they should be prepared, by having the advantages of education extended to them, to enter upon the duties of their new relations, and to meet the requirements and discharge the duties of our civilization.

Schools were organized in 1885 at many places in the Territory under the supervision of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States agent of education. In order that the condition of education in that Territory for the past year may be properly presented, I append the report of Dr. Jackson for the year 1886-'87.

I am satisfied, after a full consideration of the wants of the Territory and by a careful personal inspection during my recent visit, that the sum of \$50,000 may be wisely expended in the organization and support of its schools, and I therefore recommend an appropriation of this sum for the next fiscal year, and I trust that it will be sanctioned by you and that it will be made by the next Congress.

FINAL REMARKS.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy that you have shown me in the management of the Office of Education and in my personal intercourse with you, and to assure you of my sincere personal regard and esteem.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. R. DAWSON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS IN ALASKA.

The following report of the general agent of education in Alaska is inserted as a part of this report, in order that the latest information about this interesting subject may be promptly communicated to the friends of education:

GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA,
Sitka, Alaska, May 2, 1887.

Hon. N. H. R. DAWSON,
United States Commissioner of Education:

SIR: The work of education in Alaska for 1886-'87 was greatly hindered by the delay of Congress in making the appropriation. Until it was definitely known how much would be appropriated for education no plan of work could be arranged. Until the appropriation was actually made the office was left in doubt whether it would be able to enlarge the work, or merely continue existing schools, or disband them.

The appropriation was not made until August, 1886. In the mean time the trading vessels that sail from San Francisco to Behring's Sea in the spring and return in the fall had all sailed, and with them the only regular opportunity of sending teachers and school supplies to Western Alaska. To wait until the following spring would involve the delay of another year in establishing the schools. Under the circumstances there was no alternative but to charter a vessel for the work of the Bureau. This, in addition to meeting a necessity, enabled the Commissioner to secure reliable information concerning the educational needs of the principal centers of population among the civilized Russians, Aleuts, and Eskimo of Southern and Southwestern Alaska.

With the commencement of the public agitation, which resulted in securing schools for Alaska, the Commissioner had sought diligently for reliable and explicit information concerning that unknown region. When, in 1885, the responsibility of establishing schools in that section was placed upon him, he more than ever felt the need of the information that was necessary for intelligent action in the school work. An application was then made to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and he issued instructions to the commanding officer of the United States steamship *Pinta*, then in Alaskan waters, to take the general agent of education in Alaska on a tour of inspection along the coast. A combination of circumstances prevented the ship from making the trip.

The necessity which arose in the fall of 1886 of sending the teachers furnished the long-desired opportunity of securing the needed information.

The schooner *Leo*, of Sitka, was chartered, because the terms were lowest, and because the vessel had auxiliary steam-power, which enabled it to get in and out of harbors and through the narrow channels between the islands, where, without this auxiliary power, we would have been delayed weeks.

The cruise proved a stormy one, consuming 104 days. Passing through the equinoctial storms, we encountered the early winter gales of that high latitude. We lost two sails, were stranded on a reef of rocks, nearly lost a sailor overboard, while repeatedly great seas washed completely over us.

Laying our course for Atkha, one of the Aleutian group of islands, the storms finally landed us, September 21, at Kadiak, 900 miles to the eastward of our destination. Kadiak Island is the western limit of forests along the southern coast of Alaska. It is also near the eastern limit of the Innuut, or civilized Eskimo population.

The first European or Russian settlement on this island was made by Gregory Shelikoff in 1784; and soon after a school (the first in Alaska) was organized for the children of the Russians. Also the first church building in Alaska was erected on this island. For a long time it was the Russian capital and the chief seat of their operations in America. A tombstone in the Russian cemetery bears the date 1791.

The village has a pleasant look, and consists of 43 log houses, 23 rough-board houses, and 12 painted ones. It has a Russian creole population of 303, of whom 143 are children. There are 20 white men in the settlement. The Russian school has been extinct for more than a quarter of a century, and for years the people had been looking for another. It was a great satisfaction to be permitted to give them a good school. Prof. W. E. Roscoe, an experienced teacher from California, with his wife and baby, was stationed at this place, and received from the people a very warm welcome. He had been landed but a few hours when a delegation of adults waited upon him and asked that a night school for instruction in English might be established for the married people.

Mr. Benjamin McIntyre, the efficient general agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, furnished a school-room free of rent and in many ways gave important help to the teacher. Valuable assistance was also received from Mr. Ivan Petroff, deputy collector of customs.

Opposite Kadiak is Wood Island, with 50 bright children. The patriarch of the village gathered them into a room and then made a touching appeal for a school. It was with a heavy heart that I said to them, as subsequently I was compelled to say to many others, "I would be glad to give you a school, but I cannot." The meager appropriation by Congress of \$15,000 for the education of the ten or twelve thousand children of Alaska necessarily deprives the majority of them of any school.

To the north of Wood Island is Spruce Island, where a Russian monk, at his own expense, kept up a school for thirty consecutive years. He died and his school was discontinued. To their entreaties for a school we had to turn a deaf ear. They are a well-to-do people, with humble but pleasant homes. They have a number of cows, make butter and cheese, and raise potatoes. The men are mostly hunters of the sea-otter.

Still further north is Afognak Island, with 146 school children. A school was established among them, with Prof. James A. Wirth in charge. While superintending the unloading of the school supplies through the breakers we were invited by one of the villagers to a lunch of rice, fried chicken, potatoes, eggs, bread, and sweet, fresh butter, cakes, home-made preserves, and Russian tea served in glass tumblers.

From Afognak we visited Karluk, with its 118 children; Akhiok, 48; Ayakhabalik, 72; and Kagniak, 45. All of these groups of bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, and healthy children had to be refused schools for want of funds. At some of these villages the ladies of our party were the first white women ever seen.

From the Kadiak group of islands nine days' battling with the waves brought us to Unalashka, in Behring Sea. This is the commercial port of Western Alaska, and contains a population of 340, 132 of whom are minors under twenty-one years of age.

Mr. S. Mack, agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, Dr. Call, the company physician, Collector Barry, and Commissioner Johnston did all in their power to make our visit pleasant. At this village a school of 24 pupils was in operation under the control of the Russian-Greek Church. The teacher, Tsikoores, was born in Greece and partly educated in San Francisco.

The Greek Church has during the year 16 general holidays and 200 minor ones, which are celebrated more or less by the Alaska churches. One of the holidays observed while we were at Unalashka was in commemoration of the Virgin Mary appearing to the Greek army one thousand years ago and leading them to victory.

American citizens who have never heard a prayer for the President of the United States, or of the Fourth of July, or the name of the capital of the nation are taught to pray for the Emperor of Russia, celebrate his birthday, and commemorate the victories of ancient Greece. Upon one occasion, trying to inform them that we had come from the seat of Government at Washington to open the way for the establishment of schools, we found that the only American city they had ever heard of was San Francisco. After laboring with them one man was found who had somehow heard of Chicago. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington were unknown regions.

In the mountains back of Unalashka a volcano was in active eruption.

From Unalashka we sailed to Unga, the center of the cod fisheries of the North Pacific. Unga has 174 children. At this point we left Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carr to establish a school. On this trip a complete census was taken of the population. from Kadiak, westward, to Attu, and in a total population of 3,840, I numbered 1,649 children. These are children of a civilized people who, by the terms of article 3 of the treaty of 1867, between Russia and the United States, are declared to be citizens, and are guaranteed all the "rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States," and yet, after nineteen years of total neglect, the United States Government only gives them three teachers.

YUKON VALLEY.

On June 29, 1886, Rev. Octavius Parker, who had been appointed teacher for the Yukon Valley, with his family, reached Saint Michael, Alaska.

The original contract between the Commissioner of Education and the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions called for the establishment and maintenance of a good school in the Yukon Valley.

On account of the difficulty of perfecting arrangements and transporting supplies in time, the secretary of the mission society requested permission for the teacher to locate the first year at Saint Michael, on the seaboard. In order to secure a commencement of school work in that distant section the Commissioner consented to the change, although it was known that there were but few children at the place.

This past winter the Episcopal Board of Missions has commissioned Rev. John W. Chapman to establish a school at some suitable village in the Yukon Valley. Mr. Chapman is now *en route* to that northernmost school in the United States.

BETHEL.

The Moravian party, who were sent in the spring of 1885 from Pennsylvania to establish a school in the valley of the Kuskokwim River, sailed from San Francisco on

As near as I can gather from the reports now in and my knowledge of the schools from which reports are not yet received, there are at least 1,250 children in the Alaska schools.

The great need of the schools is suitable school-houses. These will require a larger appropriation. Fifty thousand dollars for education in Alaska is the smallest amount that should be asked of Congress for the year 1887-'88.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in the work, I remain, with great respect,

Yours, truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent.

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REPORT
OF THE
VISIT TO ALASKA
OF THE
HON. N. H. R. DAWSON,
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of my visit to Alaska, made in obedience to your letter of instructions of the 15th of July last. In that letter I was directed to proceed to the Territory for the purpose of examining into all matters relating to its educational affairs and public schools. I was instructed to see that the plan of education recently promulgated by your order of the 15th of June was put into operation, and that the schools of the Territory were made to conform to the same in its requirements; to examine the present condition of education among the children of school age without reference to race; to decide what provision for the building of school-houses was needed, and to direct in what manner the school fund for the current fiscal year should be used, so far as I deemed necessary, and to make a detailed report upon the points covered by these instructions.

I left Washington on the 22d of July, and proceeded via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oreg., and thence by steamer through the inland passage to Alaska.

I was a passenger on the *Ancon*, and passed through the famous Alexander Archipelago, studded with its thousand islands. The ship stopped at nearly all the villages and settlements, affording me an excellent opportunity of seeing the country and conversing with its inhabitants.

Islands, mountains, glaciers, inlets, and channels appear all along this inland passage; the eye is delighted at every turn by a succession of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery. The islands are never out of sight, and rise from the bosom of the sea like emeralds in a crown of diamonds. The atmosphere is so calm and pure that you are hardly conscious that you are breathing the elixir of life. The waters are as smooth and clear as those of an Alpine lake. Neither pen nor pencil can depict adequately the beauties of the landscape. Ranges of lofty mountains, rich in forest and verdure, with snow-capped summits and glaciers covering large areas, are nearly always in sight. All is wild, weird, and grand. Mounts La Perouse, Crillon, and Fairweather, and

many others equally imposing, rising from 9,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the ocean, with immense glaciers debouching from their frozen summits, are successively seen, while Edgecumbe, whose fires have slumbered for a hundred years, with its crown of volcanic scoria glistening in the sunlight, appears like a sleeping giant resting from his labors. From its frozen summit cascades come leaping down its sides like threads of silver until lost to view in the forest line.

Many of the grasses flourish luxuriantly; red and white clover, timothy, and red-top grow as if they were indigenous. Swine and fat cattle may be observed feeding on the excellent natural pasturage, which is abundant during the whole spring and summer. The gardens produce Irish potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, turnips, lettuce, green peas, and other vegetables.

Forests of spruce, yellow cedar, and hemlock clothe nearly all the mountains and islands. Some of the trees are veritable giants, one hundred and fifty feet high, and from six to eight feet in diameter at the base.

These forests, the minerals, fisheries, and the trapping and hunting of wild animals, afford the Indian and the white man the means of an easy support, and promise to provide the Territory with rich industries. Gold and silver are found in most of the mountains. The Tredwell mine, on Douglas Island, is one of the largest and richest in the United States. The mill and machinery were erected at a cost of half a million of dollars, and contain one hundred and twenty stamps. Many tests of the quartz found in the neighborhood of Sitka and Berner's Bay and other points have been made with most promising and encouraging results.

The climate of Southeastern Alaska and the Aleutian Islands is surprisingly moderate and temperate. The meteorological summary for the year ending August 31, 1885, furnished by the signal officer at Sitka, shows that the mean temperature during the months of September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and August was, respectively: 49.9, 42.7, 43.1, 32.1, 35.9, 37.2, 40.7, 42.1, 49.7, 54.3, 56.3, and 58.3.

This mild climate is due to the warm Japan current of the Pacific Ocean, which sweeps against the American continent at Queen Charlotte's Island, in latitude 53 degrees north. Here the current divides into two streams, one going northward and westward along the coast of Alaska, and the other southward along the coast of British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon; and California.

I reached Sitka, the capital, on the 13th of August. En route I visited Fort Tongass, Port Chester, Fort Wrangell, Loring, Juneau, Douglas Island, Chilcat, Haines, and Sitka. The steamer stopped for several hours and parts of days at each of these points. At all of these towns schools have been in operation since 1885.

The schools were in vacation, but I met and conversed with several of the teachers, some of the native children who attended the schools, and with many adult Indians and citizens. Most of these children and some of the Indians speak English.

Upon my arrival at Sitka I found that Governor A. P. Swineford, the Hon. Lafayette Dawson, judge of the Federal court for the district of Alaska, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, who had been appointed members of the Board of Education, had promptly organized the same, and were proceeding to reorganize the schools. I met these gentlemen in consultation frequently and discussed fully the condition of educational affairs in the Territory.

In order to make the appropriation of \$25,000 for the present year go as far as possible toward supporting the largest number of schools, it was found expedient to reduce the salaries of the teachers below the sum formerly paid them. This was made necessary in order to maintain the present schools. I am glad to say that this reduction was accepted cheerfully by the teachers. Schools have been organized at the following places: Yukon River, Bethel, Nushagak, Unga, Kadiak, Afognak, Haines, Killisnoo, Fort Wrangell, Klawak, and Jackson, with two each at Juneau and Sitka.

The population under twenty-one years of age at these places is estimated at 1,757, and the school attendance for the year 1886-'87 was 1,118.

The appropriation for the present year will barely maintain these schools, including the building and repair of school houses and the purchase of supplies of stationery and fuel.

While at Sitka I consented to the erection of two school buildings, one at Sitka and one at Juneau, at a cost of \$2,000 each; to the completion of the school-house at Killisnoo, and to the repair of the school-room at Fort Wrangell.

The Board of Education, after a full consideration of the educational wants of the Territory, urgently recommend the immediate organization of schools, with the erection of proper school-houses, at the following points:

Unalashka, Belkofsky, Morshevoi, Wood Island, Spruce Island, Haguck, Ayakhatalik, Cook's Island, Yakatak, Hoonah, and Metlakhtla.

This would require for the first year an outlay of \$10,500 to build school-houses, \$9,000 for the salaries of teachers, besides \$3,400 to provide supplies for the support of the schools, aggregating \$22,900. At these places the population under twenty-one years of age is estimated at 1,097.

The Board of Education also recommend that schools *ought* to be established at the following places:

Karluk, Katmai, Cold Harbor, Orlova, Umnak, Skailakh, Sushetno, Atkha, Kluckquan, Atoo, and Akhiok.

The population under twenty-one years of age at these places is estimated at 836. In order to establish schools at these points it would require an expenditure for buildings of \$11,000, for teachers' salaries of \$12,800, and for supplies \$3,300, amounting to \$27,100.

In transmitting to me the above recommendation the board use the following language:

For your guidance in preparing the estimates of appropriations for education in Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the Territorial Board of Education have the honor to transmit to you, as a preliminary report, the following tables, and to recommend that you urge upon Congress the importance of making an appropriation sufficient to establish these new schools.

Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3 aggregate \$77,100. New mining camps, like Douglas City and Berner's Bay, and fisheries, like Loring and Tongass Narrows, will also probably require schools soon, so that for one year an appropriation of \$85,000 could be wisely used for education. After the necessary buildings are erected, the annual expense need not be so great.

The tables referred to in this communication are appended to this report.

I met the teachers at Fort Wrangell, Juneau, Killisnoo, Douglas Island, Chilcat, and Sitka, and obtained from them all the information they could give in regard to the condition of the native children under their care. They all unite in the opinion that the natives are both capable and willing, and learn readily.

They esteem it a great distinction to be able to read and write English. In this desire they are sustained, as a general rule, by their parents and friends. Many of the natives speak English, and some of them are fairly educated in the elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are all clothed in civilized garb, and I did not see one who wore his native dress. All seem anxious to adopt the manners and customs of the white man. Many have substantial and comfortable houses, some costing as much as two, three, and four thousand dollars. These houses, as a general rule, are built of logs and plank.

Many of them are good carpenters, and a few are skilled artisans in metals and wood. They make some articles of jewelry and carve artistically in wood and stone. They are generally industrious and self-supporting; make good miners and laborers, and are excellent sailors. They are largely engaged in fishing for the canneries, catching large quantities of salmon, cod, and halibut. They are also successful hunters, killing many bear, deer, mountain sheep, goats, and fur-bearing animals, with large numbers of waterfowl. They live principally upon fish and the flesh of these animals, and derive a considerable income from the sale of furs and skins.

Many of these people have been brought under the influence of Christianity, and are members of the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Protestant churches. They have generally abandoned the heathen practices of their fathers, and seem to have accepted the supremacy of the white man in his religion and customs.

The population of Alaska, by the most reliable estimates, is about 35,000. Of this population, about 25,000 are found in that section of the Territory westward from Kadiak, including the villages along the coast and islands, to the end of the Aleutian peninsula. These contain about 4,000 Creoles and Aleuts, who are civilized, and to a large extent educated. They reside mainly on the islands and are generally members of the Greek church.

In the southeastern section of the Territory the white population is estimated at 2,000, residing principally at Sitka, Juneau, Douglas Island, Wrangell, Killisnoo, and some smaller points, while the natives number seven or eight thousand.

As I have already stated, the native Alaskans, as a rule, are provident and industrious, quiet, peaceable citizens, submitting cheerfully and readily to the authority of the law. My own observation in regard to the character of these people coincides with the opinion of Hon. A. P. Swineford, as expressed in the following paragraph of his report for October, 1885:

These people, it should be understood, are not Indians. Their appearance, habits, language, complexion, and even their anatomy mark them as a race wholly different and distinct from the Indian tribes inhabiting other portions of the United States.

They are far superior intellectually, if not in physical development, to the Indians of the plains, are industrious, more or less skillful workers in woods and metals, and that they are shrewd, sharp traders all who have had dealings with them will be willing to testify. They yield readily to civilizing influences, and can, with much less care than has been bestowed upon native tribes elsewhere, be educated up to the standard of good and intelligent citizenship. Just in proportion to their educational progress they should have the rights and privileges conferred and the duties and penalties of full citizenship imposed upon them.

From all the information I could gather the school population of the whole Territory may safely be estimated at from five to six thousand. The white population is increasing as the mines, fisheries, and other resources of the country are being developed. These industries are

attracting quite a number of persons interested in them. The extension of the general land laws over the Territory would lead to a large immigration from the United States and British America.

There are conflicting opinions in regard to the increase of the native population, but the general opinion is that this population is not decreasing. I could form no opinion upon this subject myself, and have had to rely entirely upon the opinion of residents of the Territory.

The plan for the government of the schools, promulgated by your order of the 15th of June, was adopted by the board of education, and will be observed and strictly enforced in all its provisions. I had frequent consultations with the members of the board, and found them all in full sympathy with the views and policy of the Department upon the subject of education, and they will use, I am confident, all of their influence and authority to enforce the same. A copy of this plan is appended to this report.

They have prescribed and adopted, with my approval, rules requiring the children between the ages of six and fourteen years of age, within two miles of any Government school, to be sent by their parents or guardians to school at least two-thirds of the time during which the schools shall be open. These regulations were deemed absolutely necessary to insure the advantages of education provided for the children of the Territory by the Government. The schools, so far as I was able to ascertain, by examination and consultation with officials and citizens, are well conducted, and the teachers are competent and prompt in the performance of their duties.

After consultation with the board, as already stated, I decided that at least \$5,000 of the present appropriation should be used to build school-houses at Juneau and Sitka, to complete the school-house at Killisnoo, and to repair that at Wrangell. I deemed the erection and repair of the school buildings at these places absolutely necessary, after a personal inspection of the buildings that had been in use. They did not afford suitable accommodation for the teachers and children.

The cost of building is made expensive by the fact that all the lumber used for building purposes in the Territory has to be purchased at Tacoma or Portland. There are immense forests of spruce and hemlock, which afford abundant timber of excellent quality, but the United States laws prohibit the manufacture of lumber for sale.

I was the recipient of many kindnesses and courtesies at the hands of citizens and officials whom I met. To the governor, the judge of the district court, the general agent of education, the collector of the port, the marshal, and clerk, I am specially indebted for many attentions, and also to Commander J. S. Newell, of the United States steamer *Pinta*; Lieutenant Jas. A. Turner, U. S. Navy; the late district attorney, Hon. M. D. Ball; Mr. Maurice E. Kenealy, editor of the *Alaskan*; Hon. James Sheakley, U. S. Commissioner at Fort Wrangell; and Mr. George Kosirometinoff, United States interpreter, all of whom gave me every opportunity and facility to prosecute the objects of my visit.

I have also to acknowledge the great kindness of the Rev. Mr. Austin, and of Prof. W. A. Kelley, of the Presbyterian Mission School, at Sitka, and of their excellent staff of teachers. This school is well managed, is doing good work, and deserves to be fostered by the Government.

It has within its walls over one hundred children, all of whom are well clothed, well behaved, and attentive to their studies. It has trained a number of carpenters, who are now valuable citizens and a great acquisition to the community.

I have been furnished with a copy of the following resolutions of the Board of Education, attesting its approval of the interest and policy of the Department in the schools of the Territory :

At a meeting of the Territorial Board of Education held at the office of Judge Dawson, at 4 o'clock p. m., August 22, 1887, Governor Swineford introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board, as well as of all other friends of education in Alaska, are due to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, the Secretary of the Interior, for the kindly interest in the welfare of our rising generation manifested by him in sending hither the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, the Commissioner of Education, to personally examine into and report upon the educational needs of our Territory.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are likewise due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, not only for the excellent plan devised by him for the promotion of the cause of education in Alaska, but as well for the zeal manifested by him in personally investigating the condition of the schools already established, together with the necessity for others, to the end that he may be able to intelligently report and recommend such further action by Congress as will fully supply the educational needs of the whole Territory.

We look upon his visit to us at this particular time as being fraught with promises of great good to the hundreds and thousands of children of school age in Alaska, who are now being permitted to grow up in ignorance, and feel that we cannot sufficiently thank him for the encouragement given, nor yet for the many valuable suggestions which have enabled us to put his educational plans into practical and successful operation.

Resolved, That the secretary be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, respectively.

It will be observed that the Territorial Board of Education estimates the amount needed for the support and organization of the schools in the Territory, and the building of school-houses, at \$77,100.

The members of the Board desire to do all in their power to increase the efficiency of the schools, and to extend the benefits of education to all the children in the Territory.

In order to do this successfully they advise an appropriation of the above amount for the next fiscal year. I do not think this sum is extravagant or too large, if it be the purpose of Congress to provide schools for the whole population of the Territory, and to extend the advantages of education to all of the children within its limits.

In view of the fact, however, that all of these schools cannot conveniently be organized and provided with suitable buildings within one year, I would recommend that the appropriation for the next fiscal year for education in Alaska be placed at \$50,000. This sum will support the present schools, with some additions, and allow \$20,000 to be used in the erection of school-houses at places where they are greatly needed.

It will be remembered that the Government owns no school-houses at any of the points where schools are now established, except at Sitka, Juneau, Killisnoo, and Fort Wrangell. At all other points buildings have to be leased. I can see no good and sufficient reasons to postpone the establishment of schools at all the points where they can be supported and have the attendance of a moderate number of children. If the natives are to be civilized, the earlier the proper means are adopted to educate them, the better for them and the better for the country; they will the sooner become citizens and add to the wealth of the State by their intelligence.

For these reasons, I believe that the sum of \$50,000 can be wisely and judiciously used for the purposes mentioned, and I hope that an appropriation of that amount will be recommended by you in your estimates.

I feel great confidence that the creation of a Territorial Board of Education, with the rules provided for the government of the schools, will

insure an honest and faithful administration of the educational affairs of the Territory, and a wise and judicious expenditure of the appropriations made for that purpose. The aid and assistance of a local board I deem absolutely necessary for the proper administration of the educational affairs of that distant and isolated district. The familiarity of its members with the condition and wants of the Territory must be of great advantage in the organization and management of its public schools.

During my voyage to Alaska Mr. William Duncan, the distinguished English missionary, was a passenger on the same steamer. He has collected at the mission of Metlakahtla, near Port Chester, in British Columbia, a community of twelve hundred Indians. Thirty years ago he found them the slaves of a degraded barbarism, indulging in cannibalism, and practicing all the disgusting rites of their pagan ancestors. They have been converted under his ministrations to Christianity, and in their Arcadian village have gathered around them many of the comforts and appliances of civilization. The village is situated on a plateau of level land, within a few hundred feet of the sea. It consists of over one hundred dwellings, well built, some having four or five rooms, with many of the modern conveniences and gardens around them, two large school-houses, a large public hall, several shops and stores, a handsome Gothic church, built of yellow cedar, and equal in architectural design and finish to many of the churches in our towns. They own a steamboat, saw-mill, salmon cannery, a large store, brick-yard, and other investments. Under the practical and sensible teaching of Mr. Duncan, who has trained them by slow degrees to habits of cleanliness, industry, and self-reliance, these Indians have been converted from the customs of their savage condition and have become well-behaved and industrious citizens. The children have all had the advantages of schools and religious teaching, while a large number of the adults have had the benefit of the same training. Many of them are educated and intelligent.

On account of some differences that have arisen between Mr. Duncan and the civil authorities, as to the title of the lands upon which these Indians have built their village, and also with the church authorities, they have determined to remove to the United States, and to place themselves under the protection of the American Government. Mr. Duncan has visited Washington and other cities of the United States in the interest of these people, and will continue, as heretofore, in charge of them as their temporal and spiritual friend.

The point selected by the Indians for their new settlement is on Annette Island, about sixty miles north of the southern boundary of Alaska, near Port Chester. At this place the steamer landed on Sunday afternoon, the 7th of August. Mr. Duncan had been absent since last November in the United States. He was met upon the beach by a number of these people who had come over beforehand in their canoes, and had built several cabins and store-houses. Attended by a number of the passengers, Mr. Duncan was received by them with a warm and cordial welcome. Their meeting was exceedingly impressive and touching. Old men and women, young girls and boys, all gathered around this good man and expressed with tears their intense joy and satisfaction at his return. Two large United States flags which had been presented to him were immediately raised upon an improvised flag-staff, and the Indians and passengers all gathered around their folds, under the shade of the large trees upon the shelving shore.

As I participated in this interesting ceremony, at the request of Mr. Duncan, I quote the following description of it from the report of a cor-

respondent, who was present, and contributed a graphic account of it to the *Portland Oregonian* :

The day was a perfect one, and the visitors were at once put on shore. A more lovely place than this harbor it is impossible to imagine. It is semi-circular in shape, opening out through a number of small islands to the westward. On the east and north were wild, rugged mountains, coming down to the water's edge, and on the south is a low green shore, skirted by a gravel beach that winds in and out in beautiful curves. The place was entirely uninhabited, except by thirty or forty of the men of Metlakahla, with their families, who had come on as an advance guard. The remainder, in all about one thousand people, men, women, and children, will come as soon as provision can be made for them and the means of transportation shall arrive.

The exercises were impromptu and Mr. Duncan first addressed his people in their native tongue. He told them of his trip to the United States, and concluded by introducing Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, the United States Commissioner of Education, then upon an official tour of Alaska, who had kindly consented to make an address upon this occasion. In Mr. Dawson's address, interpreted by Mr. Duncan into the native language, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, they were impressively told of the power and glory of the great American Government, under whose protection they were coming, and were assured that when its flag was raised over them, they would be protected in their lives and liberties, that their homes and lands would be assured to them, and that their education and welfare would be the cherished care of the great Government, to which they had intrusted themselves.

He congratulated them upon their advent to American soil, and assured them that they would have the sympathy and protection of the Government in their new homes, and that, although the general land laws of the United States were not now in force in the Territory, that they would not be disturbed in the use and possession of any lands upon which they might settle and build houses, but that when those laws were extended over the country they would doubtless be allowed to enter and purchase these lands and hold possession of them in preference to others. In the mean time they would have the same advantages of education open to them which are now extended to all the inhabitants of the Territory. Efforts had been made to impress them with the idea that the American Government was unfriendly and would show them no kindness. This impression Mr. Dawson successfully dispelled in his address, which was received with great satisfaction by the Indians. When he concluded, the flags were raised, the ship saluting them as they went up with its battery of one gun. The natives then sang "Rock of Ages," exquisitely, in their native tongue. Rev. Dr. Fraser, of San Francisco, in a touching prayer, then commended the new settlement to the protection of Divine Providence, after which all united in singing old "Coronation." One of the principal chiefs, or selectmen, Daniel Ne-ash-kum-ack-kem, then replied to Mr. Dawson's address in a short speech, as follows:

"Chiefs, I have a few words of truth to let you know what our hearts are saying. The God of heaven is looking at our doings here to-day. You have stretched out your hands to the Tsein-she-ans. Your act is a Christian act. We have long been knocking at the door of another government for justice, but the door has been closed against us. You have risen up and opened your door to us, and bid us welcome to this beautiful spot, upon which we propose to erect our homes. What can our hearts say to this, but that we are thankful and happy. The work of the Christian is never lost. Your work will not be lost to you. It will live, and you will find it after many days. We are here only a few to-day who have been made happy by your words; but when your words reach all of our people, numbering over a thousand, how much more joy will they occasion. What shall we say further to thank you? We were told that there were no slaves under the flag of England. For a long time our hearts relied on this as the truth. We were content and happy; but we now find that our reliance has been misplaced. These promises have been broken; that nation has set at naught its own laws in its treatment of us, and is dealing with us as with slaves. We come to you for protection and safety. Our hearts, though often troubled, have not fainted. We have trusted in God, and He has helped us. We are now able to sleep in peace. Our confidence is restored. God has given us His strength to reach this place of security and freedom, and we are grateful to Him for His mercy and loving kindness. We again salute you from our hearts. I have no more to say."

At the conclusion of this reply, which was delivered in the musical intonations of his native tongue, with a grace and eloquence that did credit to the picturesque forum in which he stood, Dr. Fraser gave the benediction. The passengers and natives then joined in one rousing cheer for the old flag, that must have impressed the Metlakahlians with the fervor and zeal of American patriotism.

It was an eventful day in the history of these people, and none who witnessed this ceremony in the light of the serene skies which canopied the heavens, and the beautiful landscape of sea, mountain, and forest,

will ever be willing to forget it, and was well calculated to arouse the highest feelings of devotion and enthusiasm.

At sunset a large bell, which had been brought over by the Indians and hung to the limb of a giant hemlock, was tolled for the first time at the new home, and a number of the passengers went from the ship and joined the Indians in their evening service of prayer and praise.

The Indians will all remove from Metlakahtla during the fall to their new location, where they propose to rebuild their houses and re-establish their community. In expatriating themselves, they give up comfortable homes and abandon property, all the fruit of their own labors, which has cost them over \$100,000. These sacrifices have all been made, as they believe, for the sake of conscience and religious freedom, and for the protection of their persons and property, and the enjoyment of their liberties.

The story of Metlakahtla is one of the wonders of this age, and teems with incidents of surprise and gratification. The removal of its entire population, under all the circumstances, making the sacrifice of homes and property, is well calculated to challenge the admiration and excite and enlist the sympathy of the country. The event is so notable and extraordinary that I have not deemed it unworthy of a place in the report of my visit to Alaska. I have strongly recommended these people to the attention of the Territorial Board of Education, and have requested the establishment of a school among them and the appointment of one of their number as a teacher. Mr. Duncan has declared his intention to become an American citizen, and has taken out his naturalization papers. He has been appointed a justice of the peace by the governor of Alaska. I would commend his colony to the fostering care of the Government, and trust that the situation and condition of these people, who have expatriated themselves, will attract, as they deserve, the attention and legislative care of Congress.

I returned to Washington on the 19th of September, having traveled, in making this visit to Alaska, over ten thousand miles by land and water. Neither pen nor pencil can picture the scenery of this part of our continent. Its calm and placid seas, its picturesque islands, its marvelous glaciers, its magnificent ranges of lofty mountains are the wonderful features of its physical beauty and grandeur. Its immense forests of hemlock, spruce, fir, and cedar, the abundance and richness of its minerals, its furs and fisheries, all promise to make it one of the wealthiest portions of our American empire, and refute the theories of those who depreciate the value and importance of its acquisition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. R. DAWSON,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

Rules and regulations for the conduct of public schools and education in the Territory of Alaska.

By virtue of the power conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by the act of Congress of May 17, 1884, authorizing him to make needful and proper provision for the education of children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same, the following rules and regulations for the government of the public schools in Alaska are hereby promulgated:

I.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

SECTION 1. The general supervision and management of public education in Alaska is hereby committed to the Commissioner of Education, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. There is hereby organized in the Territory of Alaska a board to be known as the Territorial Board of Education, to whom shall be committed the local management of the schools in that Territory, subject to the general management and supervision of the Commissioner of Education.

The governor of the Territory, the judge of the United States court for the time being, and the general agent of education in Alaska shall constitute this Board of Education, and the general agent shall be secretary of said board and shall keep a record of its proceedings.

SEC. 3. The regular meetings of the Board of Education shall be held, at such times as said board may appoint, in the town of Sitka, in said Territory.

SEC. 4. The Territorial Board of Education shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education—

(a) To select and appoint the teachers of the public schools, to prescribe their duties, and to fix their salaries;

(b) To provide general rules for the government of the schools and the attendance of the children;

(c) To prescribe the series of text-books to be used in the public schools and to require all teaching to be done in the English language;

(d) To select the location and supervise the erection of the school-houses, to provide plans for the same, and to lease houses for school purposes.

SEC. 5. Requisitions for all materials for the erection of school buildings, articles of school furniture, supplies of books, stationery, and other necessary materials for the use of the schools must be made by the Territorial Board of Education upon the Commissioner of Education, and when such requisitions are approved by the Commissioner they will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and, when approved by him, the supplies will be purchased by the Commissioner of Education, and paid for as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The Board of Education, at least three months in advance of the close of the scholastic year, shall submit to the Commissioner of Education detailed estimates of the probable necessary expenses for the support of the Territorial schools for the next fiscal year, including therein the erection of school buildings, the pay of school officers and teachers and other employes, traveling expenses of the general agent and the district superintendents, rents, fuel and lights, furniture, school books, apparatus, and all other necessary expenses for the maintenance of the schools.

SEC. 7. All salaries, expenditures, and other claims for the payment of educational expenses in Alaska must be audited by the Territorial Board of Education, approved by the Commissioner of Education, and, when approved by him, transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when so approved, will be paid out of the funds appropriated by Congress for the education of the children of the Territory.

SEC. 8. In cases of special emergency the Board of Education may incur expenditures for immediate necessary school purposes in advance of the approval of the Commissioner of Education, but such liabilities shall be only for unforeseen and necessary purposes, and shall in no case exceed \$100.

SEC. 9. Whenever such extraordinary expense is incurred the Board shall make an immediate report thereon, in writing, to the Commissioner of Education, setting forth the reasons for incurring said expense, and transmitting properly signed and audited vouchers for the payment thereof.

SEC. 10. In the preparation of estimates, vouchers, and other official forms and papers the blanks approved by the Treasury and Interior Department, will be used by the Board of Education.

SEC. 11. For his services each member of the Territorial Board of Education hereby established shall receive the sum of \$200 per annum.

SEC. 12. At the close of the school year the Territorial Board shall make a report to the Commissioner of Education, transmitting the hereinafter-mentioned report of the general agent, and containing their opinions and recommendations respecting the subjects thereof, and such other topics as shall be deemed by them proper for the general welfare of education in Alaska.

II.—THE GENERAL AGENT.

SECTION 1. A superintendent of education, to be known as the general agent of education in Alaska, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall hold the position during the pleasure of the Secretary, and until his successor is appointed.

He shall receive from the Government for his services as general agent an annual salary of \$1,200.

SEC. 2. The general agent of education shall reside at Sitka, and shall be provided with an office, with the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, and lights. He shall not leave the Territory without the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the general agent to exercise general supervision and superintendence over the public schools and teachers in the Territory, subject to the approval of the Territorial Board of Education.

SEC. 4. He shall visit each school district and each school in the district of Sitka at least once a year. He may, once a year, in each district, hold a teachers' association, at such time and place as in his judgment will best promote the interests of the public schools. The schools in the district of Sitka shall be under his immediate supervision.

SEC. 5. The general agent shall make a report at the end of the school year to the Territorial Board of Education, which report shall embrace—

(a) The number and general condition of the schools in the Territory.

(b) The rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Education for the government of the schools and the duties of the teachers.

(c) The number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years in the Territory, the number of children attending the public schools, the number attending other schools, and the number not attending any school.

(d) The names, ages, residence of the teachers and other officers employed in the schools, and the amount of their respective salaries.

(e) The time spent by the general agent in the Territory and the time spent by him in visiting the schools.

(f) And any and all information and suggestions that may be useful for the advancement of education in the Territory, or that may be required by the Commissioner of Education.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the general agent to keep an inventory of school books, school furniture, and other property received by him from the Government, and at the end of his term of office he shall deliver to his successor all of the books and papers of his office, taking a receipt therefor.

III.—SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Territory of Alaska is divided into three school districts, which shall conform to the geographical divisions known as Sitka, Kadiak, and Unalashka, as follows:

SECTION 1. Sitka, comprising all Southeastern Alaska, with an area of 28,980 square miles.

SEC. 2. Kadiak, comprising the region from Mount Saint Elias westward to Zakharoff Bay, with an area of 70,884 square miles.

SEC. 3. Unalashka, comprising the region from Zakharoff Bay westward to the end of Aleutian Islands, and northward to the Arctic Ocean, with an area of 431,545 square miles.

SEC. 4. In the districts of Kadiak and Unalashka the district superintendent, the United States deputy collector of customs, and the United States commissioner at Kadiak and Unalashka shall constitute and are hereby appointed a school committee. The supervision of the schools in these districts shall be under these committees, and all reports of the progress and condition of the schools, with recommendations for the location of new schools, and for the erection and repair of school buildings, shall be made to the general agent by said committees, and for their services as members of such committees the deputy collectors and commissioners shall be allowed \$100 each per annum.

SEC. 5. In each of these two last-named districts or divisions the Territorial Board of Education shall appoint one of the teachers to act as district superintendent. These superintendents shall visit the schools of their districts at least once a year, and keep the general agent informed of their condition and wants as to school buildings, the manner in which the teachers perform their duties, and all reports shall be made to the general agent by the superintendents through the committees of their districts. The district superintendent, in addition to his salary as teacher, shall be paid the sum of \$200, which shall be in full payment of his services and traveling expenses as such superintendent.

SEC. 6. The children shall be taught in the English language, and the use of school books printed in any foreign language will not be allowed. The purpose of the Government is to make citizens of these people by educating them in our customs, methods, and language. The children are primarily to be taught to speak, read, and write the English language. Vocal music may also be taught in the schools.

SEC. 7. The Sitka training school should teach the primary branches of industrial education. The boys should be taught shoemaking, carpenter and cabinet work, printing, and such other trades as are of use in the Territory, while the girls should be instructed in intelligent housekeeping and household industries.

SEC. 8. A common school should be established in every settlement where there are children in sufficient number, and at least one school in every tribe of Indians or native settlement.

Comfortable school houses must be provided. These schools must be open to all children without reference to race.

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

SITKA, ALASKA, August 24, 1887.

DEAR SIR: For your guidance in preparing estimates of appropriations for education in Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the Territorial board of education have the honor to transmit to you as a preliminary report the following tables, and recommend that you will urge upon the Secretary the importance of obtaining an appropriation sufficient to establish these new schools. Tables 1, 2, and 3 aggregate \$77,100. New mining camps, like Douglas City and Berner's Bay, and fisheries like Loring and Tongass Narrows, will also probably require schools soon, so that for one year an appropriation of \$85,000 could be wisely used for education in Alaska.

After the necessary buildings are erected, the annual expenses need not be so great.

By order of the Board.

SHELDON JACKSON,
Secretary.

Hon. N. H. R. DAWSON,
Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 1.—*Estimates for the support of existing schools in Alaska for the year ending June 30, 1889.*

Places.	Salaries.	Buildings.	Supplies.	Population under 21 years.	School attendance 1886-'87.
Yukon River.....	\$1,200	.....	\$150	.....	.....
Bethel.....	1,200	.....	150	.....	13
Nushagak.....	1,200	.....	150	.....	.....
Unga.....	1,200	\$1,200	150	74	32
Kadiak.....	1,200	1,500	150	143	59
Afognak.....	1,200	1,200	150	146	30
Haines.....	1,200	.....	150	60	46
Juneau.....	2,000	.....	150	245	218
Killisnoo.....	800	.....	150	200	125
Sitka.....	1,800	.....	200	503	198
Fort Wrangell.....	1,000	.....	200	110	106
Klawack.....	1,200	1,200	200	132	168
Jackson.....	800	1,000	150	144	123
General agent.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Education.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three district superintendents.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three school commissioners.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelling and contingent expenses.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Total.....	18,700	6,100	2,200	1,757	1,118

TABLE 2.—*Places in Alaska where schools are urgently needed, with estimate of expenses for the same.*

Places.	Salaries.	Buildings.	Supplies.	Population under 21 years.
Unalashka.....	\$1,200	\$1,500	\$400	132
Belkofsky.....	800	1,500	400	91
Morshevoi.....	1,200	1,500	400	39
Wood Island.....	800	1,000	300	50
Spruce Island.....	800	1,000	300	18
Kagnick.....	300	1,000	300	45
Ayakhtalik.....	1,200	1,000	300	72
Cook's Inlet.....	1,200	1,000	400	*100
Yakatat.....	.....	.....	300	*200
Hoonah.....	800	.....	150	*150
Metlakahtla.....	800	1,000	150	*200
Total.....	9,100	10,500	3,400	1,097

* Estimated.

TABLE 3.—*Places in Alaska where schools ought to be established.*

Places.	Salaries.	Buildings.	Supplies.	Population under 21 years.
Karluk	\$1, 200	\$1, 000	\$300	118
Katmai	1, 200	1, 000	300	71
Old Harbor	800	1, 000	300	66
Orlova	1, 200	1, 000	300	82
Umnak	1, 200	1, 000	300	59
Skilakh	1, 200	1, 000	300	40
Susbetno	1, 200	1, 000	300	50
Atkha	1, 200	1, 000	300	41
Klucquan	1, 200	1, 000	300	200
Attoo	1, 200	1, 000	300	61
Akhiok	1, 200	1, 000	300	48
Total	12, 800	11, 000	3, 300	836

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1887.

VISITORS:

JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D., <i>President of the Board.</i> JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D. Adm. JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N. Mrs. A. M. GANGEWER. Mrs. AMELIA J. ROWLAND.	Hon. WM. A. MAURY. JOHN MOORE, M. D., SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A. F. M. GUNNELL, M. D., SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. N. Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD:

Messrs. TONER, GUNNELL, and MOORE.

CHAPLAINS:

Rev. JOHN CHESTER, D. D. Rev. A. FLORIDUS STEELE. Rev. WILLIAM E. PARSON.	Rev. THOMAS B. HUGHES. Rev. W. S. EDWARDS, D. D.
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MEDICAL OFFICERS:

W. W. GODDING, M. D., *Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary of Board of Visitors.*
 A. H. WITMER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician in charge of Female Department.*
 M. J. STACK, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician in charge of Male Department.*
 A. C. PATTERSON, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician and Chief Clerk.*
 J. C. SIMPSON, M. D., *Fourth Assistant Physician.*
 J. E. KENNEY, M. D., *Night Medical Inspector.*
 I. W. BLACKBURN, M. D., *Special Pathologist.*
 J. V. CALVER, D. D. S., *Dentist.*

REPORT

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL
FOR THE YEAR

OF THE YEAR 1881

REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR 1881
OF THE YEAR 1881

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OF THE YEAR 1881

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with the law creating the Government Hospital for the Insane its Board of Visitors respectfully submit this their thirty-second annual report.

In the following summary and tables will be found a condensed statement of the movements in population and the statistics in general of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1887:

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1886	966	301	1,267
Admitted during year ending June 30, 1887	206	62	268
Whole number under treatment.....	1,172	363	1,535
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered	57	15	72
Improved	49	17	66
Unimproved	2	1	3
Died	73	19	92
Total discharged and died.....	181	52	233
Remaining June 30, 1887.....	991	311	1,302

Admissions and discharges.

				Males.		Females.		Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1886.									
Army.....	{	White...	592	601		3	3	604	
		Colored..	9			.....			
Navy.....	{	White...	56	57				57	
		Colored..	1						
Marine Hospital Service	{	White...	14	18				18	
		Colored..	4						
Civil life.....	{	White...	203	290	966	216	298	588	1,267
		Colored..	87			82			
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1886-'87.									
Army.....	{	White...	106	108		1	1	109	
		Colored..	2			.....			

1233

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1886-'87—Continued.							
Navy	{ White... Colored..	8	8			8	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White... Colored..	2 1	3			3	
Civil life.....	{ White... Colored..	58 29	87	40 21	61	148	268
206							
62							
UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.							
Army.....	{ White... Colored..	698 11	709	4	4	713	
Navy	{ White... Colored..	64 1	65			65	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White... Colored..	16 5	21			21	
Civil life.....	{ White... Colored..	261 116	377	256 103	359	736	1,535
1,172							
363							
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Recovered.							
Army.....	{ White... Colored..	21 1	22			22	
Navy	{ White... Colored..	3	3			3	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White... Colored..	 2	2			2	
Civil life.....	{ White... Colored..	24 6	30	10 5	15	45	72
57							
15							
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Improved.							
Army.....	{ White... Colored..	30	30	1	1	31	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White... Colored..	2 1	3			3	
Civil life.....	{ White... Colored..	10 6	16	12 4	16	32	66
49							
17							
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Unimproved.							
Army.....	{ White... Colored..	1	1			1	
Civil life.....	{ White... Colored..	1	1	1	1	2	3
2							
1							
DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.							
Army.....	{ White... Colored..	37 2	39			39	
Navy	{ White... Colored..	4	4			4	
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White... Colored..	2	2			2	
Civil life.....	{ White... Colored..	11 17	28	11 8	19	47	92
73							
19							
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1887.							
Army.....	{ White... Colored..	609 8	617	3	3	620	

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

				Males.		Females.		Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1887—Continued.									
Navy	{	White ...	57	58				58	
		Colored..	1						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{	White ...	12	14				14	
		Colored..	2						
Civil life.....	{	White ...	215	302	991	222	86	308	311
		Colored..	87						
								610	1,302

The patients from civil life remaining June 30, 1887, are classified as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Columbia—transient.....	41	18	59
District of Columbia—resident indigent.....	219	282	501
United States convicts and criminals	37	3	40
Private patients	5	5	10
Total	302	308	610

Monthly changes of population.

Date.	Admitted.			Discharged.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died.			Total discharges, including deaths.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
July, 1886.....	20	9	29	9	9	18	4	3	7	25
August, 1886.....	14	4	18	21	5	26	4	3	7	33
September, 1886.....	10	4	14	5	4	9	5	2	7	16
October, 1886.....	8	3	11	7	1	8	4	.....	4	12
November, 1886.....	25	2	27	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	28
December, 1886.....	10	9	19	4	3	7	6	1	7	14
January, 1887.....	14	4	18	6	3	9	3	1	4	13
February, 1887.....	13	4	17	5	1	6	4	2	6	12
March, 1887.....	12	3	15	6	3	9	10	1	11	20
April, 1887.....	15	5	20	15	1	16	5	1	6	22
May, 1887.....	32	9	41	9	3	12	6	2	8	29
June, 1887.....	33	6	39	5	.....	5	10	3	13	18
Total	206	62	268	108	33	141	73	19	92	233

Cause of death.

Apoplexy	3	General paralysis with pneumonia...	1
Apoplexy—hemorrhagic	1	General paralysis with pulmonary gan-	1
Asphyxia—from food in larynx.....	1	grene	1
Bright's disease.....	1	Meningitis—diffuse suppurative.....	1
Bronchitis	2	Meningitis—chronic lepto with cardiac	1
Carcinoma	1	failure	1
Cardiac dilatation with pericarditis..	1	Organic disease of brain.....	5
Cardiac valvular disease.....	1	Organic disease of brain with cardiac	1
Cerebritis	1	valvular disease.....	1
Diarrhœa	4	Organic disease of brain with epileptic	1
Empyema	1	convulsions	1
Epileptic convulsions.....	5	Organic disease of brain with perito-	1
Exhaustion and inanition.....	10	nitis	1
Fever—pernicious intermittent.....	1	Pachymeningitis interna hemorrhagica	1
Fever—typho-malarial with pericardi-	1	Paralysis—bulbar	1
tis	1	Peritonitis	1
Gangrene—pulmonary	1	Phlebitis	1
Gangrene—senile	1	Phthisis.....	12
General paralysis.....	2	Phthisis with pulmonary congestion..	1
General paralysis with apoplexy	1	Pneumonia	2
General paralysis with bulbar paraly-	7	Pneumonia—typhoid	1
sis	7	Senectus	3
General paralysis with epileptiform	9	Septicæmia from cystotomy	1
convulsions	9		
General paralysis with peritonitis....	1	Total	92

Duration of the mental disease, on admission, of those who recovered.

Under 10 days.....	5	Between 1 and 2 years.....	5
Between 10 and 20 days.....	5	Between 2 and 3 years.....	3
Between 20 and 30 days.....	5	Between 3 and 4 years.....	2
Between 1 and 2 months.....	15	Between 4 and 5 years.....	2
Between 2 and 3 months.....	9	Between 8 and 9 years.....	1
Between 3 and 4 months.....	8	Between 20 and 25 years.....	1
Between 4 and 5 months.....	4	Between 30 and 40 years.....	1
Between 6 and 8 months.....	6		
		Total	72

Duration of mental disease of those who died.

Less than one month.....	4	Fifteen years.....	3
One month.....	1	Seventeen years.....	3
Three months	1	Nineteen years	2
Eight months	2	Twenty-one years.....	2
One year.....	4	Twenty-two years.....	3
Two years.....	16	Twenty-three years.....	1
Three years	10	Twenty-four years.....	1
Four years	4	Twenty-five years	1
Five years	7	Twenty-nine years	1
Six years.....	8	Thirty years	1
Seven years.....	2	Thirty-three years.....	1
Eight years	4	Unknown	2
Eleven years	2		
Thirteen years	6	Total	92

Duration of disease on admission.

			Males.		Females.		Totals.	
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.								
Army.....	{ White ...	25	26	66	19	30	30	66
	{ Colored ..	1						
Navy.....	{ White ...	4	4					4
	{ Colored ..							
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ...							
	{ Colored ..							
Civil life.....	{ White ...	26	36		11	3	4	66
	{ Colored ..	10						
LESS THAN ONE YEAR.								
Army.....	{ White ...	11	11	20	1	1	4	11
	{ Colored ..							
Navy.....	{ White ...	1	1					1
	{ Colored ..							
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ...							
	{ Colored ..							
Civil life.....	{ White ...	4	8		2	3	4	11
	{ Colored ..	4						
ONE TO TWO YEARS.								
Army.....	{ White ...	31	31	49			12	25
	{ Colored ..							
Navy.....	{ White ...	2	2					2
	{ Colored ..							
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ...	2	3					3
	{ Colored ..	1						
Civil life.....	{ White ...	6	13		7	12	12	25
	{ Colored ..	7						
OVER TWO YEARS.								
Army.....	{ White ...	9	9	19			4	14
	{ Colored ..							
Navy.....	{ White ...							9
	{ Colored ..							
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ...							
	{ Colored ..							
Civil life.....	{ White ...	6	10		1	4	4	14
	{ Colored ..	4						
OVER THREE YEARS.								
Army.....	{ White ...	7	7	10			1	3
	{ Colored ..							
Navy.....	{ White ...	1	1					1
	{ Colored ..							
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ...							
	{ Colored ..							
Civil life.....	{ White ...	2	2		1	1	1	3
	{ Colored ..							
OVER FOUR YEARS.								
Army.....	{ White ...	2	2					2
	{ Colored ..							

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
OVER FOUR YEARS—continued.							
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	3					
			3			3	
			5				5
FIVE TO TEN YEARS.							
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	11					
			11			11	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	3 1		3			
			4		3	7	
			15				18
TEN TO TWENTY YEARS.							
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	8					
			8			8	
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	4 1		2			
			5		2	7	
			13				15
OVER TWENTY YEARS.							
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..	2 1					
			3				8
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..	4 2		3			
			6		3	9	
			9				12
UNKNOWN.							
Army.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Navy	{ White ... Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White ... Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..			1 1			
					2	2	
NOT INSANE.							
Civil life.....	{ White ... Colored ..			1			
					1		
						1	
							1

Table showing the nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of the 6,913 cases treated.

Native born.		Foreign born.	
	Number.		Number.
District of Columbia.....	795	Ireland.....	1,344
New York.....	492	Germany.....	878
Maryland.....	512	England.....	157
Virginia.....	568	France.....	62
Pennsylvania.....	369	Canada.....	57
Ohio.....	207	Scotland.....	60
Massachusetts.....	154	Switzerland.....	24
Maine.....	76	Italy.....	25
Illinois.....	65	Denmark.....	17
Connecticut.....	57	Norway.....	13
New Hampshire.....	57	Sweden.....	24
Indiana.....	60	Poland.....	14
Kentucky.....	49	Russia.....	11
Michigan.....	40	Austria.....	14
New Jersey.....	54	Nova Scotia.....	9
Tennessee.....	31	Spain.....	4
Wisconsin.....	26	Holland.....	8
Vermont.....	34	Wales.....	5
Missouri.....	35	Portugal.....	4
Rhode Island.....	21	Hungary.....	4
Delaware.....	14	Mexico.....	5
North Carolina.....	26	Saxony.....	5
Alabama.....	12	Malta.....	3
South Carolina.....	15	Belgium.....	4
Iowa.....	7	Buenos Ayres.....	1
Georgia.....	16	Costa Rica.....	1
Mississippi.....	18	Bavaria.....	4
Louisiana.....	10	Sicily.....	1
West Virginia.....	14	British Columbia.....	1
Kansas.....	3	British possessions.....	1
Florida.....	3	East Indies (British).....	3
Texas.....	8	West Indies (British).....	6
California.....	3	New Brunswick.....	1
Indian Territory.....	5	Cuba.....	2
Colorado.....	1	China.....	1
Arkansas.....	2	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Montana.....	1	Coast of Africa.....	1
Oregon.....	1	Cyprus.....	1
Minnesota.....	1	Turkey.....	1
		Greece.....	1
Total.....	3,862	New Granada.....	1
		West Indies (Hayti).....	1
		Total.....	2,780

Native born.....	3,862
Foreign born.....	2,780
Unknown.....	271
Total.....	6,913

Form of disease in those admitted.

Disease.	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.	Disease.	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	2,176	56	2,232	Dipsomania.....	426	2	428
Mania, chronic.....	1,149	59	1,208	Kleptomania.....	4		4
Melancholia.....	880	64	944	Nymphomania.....	4		4
Dementia.....	1,645	44	1,689	Imbecility.....	73	6	79
Dementia, senile.....	126	13	139	Opium-eaters.....	16		16
Paresis.....	134	21	155	Idiocy.....		1	1
Typhomania (Bell's dis- ease).....	2		2	Not insane.....	10	1	11
Diffuse suppurative men- ingitis.....		1	1	Total.....	6,645	268	6,913

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 6,913 cases treated since the opening of the institution became insane.

Age.	1886.	Admitted.	1887.
Under 10 years	126	14	140
Between 10 and 15 years	71	2	73
Between 15 and 20 years	385	10	395
Between 20 and 25 years	1,086	36	1,122
Between 25 and 30 years	1,248	26	1,274
Between 30 and 35 years	1,077	28	1,105
Between 35 and 40 years	796	20	816
Between 40 and 45 years	554	35	589
Between 45 and 50 years	382	26	408
Between 50 and 60 years	414	41	455
Between 60 and 70 years	243	15	258
Between 70 and 80 years	81	10	91
Between 80 and 90 years	12	2	14
Over 90 years	1	.....	1
Unknown	159	2	161
Not insane	10	1	11
Total	6,645	268	6,913

As far as could be ascertained, the volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1887, entered the service from the following States:

States.	Army.	Navy.	Total.	States.	Army.	Navy.	Total.
New York	64	.....	64	Kansas	1	.....	1
Ohio	53	.....	53	Nebraska	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania	42	.....	42	Delaware	1	.....	1
Indiana	33	.....	33	Minnesota	4	.....	4
Michigan	19	.....	19	Iowa	5	.....	5
Illinois	27	.....	27	North Carolina	1	.....	1
Wisconsin	10	.....	10	New Mexico	1	.....	1
Missouri	13	.....	13	Kentucky	7	.....	7
Connecticut	8	.....	8	Louisiana	1	.....	1
New Hampshire	8	.....	8	West Virginia	3	.....	3
Vermont	3	.....	3	Rhode Island	1	.....	1
Maryland	10	.....	10	Colorado	1	.....	1
Massachusetts	29	.....	29	Unknown	10	2	12
New Jersey	6	.....	6	Total	374	3	377
Maine	11	1	12				
California	1	.....	1				

Private patients.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were at the beginning of the year	4	5	9
Admitted during the year	1	.....	1
Whole number under treatment	5	5	10
Discharged during the year .....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining at end of the year	5	5	10

Table showing the history of the annual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with the discharges and deaths, and the number for each year remaining June 30, 1887.

Years.	Admitted.			Of each year's discharged and died in 1887.												Total discharged and died of each year's admissions.												Remaining of each year's admissions, June 30, 1887.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	New cases.		Relapsed cases.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

Table showing admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.										Remaining June 30 in each year.			Daily average.			Percentage of recoveries on discharges.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.			Percentage of deaths on total numbers under treatment.				
	Male	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Died.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.													Total.			
1855.....	26	37	63	3	5	8	1	1	2	5	3	8	26	34	60	19	20	40	100	100	100	12	13	10	8	6	7	48		
1856.....	36	11	47	3	2	5	3	1	4	8	8	16	54	39	93	41	37	78	35	33	71	12	13	7	6	6	6	7	48	
1857.....	25	27	52	2	4	6	3	1	4	7	8	16	59	50	109	54	55	109	25	25	50	14	16	18	6	9	9	11	03	
1858.....	29	14	43	13	5	18	1	1	2	7	6	13	65	52	117	57	50	108	41	41	82	12	13	11	9	3	3	8	55	
1859.....	47	18	65	16	5	21	1	4	5	6	4	10	84	54	138	72	56	129	31	31	62	8	22	7	11	5	5	5	49	
1860.....	68	24	92	26	7	33	4	3	7	13	5	18	106	61	167	100	68	159	41	41	82	12	13	8	9	6	6	6	49	
1861.....	64	31	95	42	11	53	5	2	7	12	7	19	109	72	181	109	76	174	55	55	110	10	10	10	8	7	6	7	82	
1862.....	174	12	186	96	8	104	14	1	15	26	10	36	147	65	212	123	75	189	42	42	84	21	21	15	21	9	9	9	81	
1863.....	330	25	355	197	6	203	17	1	18	57	4	61	203	76	279	168	41	240	85	85	170	33	33	5	53	25	25	25	76	
1864.....	484	25	509	282	6	288	69	1	70	67	8	75	264	86	350	205	73	283	66	66	132	50	50	10	30	26	26	26	40	76
1865.....	478	36	514	315	9	324	110	1	122	139	8	147	167	93	260	277	42	361	78	78	156	50	50	10	30	26	26	26	40	76
1866.....	194	28	222	104	5	109	20	7	27	10	12	53	186	96	282	190	92	281	42	42	84	21	21	15	21	19	19	19	81	
1867.....	88	21	109	45	7	52	11	3	14	11	14	33	188	92	280	189	66	279	32	32	64	10	10	9	54	40	40	40	69	51
1868.....	120	33	153	49	15	64	6	2	8	5	5	27	226	102	328	221	17	317	75	75	150	9	9	5	18	9	9	9	51	51
1869.....	133	35	168	59	11	70	9	6	15	8	9	33	259	109	368	244	55	352	59	59	118	9	9	8	33	9	9	9	51	51
1870.....	146	36	182	32	8	40	16	8	24	11	3	18	331	123	454	294	69	402	77	77	154	9	9	2	77	4	4	4	69	69
1871.....	161	34	195	50	12	62	21	7	28	4	11	44	384	124	508	354	34	476	46	46	92	9	9	9	31	9	9	9	50	50
1872.....	142	44	186	43	8	51	16	13	29	8	7	44	422	139	561	407	21	538	78	78	156	9	9	9	31	9	9	9	50	50
1873.....	153	51	204	49	15	64	23	5	28	3	13	45	468	152	620	431	103	575	14	14	28	9	9	9	31	9	9	9	50	50
1874.....	192	38	230	67	12	79	22	8	30	6	11	50	526	156	682	492	44	643	50	50	100	9	9	9	31	9	9	9	50	50
1875.....	179	51	230	66	9	75	28	22	50	8	7	58	552	166	718	536	46	700	63	63	126	9	9	9	31	9	9	9	50	50
1876.....	166	47	213	67	17	84	26	10	36	1	18	66	576	168	744	564	78	730	47	47	94	8	8	8	31	9	9	9	50	50
1877.....	147	51	198	66	17	83	27	13	40	2	7	52	583	182	765	587	41	763	71	71	142	8	8	8	31	9	9	9	50	50
1878.....	138	44	182	49	11	60	32	9	41	3	9	46	600	193	793	596	82	781	19	19	38	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1879.....	169	53	222	68	24	92	30	7	37	3	12	63	617	202	819	619	10	815	80	80	160	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1880.....	181	44	225	38	14	52	23	10	33	...	13	59	691	206	897	655	34	851	97	97	194	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1881.....	161	62	223	62	10	72	27	9	36	...	18	81	700	225	925	695	37	896	75	75	150	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1882.....	178	69	247	62	21	83	31	8	39	2	27	101	709	233	942	697	10	929	98	98	196	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1883.....	201	64	265	76	19	95	33	16	49	...	17	63	755	239	994	729	89	965	16	16	32	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1884.....	286	61	347	68	13	81	35	8	43	3	16	67	884	262	1,146	797	21	1,040	48	48	96	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1885.....	229	91	320	65	24	89	37	12	49	1	21	105	926	295	1,221	902	45	1,173	34	34	68	6	6	6	31	9	9	9	50	50
1886.....	234	69	303	55	22	77	58	15	73	2	23	102	966	301	1,267	936	39	1,219	62	62	124	8	8	8	31	9	9	9	50	50
1887.....	206	62	268	57	15	72	49	17	66	2	19	92	991	311	1,302	956	07	1,253	43	43	86	7	7	7	31	9	9	9	50	50

Summary of total admissions.

	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.
Percentages of cases recovered	41.13	27.82	38.54
Percentages of cases improved	14.45	17.88	15.12
Percentages of cases unimproved	2.35	4.90	2.85
Percentages of cases died	24.26	26.33	24.66
Percentages of cases remaining	17.81	23.07	18.83
	100.00	100.00	100.00

These tables show that 1,535 cases were under treatment during the year, the daily average having been a fraction over 1,253. Both of these figures are higher than ever before. The whole number of admissions was 268, and out of a total of 233 discharges, 72 are reported to have recovered and 92 have died. This shows a little more than 30 per cent. of recoveries on discharges, and a death-rate of almost exactly 6 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. This mortality is unexpectedly low, and in view of the advanced age of a majority of the patients, we cannot look for its continuance during the present year. The soldiers of the late war, who make so considerable a proportion of our population, are already veterans, and each succeeding year, while it thins their ranks, adds to the infirmities of the survivors. One death from asphyxia occurred in a general paralytic when swallowing food. That door to death would seem to be always open in this form of disease, rendering it necessary to use great care in administering food in the advanced stages of paralysis. Aside from this no unusual accident, no special epidemic or calamity has come to disturb the annals of a quiet hospital year. Where for a term of years this becomes the uniform record, we are in danger of forgetting to be thankful for an immunity which in a hospital crowded like this means so much.

Farm and garden products.

Apples, 145 bushels, at 75 cents	\$108.75
Asparagus, 1,469 bunches, at 6 cents	88.14
Beans (Lima), 26½ bushels, at \$1.30	34.45
Beans (string), 501 bushels, at 75 cents	375.75
Beets, 200 bushels, at 70 cents	140.00
Cabbage, 20,547 heads, at 8 cents	1,643.76
Cabbage sprouts, 52 barrels, at \$1	52.00
Cantaloupes, 5,559, at 10 cents	555.90
Carrots, 52 bushels, at 50 cents	26.00
Celery, 17,640 bunches, at 5 cents	882.00
Chickens, 3 doz., at \$4	12.00
Corn (green), 993 doz., at 15 cents	148.95
Cucumbers, 402 doz., at 10 cents	40.20
Currants, 270 quarts, at 15 cents	40.50
Ducks, 1 doz., at	6.00
Eggs, 1,170 doz., at 25 cents	292.50
Egg-plants, 1,757, at 6 cents	105.42
Figs, 96 quarts, at 25 cents	24.00
Grapes, 5,278 pounds, at 5 cents	263.90
Honey, 56 pounds, at 25 cents	14.00
Kale, 311 barrels, at \$2	622.00
Leeks, 3,610 bunches, at 3 cents	108.30
Lettuce, 13,103 heads, at 3 cents	393.09
Milk, 67,057 gallons, at 25 cents	16,764.25
Onions, 8,115 bunches, at 2 cents	162.30
Onions (sets), 20 bushels, at \$4	80.00
Onions, 121½ bushels, at 65 cents	78.98

Oyster-plants, 2,805 bunches, at 3 cents	\$84.15
Parsley, 5,590 bunches, at 2 cents	111.80
Parsnips, 108 bushels, at 75 cents	81.00
Peaches, 233 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, at \$2	467.50
Pears, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, at \$1.50	112.13
Peas, 143 bushels, at \$1	143.00
Peppers, 4 bushels, at \$1	4.00
Pork, 25,582 pounds, at 7 cents	1,790.74
Potatoes (Irish), 449 bushels, at 70 cents	314.30
Quinces, 56 bushels, at \$2.50	140.00
Radishes, 2,686 bunches, at 2 cents	53.72
Rhubarb, 1,113 bunches, at 2 cents	22.26
Squash (summer), 1,238, at 1 cent	12.38
Squash (winter), 30 bushels, at 50 cents	15.00
Strawberries, 1,130 quarts, at 12 cents	135.60
Tomatoes, 597 bushels, at 60 cents	358.20
Turnips, 644 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, at 45 cents	290.03
Sale of stock	269.00
Total	27,467.95

The following products were consumed on the farm, and consequently are not a part of the profits:

Corn-fodder (green), 9 acres, at \$35	\$315.00
Corn-fodder (dry), 45 tons, at \$15	675.00
Grass (green), 12 acres, at \$35	420.00
Hay, 250 tons, at \$13	3,250.00
Kale, 46 barrels, at \$2.50	115.00
Rye (green), 9 acres, at \$35	315.00
Rye (dry), 75 tons, at \$13	975.00
Turnips, 78 bushels, at 45 cents	35.10
Total	6,100.10

This is very much the usual result of farm labor. Some items show a decrease from former years, others a notable increase; that of the milk product is especially gratifying not only to us but to the household who consume it. But of the farm and grounds it is not enough to tabulate the yield in agricultural products, it is what they afford in other ways wherein their great value lies; healthful occupation, breathing spaces, invigorating walks, restful places full of healing balm, these are the plants of perennial root that blossom and bear their fruit there all the year round; all of which has been detailed often enough before. The problem of labor in its bearing on the treatment of the insane was also fully discussed in our last report, and to what was then said we can only add that the experience of another year confirms us in the opinions then expressed.

The institution has now apparently reached a permanent population of 1,300, the number remaining June 30, 1887, being 1,302; and unless the number of inmates should rapidly increase, which increase we confidently hope the movement on the part of the District Commissioners to provide for some of their imbecile and harmless chronic classes elsewhere will prevent, this year, with the completion of the buildings already provided by Congress, will witness the end of the overcrowding which has existed here ever since the close of the war, increasing many fold the difficulties incident to the management of an institution like this, interfering as it does with the comfort of its inmates, and rendering practically impossible anything like a satisfactory classification.

The question is often asked, What are our accommodations for so extensive a household? And since many, even members of Congress, on visiting us, are surprised to find St. Elizabeth so much of a place, a brief description of the present hospital buildings and a statement of the

provision for the insane afforded by them would seem to be appropriate here. In such statement we may be permitted to so far anticipate the future as to consider as finished, buildings for which the appropriations have been made, and which will be completed and occupied during the present fiscal year.

The main hospital edifice, built of common brick, of which the first foundations were laid in 1853 and whose latest extension was completed during the present year, is an imposing pile of buildings fronting the Capitol, and standing on the high grounds of the southern bank of the Anacostia River, or eastern branch of the Potomac. The distance from the Capitol by highway is 3 miles. It is built on the so-called Kirkbride plan, somewhat modified, after designs of the first Superintendent, Dr. C. H. Nichols. The architecture is collegiate gothic; the building castellated in appearance, and crowning the hill and overlooking the river as it does is pleasing to the eye and well adapted to its purpose. This main edifice, with a frontage in a right line of 948 feet but with receding wings, consists of a central administrative building and two wings extending on either hand, the wings themselves subdivided into eleven sections of from two to four stories in height. Their subdivision into wards, with separate dining rooms, bath rooms, and closets, provides for the distribution into more than thirty families, or classes, of the six hundred insane persons who are here gathered under one roof. Here most of the recent cases, some convalescent and many of those suffering from active and violent excitement, are cared for; the division into distinct sections admitting of this without any great disturbance of the one class by the other.

Two detached buildings for the colored insane, male and female respectively, formed a part of the original plan of the hospital. These at first accommodated twenty of each sex, a provision mostly in single rooms. The extensions of these buildings recently provided for, together with those previously made, will increase the capacity of each lodge to one hundred beds, for the most part in associate dormitories. The African is gregarious in habits, and the social character of this arrangement suits him. In some cases, however, the type of insanity renders segregation necessary. A race distinct from the whites, with peculiarities and ways of their own, they are more at home in quarters by themselves and happier in their associations than scattered through the buildings, as necessity has compelled in our more crowded days.

The Atkins Hall is one of a distinct group of detached buildings that have grown up from time to time as the necessity of providing room became urgent. This hall, also plainly built of ordinary brick, is constructed on a plan departing somewhat widely from that of the main building. It is a provision for fifty inmates, mainly in a large associate dormitory, and the class selected is the quiet men who work every day. Some are convalescent, some will make the hospital their home for life, but all labor contentedly together on the farm or in some of the various departments where work may be found. Atkins Hall, with its sense of freedom and special diet adapted to working men, its parole, its open doors, its ungrated windows, and privilege to play at games or sit and smoke when work is over, it is a reward of merit to live there; it is their house, their castle, where for the most part they live content. It will be remembered that these fifty men are selected from well-nigh a thousand; ought it to be strange that at least that number should be found who, going at large every day to their work, and believing it a home and not a prison, need no bars? As a matter of fact, there are found to be many more of these contented working men, and the overflow, amounting to

fully fifty more, finds lodging and like open quarters in the Relief Building, so called from the relief from overcrowding it afforded. This building, also of brick, plainly but substantially built, offers, six wards, or divisions, for the classification of two hundred and fifty male patients, of varying degree of mental infirmity, some of whom work at brush and mat making in a shop within the building, having for the most part liberty to come and go within the grounds of their inclosure.

The third building of this group, known as the Home, is occupied by insane men from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. This gives liberal accommodations for one hundred and fifty men arranged in four groups, something like one-third of whom have single dormitories. The lower story of this building is devoted to the aged, the lame, the blind, classes requiring special care, and they have both day and night nurses, also a diet suited to their needs, with dining-room to themselves. The second floor is occupied by the epileptic insane. They have also a night nurse and their own dining-room. This seems to be necessary for the proper care of this, in some respects, the most trying class of the insane. It may be said here that a similar day and night provision is made for a part of the female epileptic insane in a ward in the main hospital building. A more complete provision for this troublesome class would be an entirely distinct department, with wards especially adapted to their needs, and this may well be considered in providing buildings in the future as they may be required.

The remaining building of this detached group is a common dining hall giving comfortable seating capacity for six to eight hundred patients. Two classes have already been noted that it would be inexpedient to bring there, and there are others whose violence or the character of whose disease would render them unsuitable for it. But, after making all due allowance for these, it is probable that three-fourths of all the inmates can safely take their meals together. The gain to be expected from the use of a common dining hall is, economy in provisions and in the service of the food; that the meals, being kept warm by steam-tables and special appliances, will be more palatable when served; that they may be more readily supervised by the medical officers of the hospital, and that the whole matter of the food and its service is likely to be more satisfactory than when scattered through so many rooms at all points of the institution. Moreover, the orderly coming and going is a wholesome moral treatment for the disease and is a relief from the monotony of life in the wards. The dining hall itself is a building whose inside dimensions are 60 by 140 feet, open throughout, with ample side windows, also receiving light and ventilation from a gallery of windows above. Certainly it is a bright and cheerful room, well adapted to its use. It is fitted with an elevated platform or stage at one end, admitting of music or other diversion at the meals, and should it ever be thought desirable to return to the original plan of distinct dining rooms for each ward this will afford an amusement hall of considerable greater capacity than the present chapel and lecture room.

This group of detached buildings may be taken as fairly illustrating the segregate-building provision for the insane to the number of 450 cases selected from nearly 1,000 male patients. These structures have been built at a cost not exceeding \$137,000, or about \$300 per capita. It should, however, be remembered that these are selected cases, and that no expense for kitchen, laundry, or executive building is included. If it were necessary to provide these it would not be safe to estimate the cost at less than \$400 per patient, and if all classes of the insane

are to be provided for in distinct buildings \$500 per capita would not be an unreasonable figure. It seems proper to make this statement here, as this hospital has been quoted as making provision for the insane in comfortable quarters at an expense of \$150 per inmate. This was only for a selected class in Atkins Hall, the provision being by associate dormitory. The comparative advantages of the congregate and the segregate plan of buildings for the care of the insane can hardly be discussed here. It is perhaps enough to say that we have both on the same grounds; that for some years we have made use of a modified segregate provision for a considerable proportion of our male population, and have on the whole been satisfied with the result.

But the detached building which promises the most for the future comfort and welfare of the hospital, one entirely distinct from the last-mentioned group as well as from the main building, is a special department for the convict and homicidal classes. This is a strongly constructed, nearly fire-proof, brick building, made light and cheerful, but provided with more than the ordinary safeguards against escape. The structure consists of a four-story central building with projecting bell tower and two wings at right angles to each other. The central building, standing four square, is 45 feet in diameter, and provides in its different stories a main iron stairway, a common dining hall, rooms for the resident medical officer and warden, two large workshops for the inmates, and rooms for the attendants. These latter open directly upon the wards, four in number, situated in the wings, which extend 88 feet south and west from the central building. Exclusive of the basement story each wing contains two wards of fifteen single rooms, with iron stairs at the remote end, opening into an inclosed court. The bath rooms and water closets are placed in a projecting tower, having a ventilation distinct from the ward. All is made as nearly fire-proof as possible while making use of wooden floors and casings.

This building, now being constructed under contract, is likely to be ready for occupation before the next fiscal year, and when so occupied will provide for sixty men of the following classes:

First. The convict insane. Those persons who, having been convicted of crime in the United States courts, are found to be insane or have become so while serving sentence in the penitentiaries and are, on the request of the Attorney-General, sent here by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Second. The criminal insane. Men who, being under indictment for crime, are found to be insane, and on certificate of the United States courts are sent here by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Third. Military prisoners. Soldiers who, for desertion or other crimes under military law and while serving sentence in military prisons, have been found insane. These are sent here by order of the Secretary of War.

Fourth. Especially dangerous and homicidal persons from whatever source received. This is a class very difficult to care for in the ordinary wards of a hospital; liable to outbreaks, a source of constant anxiety, and the danger of whose escape is a perpetual menace to the community. This class will have a ward to themselves, distinct from the convicts, but within the walls of the same building and having the security which it affords.

The advantages of such provision for the classes enumerated are greater freedom within restricted limits and at the same time greater security for these men. That opportunity for regular employment, most essential to their treatment, will be afforded which could hitherto only

be obtained by the introduction of an element of danger into the wards or by hazarding the escape of the convict in sending him outside to work. It is remarkable what a measure of content, satisfaction even, with one's lot goes with steady employment, and to this rule of social existence the insane man is no exception.

But great as will be the advantage to the class provided for in this building over the present most unsatisfactory arrangement it is small compared with the gain, hardly to be measured, that will come to the rest, who are thus relieved from the constant presence and association of this most undesirable class. To nine perfectly harmless, insane persons we add one dangerous lunatic, and we must build bars around them all. With the criminal element removed what need has St. Elizabeth for all these grated windows that only keep out the sunshine? Why, but for this dangerous factor, should this be a prison which was meant for a home? The hospital will seem another place without them. Less restraint about it, more unbarred doors, with here and there windows standing wide, the woodbine and ivy replacing the lattice guards. If some such progress be not possible then there is no gain in classification.

We still lack a suitable infirmary building for our sick and feeble men distinct from the structures for the control of the insane, to be built on the plan of the modern hospital for the sick and fitted with all the appliances for their restoration and care. But this is included in the estimates of the coming year, and we hope in the next report to count it in our accomplished work.

There are buildings for the employment of the inmates, cabinet, carpenter, tailor, mattress, and shoe shops, but we have not included them in this review, since they belong rather to the appliances for treatment than buildings for the lodging of the insane.

To sum up, then, we have here a main hospital edifice and six distinct buildings, not including the dining hall, for the care of the insane, with upwards of 50 wards for the classification of 1,300 inmates in more than 500 associate dormitories and single rooms. It is an instructive census and suggestive in its extent.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, are as follows:

For current expenses.....	\$280,500
For general repairs and improvements.....	20,000
For special improvements, viz:	
An infirmary building	30,000
Water-tank and connections, stand-pipe, and fire escapes.....	4,500
Tower clock	750
Cement flooring and finishing rooms in basement of dining hall.....	1,200
Porter's lodge at lower entrance	1,200

The estimate for current expenses is for support in the hospital, including clothing, medical, and moral treatment of an estimated average number of 1,275 indigent insane persons who, under United States laws, are entitled to treatment here. These comprise the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, and United States convict insane. The basis of estimate is an annual cost of \$220 per capita. Of late years Congress has provided for a certain portion of this expenditure in the bill for the District of Columbia. In making the appropriation for the hospital for the year 1887 Congress, in committee, after a careful consideration of the whole subject of the amount properly chargeable to the District appropriation,

fixed upon the sum of \$75,132, and it was so ordered for that year. The average number of patients from the District of Columbia under treatment during the fiscal year 1887 was 556. The estimated average number to be cared for during the fiscal year 1889 will be 586. Assuming \$75,132 to have been the correct proportion when the number was 556, the appropriation in the District bill for 1889, following the same ratio, should be \$79,185, leaving the sum of \$201,315 to be appropriated in the sundry civil bill, of which sum it is asked that not exceeding \$1,500 may be used as hitherto to defray the expenses of the return of patients to their friends.

The sum of \$20,000 is needed for general repairs and improvements, including care of grounds. It is evident that a hospital, whose patients have in ten years increased from less than 800 to more than 1,300, and whose accommodations have at least kept pace with the increase, requires something more for repairs and improvements than the \$10,000 given ten years ago. Much of the heating apparatus requires to be renewed; the exterior wood work of the entire west wing needs painting; interior walls and ceilings must from time to time be renewed, and if the buildings are not allowed to deteriorate, which should never be permitted in a hospital, some wards should be freshly tinted and their floors relaid. That floors are no small item here will be understood when it is remembered that the actual floor space at St. Elizabeth is more than 400,000 square feet, the ground actually occupied with buildings being more than 4 acres. When the class of occupants is considered the endless need of repair is evident.

In accordance with the modern ideas of hygiene in hospitals and the "most enlightened care and curative treatment" of the insane, which the organic act creating this hospital calls for, the immediate present want of the institution is a distinct infirmary building for hospital purposes for the sick and acute febrile cases. The great danger to a hospital that retains its chronic insane is that it will degenerate from a hospital into an asylum. Curative care, the most approved appliances of the modern hospital for the sick, buildings specially adapted in their design to the wants of this class—light and airy, fitted with batteries, medicated baths, special facilities for the preparation of those light articles of food which it is so essential shall be inviting and palatable when presented to the sick; all these most necessary provisions it is proposed to make here to enable the institution to keep abreast of the medical science of to-day. In the event of the invasion of some epidemic disease such detached building would become indispensable. With our large household, as at present situated, it is not pleasant to contemplate the outbreak of a contagious disease like small-pox. For such infirmary building, with space for the nurses' quarters, beds for sixty cases, with bath-rooms, kitchen, closets, and everything complete, including heat and ventillation, \$30,000 is needed.

A water tank for the storage of river water in the west tower of the main hospital building connected with the fire hydrant system, also to be used for purposes of irrigation and sewerage, is imperatively needed. For all other purposes we obtain from the tubular wells an abundant supply of pure, sparkling water, whose only fault is a small amount of iron held in solution by fugitive gases. But there is a limit beyond which these wells cannot be pumped, and with the constantly increasing consumption of water for building purposes, and during the dry season for sprinkling the lawns, supplying the lakes, for use at the stables, and in the numerous water closets throughout the hospital that limit has been reached. All this can be easily and permanently guarded

against by providing this elevated tank for the river water and making the necessary connections for its use. As there is already a second 6-inch service pipe from the pump house at the river as well as duplicate pumps, it is believed the whole expense of the change need not exceed \$4,500, the sum asked, for which the additional protection against fire thereby afforded will be more than an equivalent.

A tower clock at some central point of the hospital is much needed. Nothing adds more to the comfort and order of a hospital for the insane than a standard time-keeper so placed as to be visible from all quarters. There is a sense of companionship to the inmates in the very striking of the hours. The sum of \$750 is asked for the purchase of such clock.

The sum of \$1,200 is asked for cementing the basement floor of the dining hall and finishing it for a recreation room for the inmates in wet and inclement weather. A small expenditure here will make available a space equal to that of the dining hall itself, for the comfort of the inmates at times when the lawns and groves present no attractions. A bowling alley, a smoking room, an escape from and a shelter out of the storm, when once provided we shall wonder how we ever got along without it.

An improvement much needed for the more effectual custody of the hospital and grounds is a small but tasteful brick structure for use as a gardener's cottage and porter's lodge at the lower hospital entrance. This is at present, from the necessity of keeping it almost constantly open, a source of considerable anxiety respecting its improper use as a means of ingress as well as egress from the grounds, so much so as to necessitate the employment of a day watchman. The placing of a gardener's cottage at that point would obviate this, and \$1,200 is asked for that purpose.

Since the date of the last annual report the Board has lost one of its members by death—Judge Cuppy. His association with the other members of the Board had been most pleasant, and at the semi-annual meeting in April, 1887, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, This Board has learned with profound regret of the unexpected decease, on the 30th of March, 1887, of Fletcher P. Cuppy, esq., one of its members,

Therefore be it—

Resolved, That in this bereavement we, in common with the legal profession and the community at large, mourn the loss of an able and upright lawyer, a wise counsellor, and a distinguished citizen—patriotic, philanthropic, and ready to aid in every good word and work.

Resolved, That as personal associates on the Board of Visitors of this hospital with Judge Cuppy, we desire to bear testimony to the warm interest and friendly sympathy which he has always manifested in our work, and we feel that the insane, no less than ourselves, have lost in him a friend ever patient to listen to their appeals, ready to console and anxious to aid and help them and us by every means in his power. Courteous, conscientious, high-minded, a gentleman in the best sense of the word with all which that name denotes, his genial presence will be sadly missed from our councils and our work.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Board, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to his family.

Mr. H. C. Cross, for thirteen years the chief book-keeper of the hospital, after a brief illness died on the 15th of May, 1887. Mr. Cross had been a soldier in the late war, was a faithful accountant, very accurate in his work, and the loss will be much felt at the hospital. In his private life he was genial, upright, and generally beloved. Such life ended in the hospital service deserves mention in its report.

Mr. and Mrs. Evander French, for many years connected with the hospital as farm steward and housekeeper respectively, resigned their positions early last autumn to return to their old home. Mr. French had been in charge of the farm for nine years, and under his efficient and judicious management many improvements had been introduced. They take with them our best wishes for their future prosperity.

The medical officers of the staff have remained without change and have continued their efficient work. We consider the hospital fortunate in retaining the services of such able, trained, and faithful men in their respective positions. It is an earnest of success in this great work before us.

We have been remembered by the friends of former years, as well as by some new ones, with aid in our evening entertainments, in gifts of flowers and books, and pictures for our wards, and in other ways of doing good, all of whom will please to consider themselves thanked by us and the inmates without more particular mention.

In our report of two years ago, allusion was made to the connection of this hospital in its origin with that world-famed philanthropist Miss Dorothea L. Dix. At an advanced age, and after some years of failing health, during a part of which time she was an honored guest of this institution, and more recently of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton—another of the hospitals she had been instrumental in founding—on the 18th of July, 1887, she passed peacefully away. This is not the time or place for her eulogy, but as her life work, her first care and her latest thought was for the insane, and this was one of the hospitals near to her heart—a child as it were of her own creating—it seems fitting that her death should have passing mention here. The mortal form—all that was perishable—has gone from us, but the work and the fame remain. The example of her life, the devotion without a parallel, the loving service rendered to humanity's saddest sickness—

“To other souls,
The cup of strength in their great agony,”

these do not pass away, and through the coming time the soul-sick ones rising out of the darkness of madness into reason's light will bless the name and revere the memory of Dorothea L. Dix.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. TONER,
President of the Board.
W. W. GODDING,
Secretary ex-officio.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., September 15, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with act of Congress approved June 4, 1880, requiring the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane to make a report to Congress annually of the detailed expenditures of the hospital for the preceding fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following statement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

[illegible]

Classified expenditures, &c.—Continued.

SUBSISTENCE—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Flour, meal, crackers, &c.	Ice.	Butter, cheese, and eggs.	Fresh meats.	Salt and smoked meats.	Fish and poultry.	Tea and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Lard.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other groceries.	Grand total.
1887.														
Jan. 31	N. T. Metzger & Bro.	462										\$701.04		
31	Andrews & Wade	463										644.26		
31	Barbour & Hamilton	467											\$386.01	
31	R. A. Golden	469						\$646.73						
31	Rabbitt & Crown	474						1,385.23				67.32		
31	Daniel Loughran	476											120.50	
31	Myers & Loving	479			\$165.60			17.60						
31	Strang & Tucker	482										793.10		
31	George M. Oyster & Co.	486			1,414.95									
Feb. 11	William H. Milnor & Co.	506							\$349.80					
28	T. V. Varnell & Son	522				\$2,507.99	\$507.89							
28	C. A. Gambrill Manufacturing Company													
28	Thurber, Whyland & Co.	529	\$196.20										47.26	
28	N. T. Metzger & Bro.	530								\$1,094.31		441.64	35.69	
28	W. M. Galt & Co.	537	1,744.40										25.52	
28	Myers & Loving	543			165.60			27.17						
Mar. 24	G. G. Cornwell & Son	568	164.41					685.45	282.00	60.60		211.84	601.63	
31	J. T. Varnell & Son	586				4,754.08	962.35							
31	A. A. Kennard & Co.	589			397.77									
31	Tyler & Bros	591	53.27											
31	Gambrill Manufacturing Company													
31	W. H. Milnor & Co.	592	127.00											
31	George M. Oyster & Co.	594							345.98					
31	R. A. Golden	599			2,293.34					25.74				
31	Frank Hume	601						506.45						
31	Myers & Loving	603												
31	W. M. Galt & Co.	605			163.60								840.97	
31	N. W. Burchell	606	876.25											
31		608							347.70			19.50		

[illegible]

Classified expenditures—Continued.
HOUSE-FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, &c.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher num- bered—	Furniture, fix- tures, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crock- ery, &c.	Kitchen fittings.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Wood.	Lights, oils, &c.	Making brooms.	Grand total.
1886.															
July 10	Elise H. Stanton.	4						\$10.30							
31	Chas. H. Nicolai.	21											\$77.58	\$31.10	
31	Meixsel & Co.	22													
31	Rosenblatt & Co.	24						344.00							
31	Barbour & Hamilton.	27						29.73							
31	G. G. Cornwell & Son.	32											18.20		
31	W. B. Moses & Son.	34	\$129.00												
Aug 13	Jennings Bros.	51				\$147.00									
17	Wm. Beaman.	59													
31	Thos. G. Hood.	78		\$102.86	\$137.46									32.20	
31	T. A. Ashburner.	80		465.12											
Sept. 23	J. M. Wheatley.	120									\$10,323.89				
30	Union Oil Co.	137						140.93							
30	Rosenblatt & Co.	139						344.00							
30	Thos. G. Hood.	140	114.15	111.40	118.26										
30	James M. Shaw & Co.	143				\$194.64									
30	C. Stoddart & Bro.	146		199.28											
30	Chas. H. Nicolai.	147		53.56									91.08		
30	R. A. Robbins.	150												124.04	
30	M. W. Beveridge.	152				190.48									
30	S. L. Hempstone.	153			35.69										
30	Hayward & Hutchinson.	155					\$13.70								
30	J. T. Campbell.	157													
30	Louis A. Dieter.	158	16.52											2.94	
30	Woodward & Lothrop.	160		79.75											
30	M. Silverberg & Co.	161	43.29												
20	Petersen & Childs.	167							\$97.31						
30	Sam'l S. Shedd.	168	9.00												
30	W. B. Moses & Son.	174	162.75												
30	G. G. Cornwell & Son.	180						29.05		\$2,303.44					
30	J. Maury Dove.	183													
11	Wm. Beaman.	211													
12	H. I. Gregory.	215													
20	Jennings Bros.	228				21.00								23.20	
20	E. G. Wheeler.	229				294.61									
						1.40		13.36							

[illegible]

Classified expenditures—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, &c.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher num- bered—	Furniture, fix- tures, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crock- ery, &c.	Kitchen fittings.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Wood.	Lights, oils, &c.	Making brooms.	Grand total.
1887. Mch. 31	S. L. Hempstone	619		\$12.78											
31	S. S. Shedd	620	\$17.31												
31	Wash. R. Williams	623	144.75												
31	Hayward & Hutchinson	626					\$112.88								
Apr. 30	G. G. Cornwell & Son	655						\$26.73							
30	W. B. Moses & Son	656	372.83												
30	Hayward & Hutchinson	658					57.99								
30	Alex. Milne	663	19.50												
May 18	T. A. Ashburner	682		114.89											
20	G. A. Hamberger	683		5.80											
31	Thomas G. Wood	692		89.71	\$130.40										
31	Wm. Beaman	701												\$28.20	
31	W. H. Harrover	706					12.08								
June 18	Troy Laundry Machine Co.	725						9.20							
25	James M. Shaw & Co.	730				\$13.05									
27	A. H. Chace & Bro.	734	2.40												
27	J. M. Wheatley	739									\$30.00				
27	Frank Hume	749						16.69							
30	Wm. Beaman	751						40.00						17.60	
30	S. Patrick	755													
30	R. A. Robbins	761		50.34											
30	Chas. H. Nicolai	762											\$182.16		
30	Barbour & Hamilton	774						24.25							
30	M. W. Beveridge	781				68.27									
30	Union Oil Company	785						188.13							
30	G. G. Cornwell & Son	793						46.21							
30	Lewis Baar	796	2.70												
30	Rosenblatt & Co.	799						344.00							
30	Poole & Brooke	803													
30	L. W. Loomis	842					946.00						39.90		
	Total		2,320.63	6,036.15	718.34	2,023.67	1,146.55	2,816.35	\$330.57	\$2,303.44	10,416.52	\$344.66	1,340.78	459.04	\$30,256.70

Classified expenditures—Continued.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Date.	Furnished by	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and slippers.	New clothing.	Clothing material.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work.	Advertising.	Electrical instruments.	Photographic instruments, &c.	Grand total.
1886.															
Sept. 30	Washington Post	163						\$25.56							
30	H. Adler, agent	164					\$6.31								
30	Wm. Hahn & Co	175	\$400.50												
30	Lansburgh & Bro	178			\$265.42		81.16								
30	Washington City Post-Office	179							\$34.00						
30	T. G. Morrow	192						15.99							
Oct. 5	E. H. Stanton	203						5.00							
8	Lea Brothers & Co	206						25.00							
9	W. F. Essick	207						35.00							
9	A. S. Clark	210						1.00							
16	Interior Department	218							51.99						
25	J. G. Toepper	237						3.50							
30	John H. Walsh	248									\$18.00				
30	Geo. W. Knox	249								\$31.13					
Oct. 30	Inland and Seaboard Coasting Com- pany	250								2.77					
30	Wm. Ballantyne & Son	255						58.24							
30	Woodward & Lothrop	256			78.50		2.15								
Nov. 1	W. H. Igams	266								1.18					
6	J. L. Shaw	270						6.00							
30	John K. Walsh	300									35.00				
30	Geo. W. Knox	303								32.16					
30	Potomac Steamboat Company	304								16.92					
30	Adams Express Company	305								2.40					
30	Baltimore and Ohio Express	306								3.80					
30	Wm. Ballantyne & Son	313						16.00							
9	Congressional Record	327						4.00							
27	R. C. Jones	344						8.00							
31	George W. Knox	353								20.23					
31	Baltimore and Ohio Express	354								15.25					

31	Adams Express Company	355																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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[illegible]

Classified expenditures—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—EXPENDITURES FOR AMUSEMENT OF PATIENTS, &c.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs, medicines, &c.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments, &c.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to their homes.	Refunded board money.	Grand total.
1886.										
July 5	M. McKenzie	1				\$5.00	\$5.00			
7	W. H. Daniel	3								
31	Barbour & Hamilton	27		\$29.90						
31	G. G. Cornwell & Son	32		30.72						
31	Richard Brooke	44						\$10.00		
Aug. 6	John Owens	48				5.00				
17	F. F. Wheelock	56			\$65.40					
18	S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company	62			99.75					
28	E. Rowan & Co.	69			3.00					
29	Edward Payne	70				5.00				
31	Scheller & Stevens	76	\$5.00		2.00					
31	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	77	53.35							
31	McKesson & Robbins	79	143.97							
12	Henry Norton	90								
18	T. J. Robertson	91						18.00		
28	A. E. Offutt	92						33.00		
Sept. 2	J. W. Simpson	93						17.50		
8	John Roland	98				5.00				
10	Albert Brown	100				5.00				
16	T. Rochett	104				5.00				
17	J. H. Tighlman	105				5.00				
20	W. A. Bottomley	106				5.00				
24	William A. Dean	122				5.00				
25	Addison Smith	123				5.00				
29	Charles McKenzie	125				5.00				
29	Frank Hume	129				5.00				
30	McKesson & Robbins	138		12.25						
30	S. F. Ware	170	20.35							
30	Myers & Loving	172	24.56							
30	Browning & Middleton	176	2.50							
30	G. G. Cornwell & Son	180		20.00						
				279.16						

30	Oct.	1887	Daniel Loughran	186	247.57	117.00	19.55	5.00	45.59	
30			S. F. Shreve	189						
30			S. T. Suit	190						
30			Samuel Lewis' Sons	191						
30			Stott, Cromwell & Co.	196	73.36					
5			Henry Matthews	202				5.00		
7			W. E. Baldwin	204				5.00		
9			C. Dorfing & Sons	209						
13			H. Hoffa	216			83.34			
13			John Holsendorf	217			10.10			
21			H. Hoffa	231				5.00		
30			James Goodloe	245						
30			Barbour & Hamilton	246		33.02	24.75	5.00		
30			A. H. Witmer	252					7.50	
7			George Willis	263						15.00
12			Patrick Sullivan	264						8.50
14			J. C. Simpson	265						5.88
17			W. H. Daniel	278					5.00	
22			A. H. Witmer	283					20.00	
27			T. H. McAllister	288					173.75	
30			Z. D. Gilman	307	2.00					
3			Daniel G. Tagert	318						5.00
11			J. C. Simpson	319						18.25
24			A. F. McCloskey	320						12.00
30			James E. Toner	321						14.00
9			Benjamin R. Cox	326						\$30.72
27			Charles Hepner	345					1.00	
28			H. Hoffa	346			42.55			
31			Michael Dousch	351					11.50	
31			Pasquale Serpico	352					5.75	
31			W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	369	37.38					
31			Scheller & Stevens	389	2.50		5.25			
31			Stott, Cromwell & Co.	391	17.65		2.25			
31			Melville Lindsay	392			4.75			
31			S. F. Shreve	397	342.31					
31			S. F. Ware	401	28.35					
31			G. G. Cornwell	402		674.29				
31			Frank Hume	412		12.25				
31			Samuel Lewis' Sons	413			3.00			
31			J. C. Ergood & Co.	417		168.63				
8	Jan.	1887	A. H. Witmer	438					1.50	
20			G. H. Pray	445					15.00	
28			H. Wagner	454					10.50	
30			Samuel Jones	455				5.00		
31			Michael Dousch	457					13.80	
31			Pasquale Serpico	458					10.35	
31			Charles Fischer	466			16.50			
31			Edward F. Droop	468					11.16	
31			Rabbitt & Crown	474					6.00	
31			S. F. Shreve	483	79.05					

Apr.	5	Albert Brown	639																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Classified expenditures—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Superintendent, physical, and general office.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineers' department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Making clothing.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1886.												
July 16	Jane Beaven.....	5								\$18.00		
19	Maggie O'Leary.....	6								10.00		
23	Fannie E. Bonini.....	8								15.47		
24	M. A. Dodge.....	10								14.28		
24	Eliza Goodwin.....	11								13.50		
28	Bertie Grimes.....	13								13.50		
30	Etta Harrison.....	14								10.00		
31	Pay-roll—support.....	40	\$1,352.14	\$1,781.05				\$12.50				
31	do.....	41		1,351.50								
31	do.....	42			\$747.50		\$995.34					
31	do.....	43			324.16		1,093.60				\$364.66	
31	Pay-roll—buildings and grounds.....	6				\$491.33			\$528.00			
Aug. 2	Eliza Havenner.....	45							182.62			
4	S. H. Hardy.....	46								6.00		
5	H. M. McAndrews.....	47								9.00		
9	Ellen Bowling.....	49								13.44		
9	Sarah A. Woods.....	50								13.50		
18	Fannie E. Bonini.....	61								12.00		
20	Eliza Goodwin.....	63								12.24		
21	Eliza Sweeney.....	64								18.00		
23	Bertie Grimes.....	65								7.14		
23	J. A. Duvall.....	66								13.50		
24	Mary C. Quaid.....	67								8.16		
25	Matilda McInturff.....	68								16.32		
31	Jane Beaven.....	71								18.00		
31	Pay-roll—support.....	86	1,352.14	1,695.48				12.50		27.00		
31	do.....	87		1,409.70								
31	do.....	88			712.50							
31	Pay-roll, support.....	89			368.87		970.33				356.59	
31	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds.....	10				551.83	1,053.47		499.43			
Sept. 2	Maggie O'Leary.....	94							469.82	15.04		

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Classified expenditures—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Superintendent, physicians, and general office.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineers' department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Making clothing.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1886.												
Nov. 20	M. A. Dodge	281								\$8.16		
20	M. F. Cator	282								9.60		
22	Fannie T. Green	284								13.50		
26	Mary C. Quaid	285								18.36		
27	C. McKenna	286								12.24		
29	Fannie E. Bonini	293								16.32		
30	Etta Harrison	295								8.16		
30	Eliza Goodwin	296								10.20		
30	Pay-roll, support	314	\$1,318.80	\$1,793.00	\$690.50							
30	do	315		1,449.09	370.20							
30	do	316				\$551.83	\$992.83				\$338.66	
30	do	317					582.33					
30	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds	33							\$426.00			
30	do	79							1,005.41			
4	Mary C. Quaid	322							202.75			
7	Bertie Grimes	323								16.32		
7	S. M. Hardy	324								10.20		
8	Eliza Sweeney	325								13.50		
10	Jane Beavan	328								9.00		
11	Fannie E. Bonini	329								27.00		
11	S. A. Woods	330								8.16		
14	Lizzie Langley	331								20.40		
17	Fannie T. Green	332								13.50		
18	Jane Miles	334								13.50		
21	Maggie O'Leary	337								8.16		
21	Eliza Goodwin	337								13.50		
24	C. V. Watts	343								13.50		
30	Annie Hannan	347								8.33		
31	Ellen Bowling	350								20.83		
31	Pay-roll, support	431	1,324.13	2,368.37	689.50					27.00		
31	do	432		910.74								

Dec.

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Classified expenditures—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Superintendent, physicians, and general office.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineers' department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Making clothing.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1887.												
Mar. 31	Pay-roll, support.	633	\$1,385.90	\$1,839.79								
31	do	634		1,506.65								
31	do	635			\$1,081.90						\$352.78	
31	do	636				\$600.84	\$1,452.50		\$532.41			
31	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds	68							178.25			
Apr. 4	Bertie Grimes	638								\$15.00		
5	Eliza Goodwin	640								13.50		
5	Etta Harrison	641								15.00		
12	Annie Hannan	642								20.00		
19	Mattie A. Bruce	644								13.50		
26	L. A. McKenney	648								13.50		
28	Ellen Bowling	649								13.50		
30	Maggie O'Leary	650								13.50		
30	Eliza Sweeney	651								13.50		
30	Pay-roll, support.	672	1,385.80	2,368.40						13.50		
30	do	673		876.87	743.50							
30	do	674			371.00							
30	do	675				531.67	948.83		715.16		356.00	
30	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds	74					688.94		415.50			
May 10	Bertie Grimes	679										
21	A. A. Hopkins	686								15.00		
28	Mattie A. Bruce	687								13.50		
28	Ellen Bowling	688								9.00		
31	Eliza Goodwin	689								13.50		
31	Pay-roll, support.	708	1,294.14	2,333.03						13.50		
31	do	709		861.29	708.34							
31	do	710			364.75							
31	do	711				355.83	963.33				350.50	
31	Pay-roll, buildings and grounds	78					796.02		546.81			
June 1	Jane Beavan	714							362.63			
27	John Chester	744						\$100.00		13.50		

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Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for support.....	\$195,000.00
Appropriations for buildings and grounds.....	65,000.00
Appropriation, District of Columbia.....	75,152.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	17,420.11
On hand, buildings and grounds.....	12,449.23
	365,001.34

EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence :	
Flour, meal, and crackers	\$12,452.13
Ice	3,209.75
Butter, cheese, and eggs	17,308.99
Fresh meats.....	29,345.87
Smoked and salt meats.....	7,847.84
Poultry and fish	8,814.02
Tea and coffee.....	5,120.70
Sugar and molasses.....	7,277.80
Lard	751.57
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,983.90
Other groceries	9,535.80
	109,648.37
House furnishing, fuel, lights, &c. :	
Furniture, fixtures, &c	2,320.63
Bedding.....	6,036.15
Table and towel linen	718.34
Utensils, crockery, &c	2,023.67
Kitchen fittings.....	1,146.55
Laundry supplies	2,816.35
Carpets.....	330.57
Hard coal.....	2,303.44
Soft coal.....	10,416.52
Wood	344.66
Lights, oils, &c.....	1,340.78
Making brooms.....	459.04
	30,256.70
Dry goods and clothing, books, stationery, and miscellaneous :	
Boots, shoes, and slippers.....	2,161.18
New clothing.....	2,422.82
Clothing material.....	5,338.64
Hats.....	237.71
Notions.....	2,423.81
Books and periodicals.....	771.60
Stationery and postage.....	641.99
Freight and hauling	392.28
Incidental work	261.72
Advertising.....	74.82
Electrical instruments	105.90
Photographic instruments.....	58.25
	14,890.72
Medical supplies:	
Drugs, medicines, &c.....	1,999.16
Alcoholic stimulants	2,023.74
Instruments	512.54
Returning eloped patients.....	150.00
Amusement of patients.....	841.87
Sending patients to their homes.....	297.98
Refunded board money	30.72
	5,856.01
Farm, garden, and stable:	
Feed	7,699.26
Implements, horseshoes, &c.....	411.72
Plants and seeds.....	516.34
Manures	469.20
Live stock.....	439.00

Farm, garden, and stable—Continued.

Harness and repairs.....	\$248.33
Vehicles and repairs.....	1,149.70
Hay and straw.....	764.40
Incidental expenses.....	38.00

\$11,735.95

Repairs and improvements:

Lumber, doors, &c.....	5,297.16
Hardware.....	1,170.40
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies.....	3,044.10
Paints, oils, and glass.....	1,721.55
Roofing.....	696.99
Iron work, &c.....	901.87
Plastering.....	710.65
Sundry small repairs.....	310.60
Fire and other apparatus.....	479.88
Masons' supplies.....	1,617.43
Paths, roads, &c.....	270.18
Buildings.....	11,622.62

27,843.43

Salaries and wages:

Superintendent, physicians, office, &c.....	16,321.13
Ward service.....	38,535.25
Inside domestic department.....	13,067.70
Engineers' department.....	6,737.84
Farm and garden, hauling coal, &c.....	21,344.45
Sunday service.....	525.00
Mechanics and helpers.....	12,327.15
Making clothing.....	1,716.84
Laundry.....	4,193.27

114,768.63

Covered into United States Treasury on support..... .95

Covered into United States Treasury on buildings and grounds..... .58

On hand, building and grounds (convict building)..... 50,000.00

Total..... 365,001.34*Itemized receipts.*

1886.

July	1. Cash received for board of Sarah R. Cox.....	65.00
	1. Cash received for board of Adolph Berger.....	130.00
	2. Cash received for board of George Beckman.....	65.00
	3. Cash received for board of Joseph P. Hutchins.....	599.37
	7. Cash received for board of F. W. Yeager.....	84.00
	7. Cash received for board of Christian Potter.....	65.00
	7. Cash received for board of Bryan Hall.....	65.00
	8. Cash received for board of John G. Apfeld.....	20.00
	9. Cash received for board of Ward R. Parker.....	160.00
	9. Cash received for board of M. A. Gilleland.....	65.00
	9. Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth.....	45.00
	12. Cash received for board of H. Buchlers.....	130.00
	13. Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley.....	20.00
	13. Cash received for board of United States Soldiers' Home patients.....	461.44
	14. Cash received for special attendance on Rollin Perkins.....	75.00
	14. Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth.....	28.00
	19. Cash received for board of Marine Hospital patients.....	936.00
	20. Cash received for board of Teresa Rabbitt.....	20.00
	23. Cash received for board of M. E. Cazenove.....	156.00
	27. Cash received for board of C. K. Yancey.....	91.00
	27. Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson.....	40.00
	28. Cash received for board of Eliza Howell.....	20.00
	30. Cash received for board of John Weidman.....	91.00
	31. Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	158.88
Aug.	2. Cash received for board of M. A. LeDuc.....	22.86
	2. Cash received for board of Catherine Riordan.....	10.00
	6. Cash received for board of S. C. Barrows.....	174.28
	10. Cash received for board of E. R. Hutchings.....	20.00
	11. Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth.....	28.00
	12. Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley.....	25.00

1866.

Aug.	14.	Cash received for board of Jennie M. Lowell	\$91.00
	14.	Cash received for board of Teresa Rabbitt	20.00
	18.	Cash received for board of J. K. Landis	15.00
	30.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	40.00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	77.68
Sept.	2.	Cash received for board of J. H. Norwood	20.00
	6.	Cash received for board of J. K. Landis	65.00
	10.	Cash received for board of E. V. Wadsworth	28.00
	13.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	16.	Cash received for board of Warren Webster	418.28
	20.	Cash received for board of S. H. Johnson	91.00
	21.	Cash received for board of W. H. Hindes	65.00
	21.	Cash received for board of Edward Burchell	211.00
	23.	Cash received for board of George Beckman	65.00
	24.	Cash received for board of W. L. Harvey	20.00
	30.	Cash received for board of Mary DeCaindry	60.00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	84.01
Oct.	1.	Cash received for board of W. H. Zepp	91.00
	1.	Cash received for board of Eliza Howell	31.43
	2.	Cash received for board of Adolph Berger	65.00
	2.	Cash received for board of M. A. Gilleland	65.00
	5.	Cash received for special attendance on Rollin Perkins	75.00
	6.	Cash received for board of H. Buchlers	130.00
	6.	Cash received for board of William Griffith	130.00
	6.	Cash received for board of Bryan Hall	65.00
	7.	Cash received for board of Christian Potter	65.00
	9.	Cash received for board of United States Soldiers' Home patients.	500.71
	9.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	40.00
	11.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	12.	Cash received for board of M. E. Cazenove	156.00
	15.	Cash received for board of John Weidman	91.00
	15.	Cash received for board of Mary DeCaindry	31.00
	18.	Cash received for board of C. K. Yancey	91.00
	19.	Cash received for board of Marine Hospital patients	909.65
	22.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth	28.00
	28.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	40.00
	30.	Cash received for board of Jennie M. Lowell	91.00
	30.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	98.08
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	130.00
Nov.	6.	Cash received for board of S. C. Barrows	40.00
	10.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	25.00
	30.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth	28.00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	103.17
Dec.	8.	Cash received for board of W. S. Harvey	40.00
	9.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	40.00
	20.	Cash received for board of George Beckman	65.00
	24.	Cash received for board of J. K. Landis	65.00
	27.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	27.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	50.00
	28.	Cash received for board of Adolph Berger	65.00
	29.	Cash received for board of Sarah H. Johnson	91.00
	29.	Cash received for board of W. H. Hindes	65.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Edward Burchell	211.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Mary DeCaindry	91.00
	31.	Cash received for board of M. A. Gilleland	65.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Bryan Hall	65.00
	31.	Cash received for board of M. E. Cazenove	156.00
	31.	Cash received for board of United States Soldiers' Home patients.	482.15
	31.	Cash received for special attendance Rollin Perkins	75.00
	31.	Cash received for board of H. Buchlers	130.00
	31.	Cash received for board of W. H. Zepp	91.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Christian Potter	65.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Marine Hospital patients	858.22
	31.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	31.	Cash received for board of John Weidman	91.00
	31.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth	28.00
	31.	Cash received for board of C. K. Yancey	91.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Honora O'Donnell	10.00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	151.90

1887.

Jan. 24. Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth

28.00

1887.

Feb.	3.	Cash received for board of F. W. Yager.....	\$58.00
	4.	Cash received for board of S. C. Barrows.....	130.00
	5.	Cash received for board of Joseph P. Hutchins.....	260.63
	5.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	40.00
	11.	Cash received for board of J. R. Bradley.....	25.00
	12.	Cash received for board of R. Barnett	169.00
	19.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth	28.00
	28.	Cash received for board of Duncan Vance	14.00
	28.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	86.65
Mar.	7.	Cash received for board of J. K. Landis	65.00
	15.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	28.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson	80.00
	28.	Cash received for board of W. H. Hindes	65.00
	28.	Cash received for board of Edward Burchell	211.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Mary DeCaindry	35.00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	20.48
Apr.	7.	Cash received for board of United States Soldiers' Home patients.....	517.13
	11.	Cash received for board of R. Barnett	90.00
	12.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	12.	Cash received for board of Jennie M. Lowell.....	91.00
	16.	Cash received for board of Mary DeCaindry	56.00
	16.	Cash received for board of H. Buchlers	130.00
	16.	Cash received for board of Bryan Hall.....	65.00
	17.	Cash received for board of M. A. Gilleland.....	65.00
	18.	Cash received for special attendance on Rollin Perkins.....	75.00
	18.	Cash received for board of J. Kennington.....	91.00
	18.	Cash received for board of R. Swan	307.00
	19.	Cash received for board of Marine Hospital patients	793.28
	20.	Cash received for board of Christian Potter.....	65.00
	21.	Cash received for board of S. H. Johnson	91.00
	22.	Cash received for board of M. E. Cazenove	156.00
	22.	Cash received for board of John Weidman	91.00
	22.	Cash received for board of W. H. Zepp	91.00
	26.	Cash received for board of Otho Gartrell.....	120.00
	30.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	90.12
May	2.	Cash received for board of C. K. Yancey.....	91.00
	2.	Cash received for board of J. Kennington	12.00
	2.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson.....	60.00
	3.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth.....	28.00
	3.	Cash received for board of R. Nicholas.....	260.71
	7.	Cash received for board of S. C. Barrows	130.00
	9.	Cash received for board of Eliza Bradley	20.00
	13.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth.....	28.00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c	43.00
June	9.	Cash received for board of J. R. Bradley.....	20.00
	10.	Cash received for board of M. E. Cazenove.....	156.00
	13.	Cash received for board of Mary F. Toulson.....	40.00
	13.	Cash received for board of John T. Moncrief	130.00
	15.	Cash received for board of F. M. Latham	10.00
	17.	Cash received for board of Jennie C. Lowell.....	91.00
	20.	Cash received for board of Joseph P. Hutchins.....	65.00
	21.	Cash received for board of E. B. Wadsworth.....	28.00
	23.	Cash received for board of F. M. Latham	10.00
	23.	Cash received for board of B. Stickney	40.00
	23.	Cash received for board of Adolph Berger.....	130.00
	30.	Cash received for board of F. M. Latham	10.00
	31.	Cash received for board of Mary DeCaindry	91.00
	31.	Cash received for sale of stock, &c.....	42.00
Total.....			17,420.11

The first of these was the establishment of the first public school in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of schools which have since been established in the city, and which have played a very important part in the education of the people of Boston. The second of these was the establishment of the first public library in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of libraries which have since been established in the city, and which have played a very important part in the education of the people of Boston. The third of these was the establishment of the first public hospital in the city, in 1630. This was the first of a long series of hospitals which have since been established in the city, and which have played a very important part in the education of the people of Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Hot Springs, Ark., July 27, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887:

This reservation, embracing four sections of land, is 2 miles square, of which the Arlington Hotel is about the center.

Two-thirds of its surface is a group of bold elevations, seamed with gulches and narrow valleys, the whole everywhere clothed with vigorous specimens of pine, oak, gum, elm, and other trees indigenous to this latitude. In order to preserve the natural forest, which gives to the landscape its chief beauty, the Government retained the mountain spurs, with their rich coating of verdure, whilst throwing the valleys open for settlement. These having been laid out in building lots, many were awarded to actual settlers or claimants, at a moderate valuation, by a United States commission sent here to unravel the tangled skein of disputed titles.

Subsequently, in 1882-'84, sales of 250 more lots were made at public auction by authority of the Department, leaving about that number still in possession of the Government, to be sold whenever its interest or the growth of the city makes it advisable.

Just east of the center of the reservation is Hot Springs Mountain, rising 500 feet above the valley, its base 600 yards wide by a mile long. Three of its sides are abrupt, but the fourth has a uniform and moderate inclination to Hot Springs Creek, and is the seat of the wonder which gives a name to this place. So far as yet discovered, the hot-water area is included in a space 1,200 feet long at the western base of the mountain by 300 feet up its face. Its greatest volume now issues from the lowest level; but the large mass of tufa cropping out on the mountain (a remarkable deposit left by an unknown principle of the water) furnishes evidence of its having in the dim past flowed in a cascade down its now dry face. It does not follow from the statement of this theory that the total flow has diminished in ages, but rather that its course has been changed and lowered by the hand of man in his efforts to get possession of it.

In order to thoroughly insure its source against the destruction resulting from the greed and rivalry of individuals or corporations, Congress wisely declared that the ownership of this unique mountain should forever rest in the Government, and reserving it absolutely from sale or private occupation, made it a permanent reservation.

On its southern slope the War and Navy Departments have erected, upon ground allotted them by the Secretary of the Interior, large and imposing buildings, where invalids of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are quartered. This institution, styled the United States Army and Navy Hospital, has lodging for not quite one hundred patients, and is under the immediate charge of an Army surgeon, with a quartermaster as financial assistant. Its appointments are most comfortable, not to say elegant; and the bath-house, especially, is in advance of similar establishments generally, having, besides the usual baths, two large pools. To remove every chance for question or misunderstanding as to the amount of hot water needed by the hospital at any time, it was thought best to assign it a specific share, to be managed at will. Accordingly a board of Army officers and myself looked the ground over, selected a very hot, bold spring, and set it apart, by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, for its exclusive use. The flow of this spring is twice the number of gallons that can be legitimately consumed, even when that institution is filled to its greatest capacity.

In my last annual report reference was made to a system of underground sewerage just then completed by the city, one branch of which, running through the whole front of the permanent reservation, drained all the buildings upon that domain. The wisdom of this sanitary measure—where buried pipes delivering their contents $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the city limits are substituted for the creek channel—is made manifest daily in the greater purity of the atmosphere of the culvert.

In prosecuting work upon the creek before and after this substitution, the change for the better was always apparent, in the absence of those foul odors previously emanating from the culvert at every opening. At times and under certain conditions the air in the culvert is still foul, from the presence of unwholesome matter carried into it by the city's neglect; but when the outlying districts are brought into the system the creek water will be as pure and healthful as nature made it.

Congress having appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for what is known as the creek improvement—chiefly extending the arched culvert, which had been constructed under previous appropriations, along Valley street—estimates were submitted to the Department, and the public invited to send sealed proposals for doing the work. Mr. Samuel Walton being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract at \$7.14 per cubic yard for masonry. Work was begun early in December and prosecuted daily till the following April, when the appropriation being consumed operations were suspended.

The low rate at which the contract was taken and the comparatively small amount of rock excavations enabled me to prolong the culvert for a greater distance (620 linear feet) than was anticipated.

Beginning at the junction of Park and Whittington avenues—whence two short branches reach out to receive and unite the water drained through those valleys—the culvert traverses the reservation front and ends about 160 feet north of Malvern Crossing.

Its total length, excluding the branches, is 3,500 feet; 17 feet wide, with an average height at the crown of 10 feet; which gives ample water-way, it is believed, for extraordinary rain-falls.

Under the last contract 2,200 cubic yards of rubble masonry was built over the creek, on which only a thin layer of earth was thrown, leaving to the city the task of filling Valley street (through which the culvert is built) to the crown of the arch at its own convenience. The money thus saved was used in the more important work of filling the space on the reservation front, between the culvert and bath-houses. Seven

thousand cubic yards of earth and broken stone were deposited there, the entire area leveled and graded to the street, and a gravel foot-path laid throughout its length.

To reclaim this frontage from further misuse as a town commons and public highway it has been inclosed by an inexpensive post and chain fence, and the line of demarkation separating the Government from city property defined and settled. The division-fence and walk are plain and meant to be temporary, but will serve as a basis and guide for some future time, when larger means will admit of their being replaced by something more substantial and ornate.

Even as it is, the change in the reservation worked by this small outlay of money and labor is a source of favorable comment by every one; and when a year hence its surface is set in grass and trees it will be a fresh and convenient promenade for invalids.

In my report for last year some observations were made which, being applicable with equal force now as then, I incorporate with this.

I said :

A 12-inch pipe (buried low enough to receive by gravity the water from the springs at the lowest elevation) is laid for 1,000 feet along the reservation front, and is connected by lateral pipes of 3 and 4 inches in diameter with every spring not otherwise utilized.

A rough measurement of the volume of hot water, thus for the first time collected and flowing out through this main, gives 300,000 gallons per day, which for the want of reservoirs to receive and store it, or any means of conveying it to the bath-houses, is temporarily led into and mingles with the water of the creek.

I respectfully recommend that Congress be again asked to appropriate the sum (\$31,000) embraced in the Secretary's last annual report for supplying reservoirs and machinery, which are absolutely required to give effect and use to this 300,000 gallons of invaluable water.

Until some adequate provision is made for storing and pumping this water to a height from which it will naturally flow to the bath-tubs, neither the Government nor invalids can reap any benefit from the work thus far completed.

The system now and heretofore advocated has been adopted for the service of the Army and Navy Hospital, and is now in process of execution under a recent special appropriation made for that purpose.

I beg to renew my recommendation of last year that the water-rent be increased to \$40 per tub per annum. I believe that the lessees of the water privileges can pay that sum and still make a fair profit; and the additional revenue accruing from this source, if used to improve and beautify the grounds, would bring a substantial return to the lessees themselves in the greater number of visitors that would be induced to come and bathe here.

That water still runs to waste, benefiting no living thing, because the Department is powerless to give it a useful direction till Congress makes the appropriation asked for. With the number of tubs now in use the supply of water under control does not exceed greatly the demand, and when this number is nearly doubled, as it probably will be before the new year, how they are all to be filled is a problem whose solution has not been arrived at. I trust the Fiftieth Congress will recognize the propriety of appropriating the sum of \$31,000, estimated as required to build two reservoirs and equip them with the necessary pipes and machinery for storing and distributing this now wasted water at points where it will serve the double purpose of healing the infirm whilst yielding an appreciable income to the Government. People come here for the water only, and to deny it to even a few at such times and in such abundance as is healthful would be a hardship; but, leaving humanity out of the question, the Government would be gradually reimbursed for its expenditures by the larger revenue arising from water rentals.

Many more persons have taken the baths during the last year than in any previous one, and as the fame of this water is steadily spreading abroad it is reasonable to expect that the number who come hereafter

will grow larger year by year. That the citizens of Hot Springs see and act upon this idea is shown in the many hotels and lodging-houses being added to the existing list, and the Government, in the exercise of a prudent forecast, should be prepared to meet a larger demand by securing in its grasp every gallon of the liquid treasure issuing from Hot Springs Mountain.

I beg to invite the attention of the Secretary especially to the condition of the building known as the Free Bath-House. This is an institution set apart by the Government, where the poor and diseased may come and take the baths without price or question. Nearly or quite 400 individuals of these classes avail themselves of this gracious privilege daily, and the number is getting larger, so that the time is rapidly coming when there will not be room for all. This is made apparent by a glance at the building, which consists of only four small rooms (a dressing and pool room for each sex). The pools are so small (9 feet square) that sometimes standing room is not to be had in them. The building itself is a piece of patch-work, of rude construction, thrown together at different periods, the women's side being contracted, but fairly comfortable otherwise, whilst the part set aside for men is a small, flimsy shanty, uninhabitable in severe weather. Its entire appearance and reality is stunted, mean, and shabby; not in accord with the benevolent designs of the Department, and unworthy to be owned by this great Government. I respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate the sum of \$6,000 with which to erect upon the present site a free bath-house, with larger and better pools and rooms, where that friendless class of unfortunates who are driven to it by disease and poverty may receive humane treatment in their fight for health. I cannot imagine a charity more worthily bestowed or one which will yield richer fruits.

In obedience to Department instructions, I recently made a special inspection of the bath-houses on the reservation, and pointed out to the lessees such alterations and improvements as the Government demanded in the interest of the public. The lessees gave ready acquiescence to the propriety and necessity of placing those houses in better order, and have to a large extent refitted them, beside diminishing the waste of water, through a better system of piping. It is understood that, as the wooden cooling tanks get out of repair, they are to be replaced by iron ones of a more agreeable appearance.

As a matter for general information, I submit the medical history of a few persons, taken almost at random, who have been taking the baths at the Government free pools recently. Many more testimonials to the virtue of the water could be added, but these are sufficient specimens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. FIELD,
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

Statements of the effect of the water at the Government Free Pools by persons now bathing there.

N. H. T.; residence, Omaha, Nebr.; age, 43; afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism; occupation, barber; says:

"I commenced bathing at the Free Pools December 25, 1886, but left off bathing for about two and one-half months; was perfectly helpless when I commenced bathing; could not walk or even raise my hand to my head; have taken no medicine, and I consider myself entirely cured, and owe it entirely to the Free Pools."

E. H. ; residence, New York ; age, 26 ; occupation, switchman ; afflicted with constitutional syphilis, says :

"I commenced bathing at the Free Bathing Pools about May 25, 1887. When I commenced I could not walk, was almost paralyzed, was almost blind, and covered with fearful sores. I used some mercury and potash, but the water has been the main instrument of my cure. Now I feel as well as I ever did, and am entirely free from sores ; my sight is good, and muscles in fine order. I can truly say that the Free Pools have been the means of saving my life."

C. B. Z. ; residence, Kansas City, Mo. ; age, 26 ; afflicted with syphilis, says :

"I commenced bathing at the Free Pools January 1, 1887 ; was fearfully diseased ; covered with ulcers ; could not walk, and if I had not come when I did, I believe I would have died in a week. I am now about well, and have full possession of all faculties. I have used some mercury and potash, but the water has been the principal means of curing me."

H. B. (colored) ; residence, Saint Paul, Minn. ; occupation, hotel porter ; age, 45 ; disease, paralysis of entire right side ; says :

"I commenced bathing at Free Bathing Pools on 7th of April, 1887 ; right side of head, right arm and leg were entirely helpless. Am not entirely well, but am improving rapidly ; can now use my arm and leg quite well, and think in a few weeks I will be entirely restored. Have used no medicine, but owe it entirely to the baths."

E. A. D. ; residence, Winterset, Madison County, Iowa ; age, 20 ; disease, eczema ; says :

"I have been troubled with eczema all my life, and have been treated for it since a child, but without any relief until I came to Hot Springs. Commenced bathing May 13, 1887, at the Free Bathing Pools. When I began I was a solid scab from head to foot ; my face and hands were so sore and broken out that I wore a veil over my face and a thin pair of gloves on my hands. To-day I am a new man, and persons who saw me when I came often fail to recognize me. I am satisfied that the water was the means of curing me."

M. W. (colored) ; residence, Sherman, Tex. ; occupation, carpenter ; age, 40 ; disease, sciatica ; says :

"I commenced bathing at Free Pools March 6, 1886, but have only bathed irregularly, not half the time since then. When I begun I could hardly move my right leg, and had the most excruciating pains in back and right hip. Now I am entirely well, and am working at my trade every day and am in splendid health generally. I ascribe my cure entirely to the Free Bathing Pools."

Miss E. E., residence Hot Springs, Ark., says :

"I have been bathing at the Free Pools since last August, 1886, and have seen a great many wonderful cures. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for fifteen years, and not able to walk without crutches or cane for eleven years until last month. I feel that too much cannot be said in praise of the Free Bathing Pools."

Mrs. J. L. ; residence, Hot Springs, Ark. ; age, 59 ; disease, inflammatory rheumatism ; says :

"For four weeks was confined to bed, and had to be turned over, so helpless was I. Finally, they carried me down to the Free Pools. Have taken eleven baths and am almost well. Yesterday I walked a half-mile without assistance. I owe everything to the wonderful effects of the baths at the Free Pools."

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, WYOMING, *August 20, 1887.*

SIR: In compliance with your communication of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the office of the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and to the present date.

My last report was dated October 4, 1886. The visiting season for tourists was at that time nearly over, all the hotels of the Park Association having closed for the season of 1886 by the 15th of October. A severe snow-storm, which began on the 10th of the month, lasting several days, served to hasten the departure of the summer visitors, and so seriously interfered with the operations of the parties engaged in road-construction that work was suspended for the season and the parties withdrawn about the 20th.

Upon the cessation of tourist travel and the closing of the Park roads by deep snow; the detachments which had been stationed at the different geyser basins for their protection were withdrawn, and the services of the men made available for the important duty of affording protection to the large game which was being driven from the mountains by the early and unusually heavy snowfall. The professional hunters who surround the Park commenced their operations in good season, and great activity and vigilance by scouting parties were requisite to prevent them from operating within the borders of the Park. It is the practice of these hunters to locate camps on the tributaries of the Yellowstone River, just outside the limits of the Park on its northern and eastern borders, and thus to intercept the game when, driven out of the mountains by the deep snow, it seeks the lower valleys and the safety afforded by the Park. The boundary lines of the Park never having been officially surveyed or marked, there is a narrow strip of debatable ground on its border which encourages hunters to encroach upon its limits. All parties found near the borders of the Park were warned off, and were so well watched by scouting parties that it is believed little or no game was killed within the Park. Several arrests were made under circumstances which seemed to require investigation, but in no case was the evidence sufficient to warrant action. In one or two instances where the fact was established that the game had been killed outside of the Park and it was impracticable to get the meat to market without taking it through the Park, permission to do so was granted. This concession, however, gave rise to injurious reports and the transportation through the Park of any portion of the carcasses of game animals will hereafter be discouraged by every legitimate method.

The open season, during which it is lawful to kill game in the Territories of Wyoming and Montana, terminating on the 1st day of January, and the great depth of the snow also interfering with the transportation of meat through the mountains, the active operations of the hunters ceased and a period of comparative quiet and freedom from annoyance was experienced.

After the close of the tourist season the trains of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the branch line from Livingston to Cinnabar were run weekly until about the 20th of January, when, in consequence of severe gales and deep snows, they were discontinued, only resuming their weekly trips in the middle of March. Fortunately the stage line from Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs was operated with skill and energy, the mail being regularly received every day in the week, except Sunday, the entire winter.

A party of travelers under the leadership of Mr. Frederick Schwatka, of Arctic fame, arrived in the Park in the latter part of December for the purpose of seeing the Park in its winter aspect; but owing to the illness of Mr. Schwatka and the difficulties developed by the light and soft character of the snow, the expedition was only partially successful. Mr. F. Jay Haynes, however, the photographer of the party, with three companions, succeeded in surmounting all obstacles and made a complete tour of the Park, securing many fine views peculiar to its winter aspect. The difficulties of snow-shoe travel in the Park are such, however, that it is not to be recommended as a winter diversion.

Although an unusually large quantity of snow fell throughout the elevated area of the Park, the quantity at the Mammoth Hot Springs was not excessive, nor could the winter, when the weather and temperature of the surrounding region is considered, be called a severe one, as may be seen by reference to the meteorological record which is appended to the report (marked A).

During the month of April I had occasion to arrest and expel from the Park one William James, who was in the employ of the Yellowstone Park Association, for trapping beaver on the Gibbon River, near the Norris Hotel. My letter to the Department reporting this affair is appended to this report (marked B). The property found in the possession of James is still in my custody awaiting your instructions. Several other employes of the Park Association who were to some extent implicated in the unlawful acts of James were, at my request, discharged from the employ of the company and ceased to make their home in the Park.

During the month of May, as the season for tourist travel approached, instructions were given to the several lease holders in the Park requiring them to thoroughly police the grounds around their buildings and place them in a proper sanitary condition. This work was at once entered upon with vigor and accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

Many unsightly barns, stables, and stacks were destroyed or demolished and removed and the appearance of the surroundings of all of the hotels much improved. On the 23d of May a team left this place for the Lower Geyser Basin, and by free use of shovels and axes succeeded in getting through to that point. Upon the disappearance of the snow, work was commenced on the roads by parties under the direction of Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, the officer charged with the duty of road construction and repair in the Park. By the 15th of June, the date on which the hotels of the Park Association were opened for the reception of guests, the roads were in good condition for travel. Active scouting operations were resumed

upon the disappearance of the snow, and the stations at the different geyser basins and at the Grand Cañon were re-established as soon as the opening of the roads made it practicable to supply them with subsistence for men and animals. Copies of the new rules and regulations of the Park were widely distributed, and have been of great utility not only in affording information to the public, but in fixing and limiting the duties of the troops charged with the protection of the Park.

On the evening of the 4th of July one of the stages of the Park Association was stopped a short distance within the Park limits and the passengers robbed of a small sum of money. My communication reporting this affair is appended (marked C). In the first part of July a large number of professional tramps and hard cases, who had been sent out of the neighboring towns along the Northern Pacific Railroad by the authorities, made their way to the Park. They were promptly taken in charge and warned off, but it is probable that the stage affair was the work of the advance guard of this army of tramps. Since the ejection of this party the Park has been quite free from this species of annoyance.

On the evening of July 14 the hotel of the Park Association at the Norris Geyser Basin was totally destroyed by fire. The fire originated through a defective chimney flue, and in the absence of any appliances for extinguishing fire the building was entirely consumed within two hours. Fortunately no person was injured, and all of the baggage belonging to tourist visitors was saved. A hotel camp was at once established by the Park Association, and having in view the comfort and convenience of the traveling public I permitted the company to begin the erection of a temporary building subject to your approval.

The volume of travel to the Park during the present season has to the present date fallen somewhat short of that of last year for the same period. This may probably be attributed in a great measure to the effect of recent legislation with reference to railroad transportation rather than to any loss of interest in the "wonderland of the world" by the people.

When I assumed my present duties I found, residing at Round Prairie, on the Cook City road, a Mr. Z. R. Sowash, who kept a roadside station or stopping-place for freighters. I was informed by my predecessor in office that doubt existed as to whether Mr. Sowash's place was within the limits of the Park or not; but after investigation I was convinced that he was at least three miles within the boundaries of the Park. As an order for his removal at the beginning of winter would have involved considerable hardship, I gave Mr. Sowash verbal intimation that he would have to move in the spring, and on the 9th of May last served him with a formal notice to remove within thirty days, which order was promptly obeyed.

FOREST FIRES.

No forest fires of any magnitude have as yet occurred in the Park during the present year; but as the dry season is not yet over, it is probably too early for congratulations on this subject. Several fires have been discovered and extinguished by the soldiers, and constant vigilance and activity have been enjoined upon all to discover and prevent the spread of such fires by every possible means.

LEASES AND BUSINESS PERMITS.

The following are the leases now operative in the Park, as shown by the records of this office, viz: John F. Yancy, 10 acres upon the mail

route from Mammoth Hot Springs to Cook City, to be measured from the building now occupied by said Yancy as a central point; Helen S. Henderson and Walter J. Henderson, 10 acres of land at Mammoth Hot Springs; James A. Clark, 4 acres of land at Mammoth Hot Springs; F. Jay Haynes, 4 acres of land at Mammoth Hot Springs, and 4 acres at the Upper Geyser Basin; Charles Gibson, four different sites in the Yellowstone National Park, containing 7 acres in all: No. 1 at Mammoth Hot Springs, No. 2 at Norris Geyser Basin, No. 3 at the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, No. 4 at the Yellowstone Lake.

From a communication dated Department of the Interior, Washington, July 28, 1887, it appears that on the 6th of March, 1885, a lease was granted to Mrs. C. M. Finch, of Bozeman, Mont., of 10 acres of ground "lying about one-half mile from the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River and on the north side of said river, and about one-half mile from the bridge over Crystal Cascade Creek measured northeast along the Yellowstone trail." No steps have ever been taken by the lessee to comply with the conditions of this lease; no survey of the described ground has ever been made, and no buildings, temporary or otherwise, have ever been erected thereon.

The rights and privileges conferred by the lease to Mr. Gibson are exercised by a corporation known as the Yellowstone Park Association, and this company is also occupying ground and buildings at the Lower and Upper Geyser Basins. The unsatisfactory condition of matters connected with Mr. Gibson's lease and the operations of the Yellowstone Park Association, as related in my last report and as you have since been fully informed by letter, still continues; but pending the action which has been taken by your Department further comment on this subject is thought to be unnecessary. The other lease-holders in the Park have complied with the requirements of their leases in all essential particulars.

The following permits have been granted by your Department for the transaction of business within the Park, viz:

Mr. James E. Stuart, artist, July 26, 1887, permission to exhibit and offer for sale at the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel paintings in oil and water-color of the geysers, cañons, and other curiosities of the Yellowstone National Park, such paintings being his own personal work.

Louis C. Pettitt, M. D., July 26, 1887, to practice medicine in the Park without the privilege of erecting any building.

Bassett Brothers, of Beaver Cañon, July 27, 1887, permission to continue to furnish transportation to visitors within the Park, pending consideration by the Department of the Interior of their application for a lease of ground.

Mr. Elwood Hofer, August 3, 1887, to act as guide and engage in the business of outfitting camping parties, it being understood that he proposes to reside at one of the hotels and to keep his horses, &c., upon ground embraced in one of the existing leases.

Under the authority granted by Rule 7 of the rules and regulations of the Park I have issued licenses as guides to the following-named persons: W. C. Cannon, June 13, 1887, to October 31, 1887; Ole Anderson, July 11, 1887, to October 31, 1887.

TRESPASSERS WITHIN THE PARK.

In addition to the before-named persons who have the authority of your Department to transact business within the Park, one J. W. Pousford, in partnership with J. L. Sanborn, have possession of and operate

within the Park a toll-bridge across the Yellowstone River. This bridge, known as "Barronette's Bridge," was constructed in 1880 upon the site of a former bridge owned by C. J. Barronette and destroyed by the Nez Perce Indians in 1877. I have attempted no interference with the business as conducted by these parties, as it would seem that the long period in which they have been permitted to carry on their business unmolested has given them a certain right of possession which should be settled by investigation and adjudgment. A statement of the fact that free travel through the National Park, the "pleasure ground of the people," is obstructed by a toll bridge, whether by authority or otherwise, should be sufficient to cause a remedy to be at once applied.

One J. C. McCartney has also several buildings within the northern limit of the Park, one of which is used as a drinking-saloon. I find by the records of this office that a communication was addressed to McCartney by the then superintendent of the Park, R. C. Carpenter, November 17, 1884, requiring him "to remove himself and his personal property out of the Park within thirty days," and that thereupon McCartney made affidavit to the effect that he believed the buildings occupied by him not to be within the Park and protested against the execution of the order of removal. Upon the receipt of McCartney's protest at the Department of the Interior a communication was addressed to the superintendent of the Park stating that "pending examination into the subject, it is deemed proper that you should not insist upon compliance with your order respecting the removal of the buildings." This has been considered by Mr. McCartney and by former superintendents a sufficient authority for McCartney's continued residence within the Park. On the 14th of December last I addressed a communication on this subject to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to which no reply has been received.

It is the generally expressed opinion of the community that McCartney's buildings are within the Park, and it is the belief that he has the authority of the Department for his continued residence.

It is believed that the before-named comprise all of the persons now doing business in the Park who have not the authority in writing of the Secretary of the Interior, as required by the published rules and regulations of the Park.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The hotel accommodations within the Park have thus far during the present season been adequate to the demands of travel, though not in all cases of the most desirable character. A domicile in tents at an altitude of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, where heavy frosts prevail every night, can, by no stretch of the imagination, be made to appear comfortable. It may, as a novelty, be endured for one or two nights, but at the end of that period the average summer visitor prefers to seek a lower altitude and the comforts of a good hotel.

The Cottage Hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, owned and managed by the lessees, Walter J. and Helen L. Henderson, has been enlarged since last year, and is now a well-appointed hotel with accommodations for about one hundred guests. The rates at this hotel are \$2.50 per day or \$10 per week.

Mr. John F. Yancy keeps at Pleasant Valley, on the Cook City road, a comfortable hotel which is much frequented by lovers of trout-fishing, and, being near the junction of the horse-back trail from the Grand Cañon with the road, is a convenient stopping place. He can accom-

moderate comfortably twenty guests, and his rates are \$2 per day or \$10 per week.

The hotel of the Park Association, at Mammoth Hot Springs, is of ample dimensions, and is well equipped and conducted. Workmen are now engaged in putting in the requisite appliances for electric lights, which will add greatly to security from fire as well as to the convenience of the guests.

The loss of the new hotel of the Park Association at the Norris Geyser Basin, by fire, on the 14th of July, was a serious misfortune not only to its owners but to the visiting public. Since its destruction visitors have been served as well as possible in tents. The temporary structure which was at once commenced is now completed, and will afford sleeping accommodations for about sixty persons.

The Park Association still maintains at the Grand Cañon the temporary hotel structure which was erected in the spring of 1886, supplemented by tents, and can probably accommodate at that point about seventy guests. Appreciating the necessity for some accommodation for visitors at the lake, I have permitted Mr. Gibson's representatives to pitch some tents there upon the condition that they shall be removed at the end of the season, and all camp debris well destroyed.

The hotel at the Lower Geyser Basin, formerly known as Marshall's Hotel, is under the management of the Park Association. Two "cottages," so called, were erected at this place in the spring or summer of 1886, flanking the hotel building on either side. These structures seem to be needlessly ugly in architectural design, resembling nothing so much as the section houses of a railroad. About seventy guests can be taken care of at this point. All of the buildings at this place are of poor and mean construction, and should be replaced by a commodious and well-constructed building capable of accommodating at least one hundred guests.

The hotel at the Upper Geyser Basin is still conducted in the barn-like structure left by the Park Improvement Company. It is in a more dilapidated condition than last year, being considered not worth repairing. It will probably accommodate fifty persons. The location of this building, as stated in my last report, is, contrary to law, within one-fourth of a mile of the Old Faithful Geyser.

It is proper to state that all of the hotels of the Park Association are well conducted. The service is generally excellent, the food is well cooked, and the beds are clean. The rates charged are \$4 per day for a less period than ten days, \$3 per day beyond that time, with special rates for longer periods. When the difficulty of providing supplies and service at these remote points is considered, it is believed that these charges are not excessive.

In closing this subject I urgently invite your attention to the importance of requiring on the part of the lessees a more adequate and suitable provision for the comfortable lodging of visitors.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities provided by the lessees within the Park have been excellent in character, and amply sufficient for the demands of travel. The drivers employed have been generally skillful in their profession, and sober, intelligent, and reliable men. No serious accidents have occurred, and no complaints of negligence, incivility or extortion have been made. The enforcement of the regulation which forbids "any person to engage in business in the Park without permis-

sion in writing from the Department of the Interior," has had the effect of ridding the Park of a large number of irresponsible persons, who during the summer came in to prey upon the tourists. A considerable business in transportation is done by persons residing without the Park, but no instance of unfair dealing by them has come to my knowledge.

I append to this report (marked D) the rates of transportation as charged by the three lease-holders at this place, approved by me and submitted for the action of the Department July 10, 1887.

ROADS OF THE PARK.

The travelled wagon roads in the Park are at this date as follows:

(1) A road from the town of Gardiner, on the northern border of the Park, to the Upper Geyser Basin, a distance of about 50 miles. The graded portions of this road are in extent as follows: From Gardiner, via Mammoth Hot Springs, to near Swan Lake, about 10 miles. From Willow Park to the Norris Geyser Basin, about 10 miles. From Gibbon Meadows to the head of Gibbon Cañon, about 6 miles. From the Lower Geyser Basin to the Upper Geyser Basin, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The portion of this road not yet graded is in fair condition and perfectly safe for travel, a considerable amount of labor having been expended upon it yearly for repairs.

(2) A road from the Norris Geyser Basin via the Grand Cañon and Falls of the Yellowstone to Lake Outlet, about 27 miles. This road is graded for a distance of about 8 miles from the Norris Basin. The remainder of the road is in fair condition at this date. The portion of the road between the Falls and the lake is not ordinarily in condition for travel before about the middle of July, the altitude being such as to prevent the early melting of the snow.

(3) A road diverging from the road to the Lake in Hayden Valley, about 8 miles from the Falls and extending to the Lower Geyser Basin, via Mary's Lake and Nez Percé Creek. The distance from the Falls of the Yellowstone to the Lower Geyser Basin by this route is about 32 miles. The road is ungraded, but in fair condition, being an excellent natural road with the exception of a somewhat precipitous descent from the plateau between the waters of the Madison and Yellowstone, on its western slope. This road from its altitude is seldom open for travel before the middle of July.

(4) A road from the Lower Geyser Basin to the western border of the Park, about 20 miles. This road extends beyond the Park limits to Beaver Cañon Station, a stage line from that point bringing visitors to the Park at the Lower Geyser Basin. This is a fair mountain road and safe for travel.

(5) A road diverging from the main Park road near Mammoth Hot Springs and extending via the cañon of the East Gardiner River, Barronette's Bridge, and Soda Creek, to the northeastern corner of the Park, about 55 miles, and to Cook City, some 5 miles farther on. This road, over which all supplies for the mining camp of Cook City are freighted, is through a rough and hilly country and throughout the greater portion of its extent is unimproved. Some slight grades have been made where it was absolutely necessary, and a few rude bridges constructed. The road has been chiefly built and kept in repair by private enterprise and is by far the worst road in the Park, being well-nigh impassable a large portion of the year. Toll is very properly charged at Barronette's Bridge, as it could not otherwise be kept in repair by private means. The bridge across Lamar River is in a very di-

lapidated condition and will probably not last more than a year or two longer. It would seem to be eminently proper that this road, within the Park limits, should be taken in charge by the Government, the Baronette's Bridge claim extinguished, and the road kept in proper and safe condition for travel.

Summarizing the above, it will be seen that the total extent of the traveled wagon roads in the Park is about 177 miles. The portion of these roads which has been constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, amounting to about 44 miles, is well built with a grade about 18 feet wide, properly ditched and drained, the streams being crossed by well-constructed bridges.

In addition to these wagon roads there are a number of trails or bridle-paths to different points of interest, which are kept in condition for travel by Government means.

As the roads of the Park are exclusively under the control of an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and as his estimates for road construction and repair have already been made and submitted for the action of the Chief of his Corps, any recommendations on the subject from me may be superfluous; but nevertheless, following the custom of this office, I will include in my estimate of appropriations the sum which has been considered sufficient by Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, the officer charged with the duty of road construction and repair in the National Park, for the continuation of his work during the next fiscal year, which is \$130,000.

In my last annual report I recommended the construction of a good road from the Upper Geyser Basin, the terminus of the present road, to the Shoshone Geyser Basin; thence around the southern shore of Shoshone Lake and across the continental divide to the west arm of Yellowstone Lake; thence along the western shore of Yellowstone Lake to Lake Outlet, and along the Yellowstone River to the Falls and Grand Cañon. From the Falls the road to be continued down the Yellowstone to a junction with the present road to Cook City, the latter road to be improved from the point of junction to Mammoth Hot Springs. Believing this scheme to be substantially in accord with the views of Captain Sears, I earnestly renew my recommendation that a sufficient amount be appropriated to warrant the beginning of this work.

This National Park having been, in the words of the statute, "reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit of the people," has become a national trust; and it would seem that the policy which refuses, by a proper appropriation, to open and render accessible this "wonder land" is opposed to the sentiment which created the Park and unworthy a great nation whose treasury overflows with accumulated wealth.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PARK.

The following are the present boundaries of the Park as defined by law:

Commencing at the junction of Gardiner's River with the Yellowstone River and running east to the meridian passing 10 miles to the eastward of the most eastern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence south along said meridian to the parallel of latitude passing 10 miles south of the most southern point of Yellowstone Lake; thence west along said parallel to the meridian passing 15 miles west of the most western point of Madison Lake; thence north along said meridian to the latitude of the junction of the Yellowstone and Gardiner's Rivers; thence east to the place of beginning.

It has been proposed to rectify and change these boundaries as follows:

Beginning at a point on the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude where said parallel is intersected by the western boundary of the Territory of Wyoming; thence due east to its point of intersection with the meridian of 110 degrees west longitude; thence due south 5 miles; thence due east to the meridian of 109 degrees and 30 minutes west longitude; thence due south along said meridian to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence due west along said parallel to its point of intersection with the west boundary of the Territory of Wyoming; thence due north along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

While there are some undoubted advantages to the Park in the proposed changes, there would be a very serious disadvantage in permitting a frontier town, with its saloons, gambling houses, and disreputable resorts, to approach within 2 miles of this place, which is, and will of necessity continue to be, the headquarters of the Park and the principal resort of visitors.

The disorders of the neighboring town of Gardiner, 5 miles distant, which now overflow into the Park, are a constant and serious source of annoyance. Should the town approach to within the distance permitted by the proposed change of boundary, and the present condition of lawlessness, with the unrestricted sale of liquor, continue, it would be well nigh impossible by the present methods of government in the Park to preserve such a degree of order here as would make the place pleasant and desirable to visitors. The constant agitation of the subject of a change of the boundary lines of the Park has probably the effect of postponing the very important measure of an accurate survey of the present boundaries. I have embraced in my estimate of appropriations an amount sufficient to accomplish this purpose, and cannot too strongly urge its importance. The present uncertainty is a constant invitation to lawless hunters and others to encroach upon the Park, and adds greatly to the annoyance and labors of those charged with its protection.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PARK.

The Park has been protected during the past year by means of the employment of the military force under my command in the enforcement of the rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with law. The force at my disposal for this purpose has been one troop of cavalry, the maximum strength of which is three commissioned officers and sixty-four enlisted men, but by the casualties of service the ordinary strength of the command is much below this number. For the quartering and subsisting of this force the post of Camp Sheridan has been established at Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming.

The buildings of this post are eight in number, as follows:

No. 1. One cottage, officers' quarters, 65 feet long, 28 feet wide, 16 feet high, with a T 22 feet long, 22 feet wide, 10 feet high (weather-boarded).

No. 2. Post hospital, 44 feet long, 24 feet wide, 10 feet high, with an L 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, 10 feet high.

No. 3. Headquarters office, 36 feet long, 26 feet wide, 10 feet high.

No. 4. Men's barracks, 130 feet long, 24 feet wide, 10 feet high, with a back extension, 55 feet long, 18 feet wide, 10 feet high, forming with the main building a T.

No. 5. Storehouse, 100 feet long, 24 feet wide, 10 feet high.

No. 6. Guard-house, 26 feet long, 20 feet wide, 10 feet high.

No. 7. Cavalry stable, 150 feet long, 26 feet wide, 10 feet high.

No. 8. Quartermaster's stable, 50 feet long, 25 feet wide, 10 feet high.

These buildings are somewhat roughly constructed, and are of a temporary character, but afford good and sufficient protection for men, animals, and supplies, and are not unsightly. They are located nearly south of the building known as the superintendent's headquarters, and east of the hot spring terraces.

A military post involves the maintenance of a sufficient garrison for the proper care and protection of buildings and supplies by military methods, which in this instance correspondingly reduces the number of men available for distribution through the Park.

Stations have been established within the Park and are occupied as follows: At Soda Butte during the whole year. At Norris Geyser Basin, the Grand Cañon, Lower Geyser Basin, and Upper Geyser Basin from June 1 to November 1. At Riverside, on the Madison River, from August 1 to November 1.

The men thus stationed make daily excursions in every direction from their several camps, and the protection thus afforded is supplemented by constant scouting operations directed by an experienced scout and mountaineer acquainted with all of the trails, and indeed with every inch of ground within the Park. It is believed that the measures thus taken have been reasonably efficient in protecting the game of the Park, its various objects of wonder and beauty, and its forests. I am, however, convinced that the force at my disposal is inadequate to the proper protection of the Park during the tourist season. If it should be increased by two additional scouts and by one company of infantry from June 1 to October 15, it would probably be sufficient during the next year, but as travel to the Park increases and the game outside of its limits diminishes a much larger force will be necessary to give proper protection.

In my last report I alluded to the necessity which existed for an established form of government for the Park. That necessity still exists. It may be possible to give the Park sufficient protection by the employment of an adequate military force and a number of experienced scouts. But should this method be adopted it will be expedient to request such legislation as shall define the jurisdiction of the Territorial courts within the Park, so as to permit the same powers which they now have with reference to other reservations, and the enactment of a stringent law for the protection of the game.

In connection with the subject of park protection I append to this report copy of an order issued for the guidance of the enlisted men of my command in the discharge of their duties (marked E), and for convenience of reference a copy of the rules and regulations of the Park (marked F).

THE GAME AND ITS PROTECTION.

I am gratified to be able to report that the rules for the protection of the game in the Park have been generally well observed and respected.

One or two isolated instances of unlawful killing have occurred, but immense herds of elk have passed the winter along the traveled road from Gardiner to Cook City with the same safety which herds of domestic range cattle enjoy in other localities. Several stacks of hay which had been placed along this road in anticipation of winter freighting, were appropriated and doubtless enjoyed by these animals. It is difficult to form any accurate estimate concerning the number of elk that passed the winter in the Park; certain it is that the number that win-

tered in the valley of Lamar River and on its tributaries have been estimated by all who saw them at several thousands. The elk are accustomed, when driven out of the mountains by the snows of winter, to follow down the course of the mountain streams into the lower valleys. For this reason but little efficient protection can be afforded to this species of large game in the Park except upon the Yellowstone River and its tributaries.

The elk which follow down the outward slopes of the mountains surrounding the Park along the tributaries of the Madison and the Gallatin on the west, or the Snake River on the south, pass beyond the Park limits before the hunting season permitted by the Territorial laws has closed, and fall an easy prey to the hunters who are in wait for them.

A small number of buffalo still remain in the Park, but after as careful and thorough an investigation as is practicable I am unable to state their numbers with any approach to accuracy. My impression is that they have been heretofore somewhat overestimated, and that at the present time they will not exceed one hundred in number. They are divided into three separate herds. One of these ranges between Hell-roaring and Slough Creeks; in summer well up on these streams in the mountains, outside the Park limits, and in the winter lower down on small tributaries of the Yellowstone, within the Park. If the reports made several years ago can be relied on, this herd has rapidly diminished, and it is doubtful if it now exceeds some twenty or thirty in number. Whether or not this decrease has been due to illegal killing by hunters or to other causes I am unable to say, though I do not believe that many have been killed within the past two years. Another herd ranges on Specimen Mountain and the waters of Pelican Creek. The herd was seen by reliable parties several times last winter and was variously estimated at from forty to eighty. A traveler on the Cook City road claimed to have counted fifty-four near the base of Specimen Ridge. A scouting party which I sent out during the month of May found but twenty-seven head of this herd, with four young calves. It is possible that the herd at this time was broken up and that but one portion of it was found. The third herd ranges along the continental divide and is much scattered. A band of nine or ten from this herd was seen several times this spring in the vicinity of the Upper Geyser Basin. It will take close observation for several years to determine with any certainty the number of these animals, or whether or not they are diminishing in numbers. It is practically certain that none have been killed within the Park limits during the past two years, and yet there is an equal certainty that the present numbers do not approach those of past estimates.

Large numbers of antelope are found in the Park. A herd of some two hundred passed the winter within a mile of the town of Gardiner, pasturing on the plain between the Yellowstone and Gardiner Rivers, south of the town. They were unmolested, though it was found necessary to occasionally drive them back towards the hills, that they might not get beyond the Park limits.

The mountain sheep are found in all of the mountain ranges within the Park. A band of seven or eight spent a large portion of the winter in the cliffs along the traveled road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner, and they became so accustomed to the sight of travelers as to manifest but little more timidity or wildness than sheep of the domestic variety.

I have heard considerable anxiety expressed by those who profess interest in the Park lest the rule which protects equally all animals in the Park should work to the detriment of the game proper by causing an undue increase of the carnivora. But while it is true that there are some noxious animals that are not worthy of protection, chief among which is the skunk, or polecat, yet I am convinced that at the present time more injury would result to the game from the use of fire-arms or traps in the Park than from any ravages which may be feared from carnivorous animals.

THE GEYSERS AND HOT SPRINGS.

The United States Geological Survey, to which the National Park is indebted for the only accurate and reliable surveys and maps which have been made, has now in progress, under the direction of Prof. Arnold Hague, the work of mapping topographically the different geyser basins and hot-spring localities throughout the Park. The importance of this work cannot be overestimated.

It will serve to fix and render permanent the established and authorized names of the different objects of interest, and check the tendency which has prevailed of attaching personal, fanciful, or absurd names to nature's most grand and wonderful objects.

The new rules and regulations of the Park, together with increased watchfulness and care, has had the effect of suppressing in a great degree the former vandalism which was rapidly destroying the beauty of the geyser and hot-spring formations. The throwing of foreign substances into the springs and geyser vents has been quite effectually checked. The number of foolish visitors who have found pleasure in defacing the beauties of nature by written inscriptions of their names is less than that of previous years, though I regret to say the practice has not been entirely suppressed. Nothing short of the arrest and expulsion from the Park of a number of these offenders, who have the outward appearance of ladies and gentlemen, will probably be effectual to stop the practice.

I have, as far as practicable with the means at my disposal, caused the grounds and formations in the vicinity of the objects of interest to be cleaned up and all unsightly objects, such as old tin cans, bottles, &c., to be removed.

This has been a labor of love on the part of the soldiers, as it cannot be considered any part of their duty in connection with the Park. I allude to the subject chiefly to emphasize the necessity of providing a certain sum to be expended by the Superintendent of the Park in keeping it in proper order. I advocate no expensive improvements beyond the construction of the necessary roads, bridges, and bridle-paths necessary to make accessible the wonders and beauties of the Park; but the accumulation of unsightly rubbish which is brought into the Park by the numerous camping parties and visitors is such as to very seriously mar the beauty of those objects which are the attractive features of the Park. In my opinion this "wonderland" should for all time be kept as nearly as possible in its natural and primitive condition. No appliances of art and no expenditure of money can improve upon this condition. But the history of all like reservations has shown that where large numbers of visitors came to view nature's wonders, a constant expenditure of labor is essential to preserve those natural conditions which charm and attract the busy workers of the world.

There are now scattered throughout the Park many abandoned and unsightly cabins and shacks, and the débris of a hundred camps. I had hoped to be able to clear up and remove much of this old material, but the press of other duties has forbidden the employment of the soldiers for this work, and I have not had a dollar at my disposal for this or any other purpose connected with the improvement of the Park.

The sign-boards, which have been previously provided under more fortunate circumstances, showing the names of the various objects of interest are becoming obliterated by the action of the weather and should be renovated and replaced, and others should be provided as new objects are discovered and brought to notice. The appearance of neglect throughout the Park, due to the absence of any appropriation for its care and preservation, must be a source of mortification to any right-minded officer performing the duties of Superintendent, and who, by public opinion at least, is held responsible for its condition.

I have included in my estimate of appropriations a modest sum for the "care and preservation of the National Park, to be expended under the direction of the officer charged with its protection," and trust that it may receive your favorable indorsement.

APPROPRIATIONS.

I inclose with this report my estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, for the improvement and preservation of the Yellowstone National Park, and for convenience of reference summarize the items as follows, viz:

For construction of roads and bridges	\$130, 000
For care and preservation of the Park, the sum to be expended by the officer charged with the protection of the Park	3, 000
For the settlement of the Barronette's bridge claim (or so much thereof as may be awarded by a duly constituted commission)	2, 000
For accurately surveying and marking the boundary lines of the Park....	10, 000
Total	145, 000

. Before closing my report it is fit and proper that I should acknowledge with thanks the assistance given me in the protection of the Park by Mr. Ed. Wilson, scout and guide, who has always been zealous and untiring in the discharge of his duties; by the officers of my command, whose valuable aid has been cheerfully given; and to the enlisted soldiers, who have shown the value of military discipline and training in the efficient discharge of new and unaccustomed duties requiring patience, intelligence, and discretion.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES HARRIS,

Captain First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

A.

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, from November 5, 1886, to July 31, 1887.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

Dates.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1886.	°	°	°				
Nov. 5	40	8	24	W.	Light breeze..	Fair	
6	46	17	31.50	SW.	Calm.....	do	
7	56	20	38	S.	do	Clear	
8	42	27	34.50	SW.	Light breeze..	Fair	
9	35	16	25.50	N.	Gentle breeze.	do	Light snowfall during night.
10	32	5	18.50	NW.	Fresh breeze..	do	
11	33	7	20	N.W.	Light breeze..	Clear	
12	42	18	30	SW.	Strong wind ..	Fair	
13	45	19	32	S.	Calm.....	do	
14	25	5	15	NW.	Gentle breeze.	Cloudy.....	Snow during night.
15	14	— 5	4.50	NW.	Light breeze..	Clear	
16	14	8	11	NW.	High wind ..	Cloudy.....	Snow in the morning.
17	28	12	20	SW.	Light breeze.	Fair	
18	30	8	19	SW.	Calm	do	Snow in the afternoon.
19	21	14	17.50	SE.	Gentle breeze.	do	
20	28	13	20.50	W.	Calm	Cloudy	Light snowfall in the afternoon.
21	16	—17	—0.50	NW.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	Snow during night.
22	10	— 6	2	NW.	Fresh breeze..	Clear	
23	22	5	13.50	SW.	Calm.....	Fair	
24	21	10	15.50	SW.	Light breeze..	do	
25	32	17	24.50	SW.	Calm	do	
26	33	16	24.50	SW.	Strong wind.	Entire clear...	
27	35	23	29	S.	Light breeze..	Fair	
28	34	28	31	SW.	Calm	Cloudy	Snow during day.
29	37	27	32	SW.	Light breeze.	Fair	
30	39	25	32	SW.	Calm	do	
Monthly mean.			21.75				

Summary for November, 1886.

An earthquake occurred at Norris and vicinity at 1 a. m., the 7th instant. The hotel was shaken violently, dishes fell from the shelves in the china closets, and lamps were thrown from their brackets. Distinct waves followed during the following few days.

Average cloudiness (scale of ten)	4.38
Number of days on which cloudiness averaged 8 or more on a scale of ten.....	4
Number of days of snow	9
Depth of snowfall during the month	7.5 inches..
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest.....	56
Lowest.....	—17
Mean.....	21.75

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1886.

Dates.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1886.	°	°	°				
Dec. 1	40	22	31	SE.	Very light breeze.	Clear	
2	36	25	30.50	SE.	Light breeze..	Fair	
3	33	26	29.50	SE.	Calm	Cloudy	Snow during night.
4	40	30	35	W.	do	Fair	
5	38	29	33.50	S.	do	do	
6	41	21	31	W.	do	do	
7	37	28	32.50	S.	Light breeze..	do	Light snowfall in the afternoon.
8	41	34	37.50	SE.	Gentle breeze..	do	Rain at intervals during day.
9	36	23	29.50	SE.	Calm	Cloudy	
10	31	11	21	NW.	do	Fair	
11	25	21	23	SE.	do	Clear	Snow during night.
12	32	22	27	SW.	Gentle breeze..	Fair	
13	36	23	29.50	S.	Calm	Clear	Light snowfall in the morning.
14	34	18	26	S.	Light breeze..	do	
15	31	26	28.50	SE.	Gentle breeze..	Fair	
16	35	18	26.50	SW.	Calm	Entire clear..	
17	26	19	22.50	NW.	Light breeze..	Clear	Snow during night.
18	38	15	26.50	SW.	Calm	Entire clear..	
19	44	18	31	S.	Gentle breeze..	Fair	Snow at and during night.
20	26	17	21.50	SW.	Calm	do	
21	24	12	18	E.	Strong wind ..	do	
22	25	12	18.50	NW.	Fresh breeze..	do	
23	24	16	20	SW.	Strong winds ..	do	
24	34	19	26.50	NW.	Strong wind ..	Cloudy	Snow.
25	30	-10	10	SE.	Fresh breeze..	Entire cloudy.	Do.
26	18	8	13	W.	Calm	Cloudy	Do.
27	33	5	19	S.	do	Fair	Do.
28	41	24	32.50	SE.	Strong wind ..	Cloudy	Do.
29	36	26	31	S.	Fresh breeze..	do	Do.
30	36	17	26.50	SE.	Calm	do	Do.
31	32	21	26.50	SE.	do	Fair	Do.
Monthly mean..			26.27				

Summary for December, 1886.

Average cloudiness (on a scale of ten)	4.77
Number of days on which cloudiness averaged 8 or more on a scale of ten	8
Number of days of rain	1
Number of days of snow	15
Depth of snowfall during the month	inches.. 34.5
Temperature during the month:	
Highest	44
Lowest	- 10
Mean	26.80

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

JANUARY, 1887.

Dates.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
Jan. 1	38	24	31	W.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	
2	39	21	30	SE.	Strong wind ..	do	
3	32	20	26	NW.	Calm	Cloudy	Snow.
4	22	13	17.50	SE.	Gentle breeze.	do	Do.
5	24	— 3	10.50	NE.	Light breeze..	Entire cloudy.	Do.
6	38	— 1	18.50	W.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	Rain in the forenoon. Snow in the afternoon.
7	26	—12	7	N.	do	Fair	Snow in the forenoon.
8	6	—21	— 7.50	SW.	Calm	Clear	
9	14	— 3	5.50	SW.	Fresh breeze..	do	
10	27	6	16.50	SE.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	Light snowfall, forenoon.
11	28	10	19	SE.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	
12	30	15	22.20	NW.	do	Entire cloudy	Snow.
13	32	18	25	SE.	Gentle breeze.	Cloudy	Do.
14	38	20	29	S.	Strong wind ..	Fair	Rain and snow at intervals.
15	39	18	28.50	SW.	do	Entire cloudy	Snow.
16	20	8	14	SW.	Fresh breeze..	Fair	Do.
17	22	4	13	SE.	Strong wind ..	do	Do.
18	29	10	19.50	SE.	High wind ..	do	Do.
19	40	20	30	SE.	Gale	do	Rain forenoon. Snow at night.
20	28	12	20	SE.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	Snow.
21	30	16	23	W.	do	Fair	Do.
22	24	12	18	SW.	Light breeze..	do	Do.
23	30	15	22.50	W.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	Do.
24	32	12	22	NW.	do	Fair	Do.
25	17	3	10	SE.	do	do	
26	21	10	15.50	SW.	Strong wind ..	Cloudy	
27	22	11	16.50	NW.	do	Fair	
28	18	10	14	SW.	Gentle breeze.	Cloudy	Snow.
29	28	18	23	S.	Calm	Entire cloudy.	Do.
30	36	22	29	NW.	do	Cloudy	Do.
31	19	5	12	NW.	Light breeze..	Fair	Light snowfall, afternoon.
Monthly mean..			18.99				

Summary for January, 1887.

During the 18th heavy snow fell nearly all day, accompanied by high southeasterly wind (Force 5). At 3.10 p. m. on the 19th a northwesterly gale set in, and continued until 5 p. m. Thermometer fell rapidly from 38° at 3 p. m. to 20° at 5 p. m. Telephone wires and poles were blown down in several places between here and Norris.

There was a slight but distinct earthquake shock at Norris during the month. Exact information could not be obtained, because the lines are down.

Solar halos were observed on the 2d, lunar halos on the 2d and 3d.

Average cloudiness (scale of ten)	5.92
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more (scale of ten) on	7 days..
Number of days of rain	3
Number of days of snow	23
Depth of snowfall during the month	77 inches..
Depth of snow on the ground at the close of the month	18 do....
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	40
Lowest	—21
Mean	18.5

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

Date.	Self-registering thermometer.			Wind.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
Feb. 1	13	-28	-7.50	NE.	Calm	Cloudy	Snow.
2	-16	-30	-23	NE.	do	Fair	Snow from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m.
3	16	-19	-1.50	NW.	Light breeze..	do	Snow at intervals.
4	28	-22	3	SE.	do	Entire cloudy.	Heavy snow.
5	31	-2	14.50	SE.	do	Fair	Snow.
6	45	3	24	S.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	Snow—rain, afternoon.
7	29	16	22.50	S.	do	Fair	Light snowfall at intervals.
8	31	15	23	SE.	Calm	Cloudy	Snow.
9	26	-4	11	NE.	do	Entire cloudy.	Heavy snow.
10	10	-15	-2.50	NE.	do	Fair	Snow.
11	25	-7	9	SW.	Light breeze..	do	
12	30	18	24	S.	Gentle breeze.	do	Snow.
13	29	20	24.50	S.	do	do	Do.
14	19	4	11.50	SW.	Calm	do	Light snowfall at intervals.
15	39	3	21	S.	do	Clear	
16	33	10	21.50	SW.	do	Cloudy	Snow.
17	28	12	20	W.	Light breeze..	Fair	
18	29	3	16	NW.	Calm	do	
19	29	7	18	NW.	do	do	Light snowfall at intervals.
20	15	-8	3.5	SE.	do	Entire clear..	
21	24	0	12	SE.	do	Fair	Light snowfall, afternoon.
22	24	-3	10.50	SE.	Light breeze..	Clear	
23	25	7	16	SW.	Calm	Fair	Snow at night.
24	27	16	21.50	SW.	Fresh breeze; high wind at night	Cloudy	Snow.
25	24	3	13.50	SE.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	
26	25	12	18.50	SW.	do	do	Light snowfall at intervals.
27	39	19	29	S.	Calm	do	
28	47	28	37.50	S.	Gentle breeze.	Clear	
Monthly mean..			15.2				

Summary for the month of February, 1887.

Average cloudiness	5.73
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more (scale of ten) on	5 days..
Number of days of rain	1
Number of days of snow	19
Depth of snowfall during the month	46.5 inches..
Depth of snow on the ground at the close of the month	4 do....
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	47
Lowest	-30
Mean temperature	16.5

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

MARCH, 1887.

Date.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
Mar. 1	48	31	39.50	S.	Strong wind..	Fair.....	
2	42	24	33	SE.	Light breeze..	Cloudy.....	Snow.
3	35	3	19	N.	Calm.....	Clear.....	
4	42	2	22	SE.	Gentle breeze	Cloudy.....	Snow.
5	36	25	30.50	SW.	Fresh breeze..	Fair.....	
6	45	27	36	W.	Gentle breeze	do.....	Light snowfall.
7	46	30	38	SW.	Calm.....	do.....	
8	44	20	32	SW.	do.....	do.....	
9	46	31	38.50	S.	Light breeze..	Cloudy.....	
10	54	38	46	SW.	do.....	Fair.....	
11	55	36	45.50	SW.	Gentle breeze	do.....	
12	53	28	40.50	SW.	Calm.....	Clear.....	
13	54	27	40.50	S.	Fresh breeze..	do.....	
14	54	32	43	SE.	Gentle breeze	Fair.....	
15	49	28	38.50	S.	Light breeze..	Cloudy.....	Sprinkling forenoon.
16	56	38	47	SW.	Calm.....	Clear.....	
17	59	32	45.50	SW.	do.....	Fair.....	Light rain during night.
18	52	28	40	NW.	Gentle breeze	Cloudy.....	Rain; light rain and snow; sleeting afternoon.
19	44	11	27.50	NW.	Calm.....	Clear.....	
20	52	13	32.50	SW.	do.....	do.....	
21	36	21	28.50	NW.	Fresh breeze..	Fair.....	Snow during night.
22	55	15	35	SW.	Calm.....	Clear.....	
23	50	26	38	S.	Light breeze..	do.....	
24	48	27	37.50	SW.	Calm.....	Fair.....	Light snowfall.
25	45	30	37.50	SW.	Fresh breeze..	do.....	
26	35	20	27.50	NW.	Gentle breeze	do.....	Sleeting forenoon; light snow after noon.
27	47	17	32	SW.	Calm.....	Clear.....	Light snow forenoon.
28	58	30	44	S.	do.....	Fair.....	
29	44	28	36	W.	Gentle breeze	Entire cloudy	Rain; sleeting afternoon; snow during night.
30	40	22	31	SE.	Calm.....	Fair.....	
31	44	20	32	S.	Light breeze..	do.....	Snow at and during night.
Monthly mean.			36.94				

Summary for March, 1887.

Average cloudiness	4.77
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more (scale of ten) on.....	days.. 1
Number of days of rain	3
Number of days of sleet	3
Number of days of snow	9
Depth of snowfall during the month	inches.. 6.5
Depth of snow on the ground at the close of the month	do... .5
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	59
Lowest	2
Mean	34.6

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

APRIL, 1887.

Date.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
Apr. 1	52	36	44	SW.	Gentle breeze	Fair	Heavy snow afternoon; 2.50, high S. wind; 3.40, gale, NW.; 6.10, strong gale.
2	54	22	38	SE.	Light breeze..	Cloudy	
3	38	14	26	NW.	do	Fair	
4	51	16	33.50	W.	Fresh breeze..	do	
5	53	35	44	SW.	Calm	do	
6	65	28	46.50	S.	Light breeze..	do	
7	66	36	51	S.	Gentle breeze..	do	
8	48	35	41.50	SW.	Calm	Cloudy	Light rain.
9	56	28	42	S.	do	Entire cloudy.	
10	47	30	38.50	NW.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	Light snow; rain afternoon.
11	40	29	34.50	SE.	Gentle breeze..	Cloudy	
12	47	28	37.50	S.	Fresh breeze..	Fair	Heavy snow 8.40 p.m. and during night.
13	52	20	36	NW.	Light breeze..	do	
14	50	30	40	W.	Calm	do	
15	58	24	41	NW.	Gentle breeze..	Cloudy	Light snow and rain.
16	54	31	42.50	NW.	Calm	Fair	
17	53	30	41.50	NW.	Strong wind..	Cloudy	Sleet, followed by heavy snow-fall.
18	35	21	28	W.	Fresh breeze..	Fair	
19	44	13	28.50	S.	Calm	do	
20	42	28	35	W.	Gentle breeze..	do	Snow at intervals.
21	31	27	29	NW.	Strong wind..	Entire cloudy.	Snow.
22	41	22	31.50	NW.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	Light snow and rain.
23	42	23	32.50	W.	Calm	Fair	
24	40	18	29	SW.	Light breeze..	Cloudy	
25	49	27	38	SW.	Calm	Fair	Snow at night.
26	56	32	44	S.	Light breeze..	Cloudy	Light snowfall.
27	62	36	49	S.	Calm	Fair	
28	67	38	52.50	S.	Light breeze..	do	
29	70	41	55.50	S.	Gentle breeze..	do	4.15 to 4.35 p.m. sprinkling, followed by strong S. gale and heavy rain.
30	41	33	37	NW.	Strong wind..	Cloudy	
Monthly mean.			38.92				

Summary for April, 1887.

Average cloudiness	6.08
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more on	days.. 11
Number of days of rain	5
Number of days of sleet	1
Number of days of snow	10
Depth of snowfall during the month	inches.. 14
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	70
Lowest	13
Mean	36.9

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

MAY, 1887.

Dates.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
May 1	46	27	36.50	NW.	Fresh breeze..	Fair	Snows during night. Rain.
2	57	22	39.50	S.	Light breeze..	do	
3	56	37	46.50	SW.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	
4	58	39	48.50	S.	Gentle breeze..	Fair	Light snowfall.
5	60	38	49	S.	High wind	do	
6	67	40	53.50	S.	Fresh breeze..	Clear	
7	46	30	38	SE.	do	Fair	Snow.
8	63	36	49.50	SW.	Calm	do	
9	75	39	57	S.	do	Entire clear ..	
10	71	42	56.50	W.	do	Entire clear ..	Snow.
11	46	27	36.50	W.	do	Cloudy	
12	38	27	32.50	NW.	do	Fair	
13	36	24	30	W.	do	do	Snow.
14	54	23	38.50	S.	do	do	
15	56	28	42	W.	Fresh breeze..	Cloudy	
16	57	30	43.50	SW.	Calm	Clear	Rain, afternoon.
17	74	30	52	S.	do	do	
18	76	40	58	S.	do	Fair	
19	67	38	52.50	SW.	Light breeze..	do	Sprinkling. Rain.
20	74	35	54.50	W.	Gentle breeze..	do	
21	55	33	44	SW.	Light breeze..	Clear	
22	66	28	47	SW.	Gentle breeze..	Entire clear ..	4.15 p. m. heavy rain accompanied by several distinct peals of thun- der. 10 p. m., heavy rain and hail. Thunder-storm with strong elec- trical detonations and numerous lightning.
23	77	38	57.50	S.	Light breeze..	Clear	
24	77	42	59.50	S.	do	Fair	
25	67	41	54	NW.	Calm	Cloudy	
26	73	37	55	W.	Light breeze..	Clear	
27	74	38	56	SE.	do	Fair	
28	75	38	56.50	W.	Fresh breeze..	Clear	
29	76	39	57.50	SW.	Calm	Entire clear ..	
30	89	39	64	SE.	Light breeze..	do	
31	81	47	64	W.	Calm	Cloudy	
Monthly mean..			49.34				

Summary for May, 1887.

Average cloudiness	3.7
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more on	4 days..
Number of days of rain	5
Number of days of hail	1
Number of days of snow	4
Depth of snowfall during the month	2.5 inches..
Thunder-storms	1
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	89
Lowest	22
Mean	47

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

JUNE, 1887.

Dates.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
June 1	68	43	55.50	SE.	Gentle breeze	Fair	High NW. wind set in during night.
2	45	30	37.50	NW.	High wind...	Cloudy	Snow.
3	65	26	45.50	S.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	
4	51	39	45	SW.	Calm	do	Rain.
5	59	37	48	SW.	Gentle breeze.	Cloudy	Sprinkling.
6	61	38	49.50	S.	Calm	Fair	
7	69	36	52.50	SW.	do	Clear	
8	76	40	58	S.	do	do	
9	82	46	64	SW.	do	do	Rain, thunder-storm in the afternoon
10	72	39	55.50	S.	do	do	
11	74	41	57.50	W.	do	Fair	Light rain.
12	83	44	63.50	SE.	Gentle breeze	Clear	
13	81	40	60.50	S.	Light breeze..	Entire clear ..	
14	76	46	61	S.	Calm	Cloudy	Rain and thunder-storm.
15	65	45	55	SE.	do	Fair	
16	66	44	55	S.	Gentle breeze.	do	Rain.
17	75	46	60.50	W.	Fresh breeze..	do	
18	78	50	64	NW.	Calm	Clear	
19	78	47	62.50	SW.	Gentle breeze.	Fair	
20	71	40	55.50	W.	Light breeze..	Entire clear ..	
21	75	37	56	W.	Calm	do	
22	85	41	63	W.	Light breeze..	Fair	
23	76	49	62.50	S.	Calm	do	
24	81	39	60	S.	Light breeze..	do	Threatening.
25	87	51	69	S.	Gentle breeze.	Cloudy	Rain, strong gale, and heavy rain during night.
26	59	42	50.50	S.	Strong wind ..	Fair	
27	73	33	53	NW.	Calm	Clear	
28	81	30	55.50	W.	do	Entire clear ..	
29	82	38	60	SW.	do	Fair	
30	81	42	61.50	W.	do	do	Sprinkling.
Monthly mean			54.84				

Summary for June, 1887.

Thunder-storms: 9th, temperature at the beginning of the rain, 2.20 p. m., 76°; during the storm at 3.50 p. m., 70°; at the close of the storm, 4.30 p. m., 74°; 14th, no considerable fluctuation of the thermometer.

Average cloudiness	3.68
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more on	3 days..
Number of days of rain	8
Number of days of snow	1
Depth of snowfall	1.5
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	87
Lowest	26
Mean	57

Meteorological record kept at Mammoth Hot Springs, &c.—Continued.

JULY 1887.

tes.	Self-registering thermometer.			Winds.		State of weather.	Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Direction.	Force.		
1887.	°	°	°				
July 1	76	39	57.50	S. W.	Light breeze	Fair	Rain ; thunder-storm.
2	72	40	56	S.	Calm	do	
3	83	42	62.50	W.	do	Clear	
4	89	49	69	SW.	do	do	
5	90	48	69	W.	do	do	
6	93	52	72.50	S.	Gentle breeze	Fair	Thunder-storm; rain and hail.
7	84	54	69	NW.	Fresh breeze	Cloudy	Thunder between 2 and 3 p. m.
8	86	40	63	SW.	Calm	Clear	
9	87	48	67.50	SE.	Light breeze	Fair	
10	79	50	64.50	NE.	do	Cloudy	Rain.
11	77	48	62.50	SW.	Gentle breeze	Fair	Heavy rain and thunder-storm during night.
12	83	39	61	SE.	Light breeze	do	Rain at intervals.
13	82	59	70.50	E.	Gentle breeze	do	Rain, 1.15 to 2.20 p. m.
14	83	52	67.50	SW.	Fresh breeze	do	Heavy rain and thunder-storm; light rain at night.
15	76	46	61	SE.	Calm	Clear	
16	81	51	66	W.	do	do	
17	86	53	69.50	SE.	Gentle breeze	Fair	
18	82	52	67	NW.	Fresh breeze	do	Light rain; afternoon.
19	73	47	60	SW.	Calm	Cloudy	Light rain; thunder-storm.
20	73	50	61.50	NW.	Gentle breeze	do	Rain; thunder-storm.
21	72	45	58.50	NW.	Light breeze	Fair	Rain, hail; thunder-storm.
22	75	49	62	W.	Calm	Clear	
23	84	39	61.50	S.	Gentle breeze	do	
24	85	47	66	S.	Calm	Fair	
25	82	40	61	SW.	do	Clear	
26	65	43	54	NW.	Fresh breeze	Fair	
27	79	40	59.50	NE.	do	Clear	
28	81	41	61	W.	High wind	Fair	2.50 p. m. Strong westerly gale set in; ended with rain and thunder-storm.
29	78	39	58.50	SW.	Calm	Clear	
30	86	40	63	W.	Gentle breeze	Fair	
31	88	51	69.50	NW	do	do	
Monthly mean.			63.60				

Summary for July, 1887.

Thunder-storms: 1st, no considerable fluctuation of thermometer. 6th, thermometer between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., 93°; fell rapidly during the approach of the storm; at 2 p. m., 70°; 2.20 p. m., 65°; at the close of the storm, 2.50 p. m., 62°. 11th, during night. 14th, thermometer at 12 m., 82°; fell rapidly to 50° at 1 p. m. 19th, accompanied with strong electrical detonations; thermometer fell from 66° at 2.40 p. m., to 53° at the close of the storm at 5.40 p. m. 20th, passed over. 21st, temperature, 70°; 12.35 p. m., 57°; at the close of storm, 1.15 p. m., 51°; 2 p. m., 62°. 28th, no considerable fluctuation of thermometer.

Average cloudiness	4.38
Cloudiness averaged 8 or more on	4 days
Number of days of rain	12
Number of days of hail	2
Temperature during the month:	°
Highest	93
Lowest	39
Mean	61.1

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., April 24, 1887.

SIR: In the month of January last one William James went to the Norris Geyser Basin with a number of teams, under an alleged contract with the Park Association, to haul lumber between the Grand Cañon and the Norris Basin.

The depth of snow having rendered the hauling of lumber impracticable, he sent back the largest portion of his outfit, but remained himself at Norris.

A few days ago I received information which caused me to believe that James was engaged in trapping beaver on the Gibbon River, near Norris. I accordingly sent a party on the 20th instant, at night, on snow-shoes, to this locality, with instructions to make diligent search, and, in the event of finding any evidence of trapping operations, to arrest Mr. James and any other persons whom they might believe to be implicated in violating the rules of the Park.

The party, with a sergeant of my troop in charge, proceeded to the locality indicated, and, having found three beaver traps set and baited along the Gibbon River, went to the Norris Hotel, and, having searched the premises, found in an out-building, which was used by James as a store-house and granary, five beaver-skins and one lynx-skin.

Having found these evidences of unlawful acts, the sergeant, in obedience to my orders, arrested James, and, having reported to me by telephone, sent him to this place on the 22d instant.

James, when examined by me, admitted that he had trapped and killed the beaver and lynx, and also that he had, in company with one Brown, an employé of the Park Association, killed an elk near the Falls of the Yellowstone, in the month of February last.

There appearing to be no doubt whatever as to the guilt of this man James, I have this day summarily expelled him from the Park.

The property found in the possession of James, which I have taken charge of, consists of the following articles, viz: 1 Martin rifle; 3 beaver traps, number 4; 5 beaver-skins, 1 lynx-skin, 4 horses, 2 sleds, 4 sets of harness, 3 chains, 2 pairs of blankets, 1 A tent, 1 whip, 1 coffee-pot, 1 frying-pan; also a small quantity of bacon, flour, coffee, and sugar, about four days' supply for one man.

James states that the two sleds belong to the Park Association, and that two of the horses belong to Mr. Wakefield, who carried on the business of transportation in the Park last season. This statement is probably correct.

This property is now at the Norris Geyser Basin, in charge of Sergeant John Swan, of my troop, who made the arrest, where it must remain until the melting of the snow shall make it practicable to bring it to this place, which will probably be in about two weeks.

I recommend the confiscation of all of this property which James has acknowledged as belonging to him, and request that I be informed with as little delay as practicable what disposition I shall make of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES HARRIS,
Captain First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

Hon. H. L. MULDROW,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., July 7, 1887.

SIR: For the information of the Department, I have the honor to report that on the night of the 4th instant one of the stages of the Yellowstone Park Association was stopped by footpads about 1 mile from the town of Gardiner, and about the same distance within the limits of the Park, and the passengers robbed of money to the amount of \$16. The robbers appeared to be new at the business, were nervous and hurried, took what money was given them without searching the passengers for more, and took no watches or jewelry.

The town of Gardiner, which is located just outside the northern boundary of the Park, is destitute of all means for the preservation of law and order, and is the resort of hard and worthless characters who assemble to prey upon the visitors to the Na-

tional Park, and who have been excluded from the Park by my order. It is believed that this outrage was committed by some of these hard cases from the town of Gardiner.

The affair has no significance with reference to the police condition of the Park, and could not have occurred at any distance within its border.

Stages entering the Park at night will hereafter be provided with a mounted escort in order to prevent the possibility of a repetition of this offense.

All possible efforts are being made to detect and arrest the culprits, and it is hoped that they may be successful.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES HARRIS,
Captain First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

Hon. H. L. MULBROW,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

D.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

(1) CHARLES GIBSON YELLOWSTONE PARK ASSOCIATION.

STAGE-ROUTE FARES.

Single trips.

From Mammoth Hot Springs to—

Cinnabar	\$1 50
Norris Geyser Basin	4 00
Lower Geyser Basin	7 50
Upper Geyser Basin	9 00
Grand Cañon	7 50
Yellowstone Lake	12 00

From Norris Geyser Basin to—

Upper Geyser Basin	5 00
Lower Geyser Basin	3 50
Grand Cañon	3 50
Yellowstone Lake	8 00

From Lower Geyser Basin to—

Upper Geyser Basin	1 50
Norris Geyser Basin	3 50
Grand Cañon	7 00
Mammoth Hot Springs	7 50

From Upper Geyser Basin to—

Lower Geyser Basin	1 50
Norris Geyser Basin	5 00
Grand Cañon	8 50
Mammoth Hot Springs	9 00

From Grand Cañon to—

Norris Geyser Basin	3 50
Lower Geyser Basin	7 00
Upper Geyser Basin	8 50
Mammoth Hot Springs	7 50
Yellowstone Lake	5 00

Round trips.

From Mammoth Hot Springs to Norris Geyser Basin, Lower Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin and return, with stop-over privileges	18 00
From Mammoth Hot Springs to Norris Geyser Basin, Lower Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Grand Cañon and return, with stop-over privileges	25 00
From Mammoth Hot Springs to Norris Geyser Basin, Lower Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, Grand Cañon, and Yellowstone Lake and return, with stop-over privileges	28 00
Carriage, two-horse, and driver:	
Per day	10 00
First hour	4 00
Each subsequent hour	2 00

Saddle-horse or pony :	
Per day.....	\$2 50
First hour.....	1 00
Each subsequent hour.....	50
Pack-horse.....	per day.. 1 50
Guide, with saddle-horse.....	do.... 5 00

(2) WALTER J. AND HELEN L. HENDERSON, COTTAGE HOTEL.

Fare to and from Cinnabar.....	\$1 50
Trip around the park with two or more persons.....	each.. 25 00
Wagon or carriage :	
Two horses and driver.....	per day.. 10 00
Four horses and driver.....	do.... 15 00
Single horse and buggy.....	do.... 6 00
Saddle horse:	
Per day.....	2 50
For one hour.....	1 00
For each subsequent hour.....	50
Pack animal.....	per day.. 2 00
Guides or cooks for camping parties.....	do.... 3 00
Use of a tent.....	do.... 50
Board and lodging for camping parties, each.....	do.... 4 00
Single horse:	
To hay and grain, one night.....	1 00
To one feed of hay and grain.....	50
Use of corral:	
Per team one night.....	25
Per head.....	15
For trunk to and from Cinnabar.....	each.. 50

(3) JAMES A. CLARK.

From Cinnabar to Mammoth Hot Springs, in carriage (driver included), per person.....	1 50
From Mammoth Hot Springs to Golden Gate:	
One person in carriage.....	2 50
Three or more persons.....	per person.. 1 00
From Mammoth Hot Springs to East Gardiner Falls:	
One person in carriage.....	4 00
Three or more persons.....	per person.. 1 50
From Mammoth Hot Springs to Norris Geyser Basin.....	each person.. 4 00
From Norris Geyser Basin to Lower Geyser Basin.....	do.... 3 00
From Lower Geyser Basin to Upper Geyser Basin.....	do.... 2 00
From Norris Geyser Basin to Falls or Grand Cañon.....	do.... 3 00
Four-horse team and driver with five passengers' outfit.....	per day.. 15 00
Two-horse team and driver with three passengers' outfit.....	do.... 10 00
Regular trip through Park:	
Saddle horse without guide.....	do.... 3 00
Guide with saddle horse.....	do.... 2 50
Pack horses with saddle and outfit, each.....	do.... 1 00
Packers, guides, and cooks, with saddle horse.....	do.... 4 00
Team with single-seated carriage.....	do.... 8 00
Team, with single-seated carriage and driver.....	do.... 10 00
Team, to hay and grain, over night.....	2 00
Use of stall in barn.....	per day.. 50
Use of open corral over night for stock.....	3 00
Single horse to grain.....	50
Stock in herd, night or day.....	each.. 25
Saddle, without horse.....	per day.. 50

E.

CAMP SHERIDAN, WYOMING, June 2, 1887.

ORDERS No. 37.]

1. Orders No. 5, dated Camp Sheridan, Wyo., August 21, 1886, is hereby revoked.
2. The enlisted men of this command, when on duty within the limits of the Yellowstone National Park, are charged with its protection, and will under all circumstances enforce a strict compliance with the established rules and regulations.

The soldiers occupying the detached stations for the protection of the Park will not only enforce the rules and regulations, but will exert themselves to discover and prevent the spread of forest fires, to protect visitors to the Park from any abuse or extortion by stage drivers or other persons, and generally to preserve respect for law and order.

In the enforcement of the regulations of the Park and the foregoing instructions soldiers will conduct themselves in a courteous and polite but firm and decided manner.

They will not hesitate to make arrests when necessary, reporting without delay to the commanding officer by telephone or otherwise.

By order of Captain Harris.

GEO. W. GOODE,
Second Lieutenant First Cavalry, Post Adjutant.

F.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *Washington, April 4, 1887.*

(1) It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscription or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within the Park.

(2) It is forbidden to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot-spring formations or to turn loose stock to graze in their vicinity.

(3) It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

(4) Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care should be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

(5) Hunting, capturing, injuring, or killing any bird or animal within the Park is prohibited. The outfits of persons found hunting or in possession of game killed in the Park will be subject to seizure and confiscation.

(6) Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden by law.

(7) No person shall be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the Park without permission, in writing, from the Department of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion.

(8) No drinking saloon or bar room will be permitted within the limits of the Park.

(9) Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the Park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, upon buildings on leased ground.

(10) Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the Park under authority of the statute setting apart the Park "as a pleasuring ground for the people," and providing that it "shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to make and publish such rules and regulations as he shall deem necessary or proper," and who "generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the object and purposes of this act."

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

UTAH COMMISSION.

SIR: The great interest which has been manifested by Congress and the people generally in the affairs of Utah Territory has led us to believe that the following statements with respect to the Territory and its citizens will prove to be interesting information, especially so in view of recent events which have transpired in the Territory.

AREA.

Utah Territory has a maximum length of 325 miles by a breadth of 300. Its land area is 84,970 square miles (52,601,600 acres); water area, 2,780 square miles (1,779,200 acres). Nearly 13,000,000 acres of land have been or are now in progress of survey. Up to July 1, 1887, nearly 4,500,000 acres had been disposed of by the Government.

Valuation of property assessed in the several counties of the Territory of Utah; also the amount of property assessed in the names of non-Mormons, railroads, Western Union Telegraph and Telephone Companies, for the year 1886 (mines not included).

Counties.	Total valuation.	Belonging to non-Mormons.	Assessed to railroads, Western Union Telegraph and telephone companies.
Beaver.....	\$771,805	\$181,558	\$103,702
Box Elder.....	2,209,425	160,805	1,379,971
Cache.....	2,075,460	232,684	117,358
Davis.....	1,124,713	74,314	235,473
Emery.....	825,011	224,050	425,380
Garfield.....	173,807	25,375	.....
Iron.....	434,415	14,454	.....
Juab.....	1,078,751	85,151	299,606
Kane.....	206,518	26,570	.....
Millard.....	867,863	151,575	364,073
Morgan.....	397,626	34,834	185,589
Piute.....	219,888	48,125	.....
Rich.....	350,170	113,894	.....
Salt Lake.....	12,457,625	4,690,790	526,795
San Juan.....	304,760	*160,000	.....
San Pete.....	1,257,333	173,072	18,956
Sevier.....	550,743	*159,025	.....
Summit.....	1,725,080	*760,000	407,000
Tooele.....	1,012,761	107,216	109,420
Uintah.....	139,825	91,056	.....
Utah.....	3,240,676	506,162	528,475
Wasatch.....	356,658	62,500	.....
Washington.....	726,151	71,783	.....
Weber.....	3,158,738	976,466	405,216
Totals.....	35,665,802	9,131,459	5,107,014

* Estimated. In Summit County the estimate was made upon information received from a member of the county court; in Sevier and San Juan Counties, upon information received from reliable sources.

The non-Mormons own within a fraction of 25.61 per cent.; the Mormons own 60.07 per cent., assuming that all the remaining property, excepting railroads, etc., belongs to them. This, however, is not the fact, as there is a considerable amount of property belonging to non-Mormons in the different counties which could not be identified as to ownership. The railroads, etc., represent within a fraction of 14.32 per cent. They are owned by non-Mormons, except a minority interest in the Utah Central and one other small road.

POPULATION.

The first census of the Territory of Utah, taken in 1850, showed the population to be 11,380; the census of 1860, 40,273; of 1870, 86,786; and the latest, that of 1880, 143,963. The gain from 1850 to 1860 was 28,893, or 250 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 46,513, 110 per cent., or 1,150 for every 1,000 of population; from 1870 to 1880, 66 per cent., or 660 for every 1,000. The total gain from 1870 to 1880 was 23 per cent. greater than the total increase from 1860 to 1870. If the same relative gain has continued from 1880 to 1887, the increase would be 22 per cent. greater than from 1870 to 1880, and 43 per cent. greater than from 1860 to 1870, or a population in 1887 of 210,478. We estimate, however, the population at 200,000. The prosperity of the past seven years has been equal to that of any former period in the history of the Territory. The leading cities and towns and many of the smaller communities show a steady and gratifying growth. In the more remote counties the settlements have been gradually creeping to places formerly the habitat of wild animals and the hunting-ground of the Indian, supposed to be too desolate for habitation.

Emery county, which had but 2 organized precincts in 1880, has 12 in 1887; Piute county, 4 in 1880, has 11 in 1887, etc. There is every reason to claim that the same relative gain has been maintained, and that Utah now has a population of at least 200,000. This population is divided into two elements, Mormon and non-Mormon.

THE MORMON ELEMENT.

The Mormon element consists of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

On April 1, 1887, the total Mormon population in the Territories of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and the States of Nevada and Colorado, was 162,383, officially classed and ranked as follows: Three first presidents, 11 apostles, 65 patriarchs, 6,444 seventies, 3,723 high priests, 12,441 elders, 2,423 priests, 2,497 teachers, 6,854 deacons, and 81,283 members; total officers and members, 115,699. Children under eight years of age, 46,684. Grand total of souls, 162,383.

In the Territory of Utah the total number of officers and members and children under eight years of age was 132,297. (Children are baptized at the age of eight and received as members.)

The first Mormon settlement in the great inter-mountain basin was made at Salt Lake City, July 24, 1847. From thence the settlements have gradually extended along the base of the mountains wherever water could be found to irrigate the soil, until now they reach from as far north as the shores of the Bear Lake, Idaho, to the banks of the Gila, Arizona, on the south, and from the western part of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, to southeastern Nevada. These settle-

ments, with but few exceptions, have been made in the agricultural belt. At first the settlers experienced many of the hardships incident to pioneer life, but they met them cheerfully, and were delighted with the prospect before them. They had come to "a glorious valley to locate and build up Zion," and, as they believed, where they could practice undisturbed by human laws the peculiar teachings of their religious faith. They found a fertile soil, formed by denudations from the mountains, which has always, from the day it was first disturbed by the plow-share, been profusely bountiful in its yield, and the declivities of the mountains covered with bunch grass (wild wheat), which furnished rich pasturage to their cattle. They also found a climate not surpassed by that of any portion of the country, where the rays of the summer sun are tempered by the cool breezes from the cañons, and the severity of the winter is softened by the mountains which shelter the valleys. These beautiful valleys are now dotted with thriving settlements, and have the appearance of a vast garden watered from an infinite number of irrigating canals, the result of the industry of the people.

These settlements have been organized into bishop's wards, and these wards into stakes of Zion. The boundaries of the wards are mainly co-extensive with the precinct lines, and the boundaries of the stakes with the county lines. There are in Utah 293 wards, in Idaho 52, in Arizona 28, in Nevada 6, in Colorado 4, in Wyoming 3, and in New Mexico 2, a total of 388. There are in Utah 18 stakes, in Arizona 3, in Idaho 2, in Colorado 1, and 6 partly in Utah and some one of the surrounding States and Territories. The wards are presided over by a bishop and two counselors, and a corps of officers, priests, teachers, and deacons, who look after the different districts into which the wards are divided. The stakes are presided over by a president and two counselors, with a similar corps of officers to assist them. The entire church is presided over by either a first presidency or an apostle's quorum. Three times in the history of the church a first presidency has been organized; the last consisting of John Taylor, with George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith as his counselors. The death of John Taylor has dissolved the first presidency, and the government of the church now rests upon the quorum of the twelve apostles, of which Wilford Woodruff, an aged and energetic man, is president. He is now the virtual head of the church, which will continue to be governed by the apostles, it is presumed, until another revelation is received reviving the first presidency.

The wards report to the stakes, the stakes to the head of the church. There are, however, other officers and organizations of importance in the church. There are seven first presidents of the seventies. The seventies are local organizations, consisting of a quorum of seventy elders; each of these organizations is governed by seven presidents, and each of the seven presidents by a president. There is a presiding bishop of the church whose most important duty seems to be the collection of the tithes (he has agents, one in each of the stakes), and a head patriarch who blesses the people by the laying on of hands. There is also a high council in each of the stakes whose work is done in secret. In each of the ward districts the quorum of teachers are directed to visit each family periodically and look after their spiritual welfare. Each ward has a meeting-house, young men's mutual improvement society, primary association for young children, and a relief society.

The various organizations report semi-annually, and there is kept at the church office in Salt Lake City a complete statistical history of the

church. The number of members, marriages, births, deaths, baptisms, excommunications, &c., are set forth in detail.

The Mormons believe in the Bible (Old and New Testament), the Book of Mormon, and the revelations claimed to have been made to the prophets of the church. These revelations relate to various subjects, from the apportionment of town property down to the naming of church officers and affairs connected with the church government. One of the revelations known as the "Word of wisdom" counsels the people not to use strong drinks, tobacco, and hot drinks (tea and coffee). The revelation commanding polygamy was said to have been received from the Lord by Joseph Smith in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, July 12, 1843. Its binding force upon the Mormon people, believing as they do in their church and its teachings, will be understood from the following extract:

For behold, I reveal unto you a new and everlasting covenant; and if ye abide not that covenant then are ye damned, for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter my glory.

In the church government obedience is exacted from every member. In removing from one ward to another they must secure a recommendation from their bishop, which certifies to their standing in the church. Persons desiring to be married, or to enter into polygamy, must also secure a recommendation from the bishop of their ward. Every member must hold himself ready, irrespective of personal considerations, to leave his home to go as a missionary to other lands, and he must also be ready to remove his family and effects to such place as the heads of the church may direct him to go. The Mormon settlements in Arizona and other places outside of Utah were made in obedience to such a command. At the Utah stake conference, held February 27, 1881, the names of twenty-nine heads of families were announced as missionaries for permanent settlement at Saint John's, Ariz. In a few weeks these families were on their way to make a new home in a strange place. At other conferences held in Southern stakes, at different times, many families were also sent as missionaries to Arizona.

The Mormon church teaches its members not to enter the Territorial courts to settle their difficulties. It has provided a system of courts within the church. First, there is a ward court known or designated as a "bishop's court," consisting of the bishop and his two counselors. They are empowered to try all minor cases arising among the people, both of a temporal and spiritual nature, and to sit in judgment upon transgressors. For a long period they assumed jurisdiction of questions of marital separation and divorce; but we are not advised as to whether this jurisdiction is still exercised. From this court an appeal lies to the "stake court," consisting of the president of the stake and his two counselors. This court has also original jurisdiction. The court of last resort, possessing appellate, original, and exclusive jurisdiction, is the first presidency, or the apostles' quorum, as the case may be. The mandate of this court must be accepted and obeyed, under penalty of excommunication, which means a denial of all the benefits of the church, social ostracism, and a withdrawal of the patronage and support of the Mormon people.

The payment of tithing and other donations for the support of the church is vigorously urged as a religious duty. At a church conference President John Taylor said:

You want to pay your tithing honestly and squarely, or you will find yourselves outside the pale of the church of the living God.

The amounts collected from the people for tithing exceeded \$500,000 annually. In 1870 the amount was \$425,000; in 1880, \$540,000. The amount received for temple building is also very large. At the October conference of 1880 it was announced that the uncompleted Manti and Logan temples had cost to date, respectively, \$207,977.35 and \$252,147.78.

The building of the Salt Lake Temple was commenced September 6, 1853, and will not be finished for years to come. It has cost millions of dollars. The church has become quite wealthy. In 1880 John Taylor stated that the church held \$430,000 of the paid-up capital stock of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which pays large dividends, and which was organized by Brigham Young for the purpose of depriving non-Mormons of Mormon patronage. It owns or did own the Deseret telegraph system; the Zion's Savings Bank; the Deseret Evening News; the Deseret paper-mill; a church farm south of Salt Lake City of over 1,300 acres; street-railway stock; stock in the Deseret and other national banks; railroad shares and bonds; and a large amount of real estate in Salt Lake City and elsewhere of great value.

The heads of the church teach and impress upon the people to be united and submissive in their political action to the will of the leaders of the church. At a general conference of the church President Taylor said:

We have to lay aside our covetousness and our pride and our ideas that are wrong, and be united in our political affairs, in our temporal affairs, under the direction of the holy priesthood, and act as a mighty phalanx under God in carrying out his purposes here upon this earth.

In connection with this exercise of political control is the dream of empire which all through their history has cheered them with its pleasing illusions of future power. They teach and preach and apparently believe that the portion of the country in which they now reside was set apart to become the abiding place of the saints, where is to be erected the kingdom of God upon earth. Their missionaries preach that God has commanded his people to gather to the mountains, to the Zion of the Lord, to receive their inheritance at the hands of his servants. This idea is very clearly set forth by Brigham Young, in a remarkable thanksgiving proclamation from him as governor of the Territory, dated December 19, 1851. We reproduce the opening paragraph. The italics are ours:

It having pleased the Father of all good to make known his mind and will to the children of men, in these last days, and through the ministration of his angels, to restore the holy priesthood unto the sons of Adam, by which the gospel of his son has been proclaimed and the ordinances of life and salvation are administered, and through which medium the Holy Ghost has been communicated to believing, willing, and honest minds, causing faith, wisdom, and intelligence to spring up in the hearts of men, and influencing them to flow together from the four quarters of the earth to a land of peace and health, rich in mineral and vegetable resources, *reserved of old in the councils of eternity for the purposes to which it is now appropriated*; a land choice above all other lands, far removed from strife, contention, divisions, moral and physical commotions that are disturbing the peace of the nations and kingdoms of the earth.

The church leaders have been very much disturbed by the sale of property to non-Mormons, and have from the pulpit urged upon the people not to sell their inheritance in Zion, that has been entrusted to them to carry out the purposes of the Lord, and not for the purposes of gain.

The people are very tenacious of what they claim to be their rights, *and have never yielded a point*. They stand to-day where they stood when they first entered the Territory. They persistently claim that

they have been persecuted. September 29, 1851, in a letter to the President, Governor Young said:

That no people exist who are more friendly to the Government of the United States than the people of this Territory. The Constitution they revere, the laws they seek to honor. But the non-execution of those laws in times past for our protection, and the abuse of the power in the hands of those we have supported for office, even betraying us in our hour of our greatest peril and extremity, by withholding the due execution of the laws designed for the protection of all the citizens of the United States.

Similar protestations of loyalty have been made from time to time down to a very recent period.

Undoubtedly in Missouri and Illinois they were the victims of many unlawful attacks; but there has always been something in their methods which have excited the opposition and the distrust of every people among whom they have lived. They have been invited and had it in their power while in Utah to settle honorably the contest which has been waged between the Government and them. All that has been asked of them is to acknowledge the supremacy of the law.

The Mormons control a territory almost as large as the area of the States of New York and Pennsylvania combined, and a controlling influence in a tract of territory as large as that of the New England and Middle States combined. They have established in this Territory a religious system, with a political attachment, the two forming a strong compact government, with the power of control centered in a few men who claim the right to speak by Divine right, and whose advice, counsel, and command is a law unto the people.

The majority of the Mormons are a kindly and hospitable people. They possess many traits of character which are well worthy of emulation by others. In their local affairs they strive to suppress the vices which are common to settled communities. In matters of religion they are intensely devotional, rendering a cheerful obedience to their church rules and requirements. They possess many of the elements which under wise leadership would make them useful and prosperous people.

THE NON-MORMON ELEMENT.

The strength of the non-Mormon element cannot be accurately stated. The population of the Territory has been given at 200,000. If from this be deducted the strength of the Mormon element, 132,277, we have 67,723 not claimed by the Mormon church; but of these there are many whose sympathies remain with it. They have been raised in Mormonism and, although they have drifted away, they probably act with their former friends in political matters. The non-Mormon strength will probably not exceed 55,000.

In Salt Lake City and Ogden they have prosperous communities, mainly engaged in business. The strength of the element, however, is to be found in the mining camps. Gold and silver mining began in Utah in 1869-70. Since then a vast amount of capital has been invested in mines.

The great body of the Gentiles are equal in intellect, courage, and energy to those of any other community. When they went to Utah they found all the agricultural land that had water convenient already appropriated. Both the land and the water had been secured, and land without water is practically worthless for agriculture in that Territory. There was nothing left for them but the mines. These they searched for and, as found, opened. This is work that none but superior men can

carry through. It takes capital, courage, faith, sagacity, endurance, and ceaseless work. Of all the mines found some have brought rich returns. But of these a vast proportion goes for labor, for supplies, for machinery, and to make roads. Silver mines are generally found among almost inaccessible mountain tops, and every movement connected with them is costly. These mines have yielded, up to the present time, \$96,000,000. Quite half the sum has been paid to Mormons for labor and supplies, and through this, from a very poor people, they have become very prosperous. They possessed the land when the Gentiles went among them, but they were so poor that some whole families did not secure \$10 in money throughout the year.

What the Gentiles have been able to accomplish has been in spite of the Mormon combined competition and opposition. They wrenched from the rugged and barren mountain tops the gold and silver until they owned of the assessed property of the Territory nearly one-third, exclusive of railroad property.

A brief description of the Little Cottonwood mining district, where mining is conducted under more than ordinary difficult circumstances, will convey an adequate idea of the toil and danger which attends, and of the superior abilities required for, successful mining. This mining district is located in Little Cottonwood Cañon, the mouth of which is some 15 miles distant from Salt Lake City. Entering the cañon, the granite walls rise 4,000 feet above the valley. The granite forms the cone, around which the mountains have grown until their peaks are 13,000 feet above the level of the sea and nearly 8,000 feet above the valley. Passing up the cañon the granite walls continue for 5 miles, rising in grandeur far above the tramway which transports passengers and freight to the mining town of Alta, 8 miles above. The grade is over 350 feet to the mile. Snow-sheds cover the rails nearly the whole distance. Leaving the granite, we pass a great quartzite reef, interspersed with shales. Above this the limestones (the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous) rise in succession. In the limestones the ore is found, and scattered around the steep declivities can be seen the cabins of the miners. The rock is so hard that the average cost of tunneling is some \$10 per foot. Miles of tunnels have been run at an enormous cost. The snow commences to fall in August and September and continues until the following May. The average fall is 30 feet. At Alta City, where the elevation is nearly 9,000 feet, the average depth covering the ground the winter through is 15 feet. The citizens communicate with each other through tunnels run under the snow. The tramway is closed in the early fall, and the only means of communication with the valley below for six months of the year is by a hazardous trip down the cañon through the deep snow. The snow gathers around the summits of the peaks in such heavy masses that snow-slides are of frequent occurrence. Since 1870, 132 persons have perished in this cañon from these slides, and the town of Alta has been repeatedly swept as if by a cyclone. Many of the miners work in the mines all the year round. One has built a cabin under the summit of "Old Baldy," a peak between the Little Cottonwood and American Fork Cañons, 10,500 feet above the level of the sea. In these high altitudes the rocks which lift their heads through the soil become bare. The tempests have left them naked and gray. A life in these vast solitudes is not very enchanting, and yet thousands of energetic, able, and patriotic men pass their lives among them, the great majority deprived of many of the comforts of life, and, by unremitting toil, contributing to the material wealth of the Territory.

Leaving the mining camps and returning to the valleys we find the non-Mormons supplying the majority of the capital which is invested in the different avenues of business, and the brains which give life and force to the different channels of trade. They are also engaged in the important work of educating the youth of the Territory. By their efforts mission schools have been established in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and nearly every community of importance in the Territory, which have been very successful.

In Salt Lake City the Protestant Episcopal Church established its first school in 1867. Then it had a school with 16 pupils; now it has 4 schools with 29 teachers and 589 pupils. The Methodist Church opened its first school September 20, 1870, with 28 pupils; now they have 20 schools with 36 teachers and 1,060 pupils. The Presbyterians opened their first school April 12, 1875, with 30 pupils; now they have 33 schools with 67 teachers and 2,110 pupils. The Salt Lake Academy opened its doors in the fall of 1878, under the auspices of the Congregational Church. They had, in 1886, 22 schools with 43 teachers and 1,900 pupils. The Baptist Church came into the Territory in 1884. They have 1 school with 1 teacher and 74 scholars. The first Catholic school was commenced in the fall of 1875; they now have 6 schools with 53 teachers and 880 pupils. The Swedish Lutheran Church opened a school last year with 1 teacher and 35 pupils. A grand total of 87 schools, 230 teachers, and 6,668 scholars.

These different denominations have now in Utah 62 churches of the value of \$453,950, as follows:

Denomination.	Number of churches.	Value.
Protestant Episcopal	4	\$127, 650
Methodist	26	119, 000
Catholic	6	25, 300
Presbyterian	18	115, 000
Congregational	5	25, 000
Swedish Lutheran	1	12, 000
Baptist	1	25, 000
Josephite Mormon	1	5, 000

Also 12 preaching stations.

The non-Mormons have always been regarded as intruders in Utah, and are referred to as "outsiders." Within the past five years one of the first presidency of the Mormon church in an address delivered in the Mormon Tabernacle, in substance said, "We ought never to have let them secure a foothold here;" and this expresses the sentiments of the great majority of the Mormon people. They attribute the troubles which have come to their leaders to the presence of these "outsiders," and not to the awakened public sentiment of the nation. The non-Mormons who have played a conspicuous part in the work of reforming the Territory are referred to as "aggressive persons, blatant assailants of the religion and politics of the majority of the business men and people of the Territory, "conspirators and adventurers." In illustration of this feeling we refer to the organization of the chamber of commerce at Salt Lake City. This movement was made under the lead of Governor West, and business men of every shade of opinion were invited to participate and to work for the common benefit of all.

The prominent non-Mormons became members of the chamber. The *Deseret Evening News*, the authorized exponent of the views of the

Mormon church, speaking of the movement and referring to them, said :

How much harmony can be expected in such a heterogeneous commingling of antagonistic forces. If the business men of the Territory want to work together for business purposes, all such plotters against the peace of the Territory and obstacles to its material interest will necessarily have to withdraw or be removed from the organization. How can any man with self-respect fraternize and hold intimate relations with persons who have deliberately plotted and labored with all their might to misrepresent him and his friend and rob them of every political right that is valued by free men. Through their efforts the wives, daughters, sisters, and mothers of the business men who are invited to help boom these agitators into influence and prosperity have been deprived of the franchise and relegated to political serfdom, on a level with felons, idiots, and lunatics.

This extract thoroughly explains the feeling entertained by the majority against those of the minority who have been persistent in urging Congress to provide a remedy for the evils which they believe to exist there.

The chamber of commerce was organized, is prosperous, and has proved a valuable ally to the business community. The non-Mormon element has brought to Utah enterprise and capital, the school-book, and the Bible. Their mining industries have created a market for the sale of the surplus products of the Mormon farmer, and employment for the surplus labor; their schools and churches are promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people. The majority of the non-Mormons impress us as being enterprising and public-spirited citizens, who are warmly attached to their country and its laws.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF UTAH AND POLYGAMY.

The political history of the Territory of Utah and the system of plural marriage are so closely interwoven that the one cannot be considered separate and apart from the other. In fact, since July 24, 1847, polygamy has given tone to the political policy of the Mormon people. Under the provisional government of the State of Deseret, and the Territorial government which followed after, every act of the legislative assembly which had, even remotely, a political bearing, was voted up or down solely upon the question of its relation to the overshadowing interest. Every effort has been made to strengthen polygamy which the strength of forty years could suggest, and every chord has been struck which it was supposed might send back a responsive and friendly note.

The result has been that nearly every man of prominence in the church became a polygamist; the controlling intellect of Utah became involved in the practice. They filled nearly every office of importance in the church, and in the Territorial and county governments, and had a large majority of every legislative assembly down to the year of 1882, when the "Edmunds law" disqualified them. Utah was governed by men who seemed determined to build up in the heart of the American continent a polygamous empire.

The statistics for 1880 will give an idea of how far they had progressed.

The census found a population of 143,962, of which 60,576 were over twenty-one years of age; about 10,000 of these are estimated to be non-Mormons.

The number of persons then living in polygamy was found, after careful inquiry, to be about 12,000, and there were at least 3,000 who had lived in polygamy, but a separation had been effected by death or

otherwise, making a total of 15,000, or 30 per cent., of the adult Mormon population, or one out of every 3 $\frac{1}{3}$, who had entered into polygamy. While all did not enter into polygamy, all believed it right as a divine revelation and upheld it in those who chose to enter into the relation. The system was united by ties of kindred with nearly every Mormon family in the Territory.

Utah was controlled by the bishops of the church, under the direction of Brigham Young, from July 24, 1847, to March 18, 1849, at which time was organized the provisional government of the State of Deseret. The apostle of the church, in a general epistle, said they had petitioned Congress for the organization of a Territorial government, and until the petition was granted they were under the necessity of organizing a local government. Brigham Young was elected governor of the State. The most important act of the legislative assembly of the new State was the incorporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, section 3 of which we here produce, under the form of law, and which, we think, directly sanctioned the practice of polygamy:

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained*, That, as said church holds the constitutional and original right, in common with all civil and religious communities, "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience," to reverence communion agreeably to the principles of truth, and to solemnize marriage compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ; for the security and full enjoyment of all blessings and privileges, embodied in the religion of Jesus Christ free to all; it is also declared that said church does, and shall possess and enjoy continually, the power and authority, in and of itself, to originate, make, pass, and establish rules, regulations, ordinances, laws, customs, and criterions for the good order, safety, government, conveniences, comfort, and control of said church, and for the punishment and forgiveness of all offenses, relative to fellowship, according to church covenants; that the pursuit of bliss and the enjoyment of life, in the capacity of public association and domestic happiness, temporal expansion, or spiritual increase upon the earth, may not legally be questioned, *Provided, however*, That each and every act or practice so established, or adopted for law, or custom, shall relate to solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, endowments, consecrations, tithings, marriages, fellowship, or the religious duties of man to his Maker; inasmuch as the doctrines, principles, practices, or performances support virtue and increase morality, and are not inconsistent with, or repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, and are founded in the revelations of the Lord.

The Edmunds-Tucker act of March, 1887, annulled this act, and directed the Attorney-General of the United States to close up the affairs of the church.

January 27, 1851, the news reached Salt Lake City that Congress had created the Territory of Utah, and that President Fillmore had appointed Brigham Young Territorial governor. No appointment could have been made which would have been more satisfactory to the Mormons. Brigham Young was their leader, ruler, and prophet. He was reappointed governor by President Pierce, and served till July 11, 1857. The influence of this appointment upon the future of Utah was far-reaching. It enabled the Mormon people to adopt a system of laws which gave them absolute control over the Territorial government, and stripped the Federal officers of all authority and power. At an early day laws were passed conferring upon probate courts concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts, and owing to the claim and exercise of jurisdiction by these probate courts, under Territorial laws, the district courts, as representatives of the national authority, continued to be practically nullities until 1874. In 1874 (by the Poland act) Congress defined and limited the jurisdiction of the several grades of courts in the Territory.

The act as it passed the House of Representatives placed the power of naming jurors for the courts with the United States marshal; but

by a provision of the act imposed at its last stage, the power to name one-half of the panel was restored to the old agency, by reason of which acts of Congress distasteful to Utah remained dead letters till 1882-'83, when the "Edmunds act" disqualified Mormons from jury service in polygamy and unlawful cohabitation cases.

In 1885 it was held and affirmed in the case of Rudger Clawson, indicted for polygamy, that the district courts were not confined to the panel so named, but, after its exhaustion, might resort to an open venire. This decision removed the clog from the enforcement of the laws which had existed for over thirty years (the result which followed from the appointment of Brigham Young as governor). Prosecutions and convictions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation under the laws of Congress became possible, and so successful and efficient have these prosecutions been for three years past that a great number of convictions, particularly for the latter offense, have been had, and a large number of offenders, including the most prominent and influential leaders, have fled or gone into concealment to avoid conviction. In furtherance of the purpose of obtaining control of the Territory, an independent military organization was established by law in violation of the organic act which makes the governor of the Territory "commander-in-chief of the militia thereof." This independent organization was forced to disband by Governor Shaffer in 1870. Laws were also adopted for the election of certain officers which the organic act imposes upon the governor the duty of appointing. The Attorney-General of the United States has decided the power to appoint lies with the governor, but the legislative assembly persistently refuses to remedy the wrong.

In 1851 polygamy was publicly proclaimed as a tenet of the church by alleged "Divine revelation," by Brigham Young, president of the Mormon church and governor of the Territory.

At a special conference of the Mormon church, held at Salt Lake City during the same year, was begun the controversy between the Mormon people and the representatives of the Federal Government, which has continued till the present time. Judge Brocchus, of the Territorial supreme court, who was present, rebuked the people for their polygamous practices. His speech was, as he said, "the result of deliberation and care." It gave great offense to Brigham Young and the Mormon people, who charged him with falsifying "the eternal principles of truth," and with insulting the Mormon women.

From 1851 to 1862 polygamy flourished unchecked and uncontrolled. The Mormon people claim that plural marriage during this period was not unlawful. Certainly there was no statute law against the practice of polygamy, and if the common law did not come into the Territory at the time the United States acquired possession they are right, but it is an indisputable fact that the common law was in full force during these years. The act of 1862 provides that—

Every person having a husband or wife living who marries another, whether married or single, in a Territory or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years.

The Mormon people claimed the law was not constitutional. At the first session of the legislative assembly following, Governor Harding, in his message, said:

I respectfully call your attention to an act of Congress passed the first day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and in other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Territorial legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. I am

aware that there is a prevailing opinion here that said act is unconstitutional, and therefore it is recommended by those in high authority that no regard be paid to the same, and still more be regretted, if I am rightly informed, in some instances it has been recommended that it be openly disregarded and defied merely to defy the same. I take this occasion to warn the people of this Territory against such dangerous and disloyal courses. Whether such acts are unconstitutional or not, it is not necessary for me either to affirm or deny. The individual citizen, under no circumstances whatever, has the right to defy any law or statute of the United States with impunity. In so doing he takes upon himself the risk of the penalties of that statute, whatever they may be, in case his judgment should be in error. The Constitution has amply provided how and where all such questions of doubt are to be submitted and settled, viz, in the courts constituted for that purpose. To forcibly resist the execution of this act would be, to say the least, a high misdemeanor, and if the whole community should become involved in such resistance would call down upon it the consequences of insurrection and rebellion. I hope and trust that no such rash counsel will prevail. If, unhappily, I am mistaken in this, I choose to shut my eyes to the consequences.

The timely advice contained in the recommendations of Governor Harding was not heeded. The people continued to violate the law with impunity. The courts and the officials were powerless, under the Territorial statutes, to enforce and execute the punitive provisions of the law. The anomalous condition of affairs was presented of the will of the nation being ignored by a few men who claimed the sanction of Divine authority for their acts. It is reported that the Mormons make the claim that they were led to believe by national authority that the law of 1862 was not to be enforced, but was to remain a dead letter on the statute books. Certainly this was an error, and nothing but the fact that the time of Congress was occupied with matters involving the life of the nation, and, after the war, with other matters of importance, prevented prompt and energetic action on the subject. Congress has at every opportunity taken occasion in the most signal manner to express its abhorrence of the practice of polygamy. On June 23, 1874, the "Poland act" became a law. It was the first law by which Congress had struck at the judicial system under the cover of which the Mormons had so long rendered the district courts powerless. The jury panel was now to be selected by the clerks of the district courts and the probate judge of the county in which the terms of court were held. Two hundred names were to be selected annually, 100 by each. The experiment of mixed juries proved a failure. The grand juries were about equally divided, which rendered abortive all attempts to indict polygamists. In 1878 a partial relief came from an unexpected source. The legislative assembly passed an act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases, which provided for challenges for actual bias to be tried by triers appointed by the court. When the case of Miles, indicted for polygamy, was reached for trial, the district attorney challenged the Mormon jurors for actual bias. The court appointed triers and the challenge was sustained. The Mormon legislature had practically adopted the California code, which contained this provision, probably not anticipating such a construction by the court. The act popularly known as the "Edmunds act" was approved March 22, 1882. A penalty for polygamy was made the same as that fixed by the laws of 1862. A penalty was also provided "against any man who simultaneously, or on the same day, married more than one woman." "Simultaneous" nuptials was an expedient adopted to protect those who chose to violate the laws. The law further provided a penalty for unlawful cohabitation. Heretofore the law made the marriage the crime. Now, the living together, the holding out of two or more women to the world as wives, was made a misdemeanor. The great necessity for this amend-

ment arose from the difficulty of securing the conviction of polygamists.

The entire Mormon community conspired to conceal the evidence of such marriages until the statute of limitations would prove a bar to prosecution; then the polygamous relation would be openly acknowledged. Before the passage of this act the Mormon leaders were frequently seen on the streets, in the theaters, and other public places with their polygamous wives. The law also provided for amnesty to such offenders as would in good faith renounce polygamy. Eighty-one persons have thus far been amnestied by the President. The issue of polygamous marriages before January 1, 1883, were legitimated.

The vital importance of making the continuance of the polygamic relation a misdemeanor is seen in the incipient contest which it has produced in the Mormon Church. At first, several of the persons thus arraigned promised in open court to obey the laws thereafter, and this in the face of strenuous opposition. The *Deseret News*, the Church organ, editorially proclaimed that no Mormon could consistently make such a promise without violating obligations which bound him for time and eternity. Those who did so were referred to in a manner calculated to make their neighbors feel that they had incurred disgrace. In the case of John Sharp decisive action was taken. He was a prominent man in the Territory, a gentleman of high character, who had secured the respect of the people. He had the courage and patriotism to appear in court and announce his intention to obey the laws. He was promptly removed from the office of bishop of the twentieth ward of Salt Lake City, in which office he had become endeared to the people by associations extending beyond a period of twenty years. It was thought that his patriotic force would have an influence upon others and encourage them to respect the law. Hence the summary treatment he received.

During the two years ending August 31, 1887, but two or three persons convicted of unlawful cohabitation have promised to obey the law to escape imprisonment.

At the September term, 1887, of the third district court the first two persons convicted of unlawful cohabitation promised to obey the law for the future. It is proper we should here say that an opportunity has always been given to these people, by the court, to escape punishment by a promise to obey the laws.

Since the passage of the Edmunds law of 1882 the following number of persons have been indicted and convicted for unlawful cohabitation and polygamy:

Offense.	Number indicted.	Number convicted.
Unlawful cohabitation.....	541	289
Polygamy	27	14
Total	568	303

Many of the persons indicted have fled, or have concealed themselves to escape arrest.

In the enforcement of the law the present officers of the Federal courts in Utah are entitled to special commendation, and this should also include the late able and efficient prosecuting attorney.

While but a small proportion of the offenders have been convicted, the tension produced by these prosecutions cannot be overestimated. Actuated by a determination not to recognize the supremacy of national

laws where they forbid crimes sanctioned by a religious creed, it is not surprising that the leaders have resorted to unusual methods to defeat the law, and so great is their influence and so compact their organization, that the entire membership have been a unit in aiding and abetting the offenders in their obstructive course and in escaping the penalty of their crimes. The law of 1882 invites the Mormon people, through their legislative assembly, to bring Utah into harmony with the expressed will of the nation; to recognize the fact that every interest must remain subordinate to the general welfare and be subjected to the Constitution and the laws; to cease the wretched policy of evasion and resistance to law, which, if persisted in, will destroy the public pride and result in moral decay; and to correct the wrongs which have so long held Utah up to the public gaze in deplorable pre-eminence.

Governor Murray, in his message to the legislative assembly of 1884, the first after the passage of the Edmunds act of 1882, and again in 1886, called attention to the invitation to the Mormon people contained in the law, and expressed his willingness to co-operate with them in the adoption of proper measures.

The national laws relating to bigamy and polygamy have been in effective operation for about three years.

Standing face to face with the law, the leaders and their obedient followers have made no concession to its supremacy, and the issue is squarely maintained between assumed revelations of the laws of the land. As late as August 23, 1887, and seven weeks after the adoption of the proposed State constitution at Provo City, Utah, a public reception was tendered by the Mormon people at their meeting-house to several persons, polygamists, who had just been released from the penitentiary. Among the speakers were two of the stake presidency, two bishops and elders of the church, nearly all of whom were polygamists, and who proclaimed their intention to live in the future as they had in the past.

The two elements of population are divided into the People's party (Mormon) and the Liberal party (non-Mormon). Up to 1870 the Mormons had no opposition, except in 1867, when a non-Mormon candidate for Delegate to Congress received 105 votes. The Liberal party was organized in 1870, and has continued to maintain its organization up to the present time. Its highest vote was polled for Philip T. Van Zile, candidate for Delegate to Congress at the first election held under the law of March 22, 1882. He received 4,884 votes against 23,039 for John T. Caine. This brings us down to the registration and election of 1887.

THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION OF 1887.

The first annual election since the act of Congress prescribing a registration oath for voters was held on August 1, of this year, and was preceded by a registration under that act, made in the months of May and June last. The Commission, after careful consideration, to aid in securing uniformity of action by the registration officers, formulated and submitted to them for their use, as an advisory act on the part of the Commission, a form of registration oath, substantially in the words of the act, as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of ———, ss:

I, ———, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof;

and that I am a native born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; that my full name is ———; that I am ——— years of age; that my place of business is ———; that I am a (single or) married man; that the name of my lawful wife is ———, and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, and fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, 188—.

Deputy Registration Officer for ——— Precinct, ——— County.

Although the person applying to have his name registered as a voter may have made the foregoing oath, yet if the registrar shall, for reasonable or probable cause, believe that the applicant is then, in fact, a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, or fornication, in our opinion the registrar may require the applicant to make the following additional affidavit:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of ———, ss :

I, ———, further swear (or affirm) that I am not a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabitating polygamously with persons of the other sex, and that I have not been convicted of the crime of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, or fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this ——— day of ———, 188—.

Deputy Registration Officer for ——— Precinct, ——— County.

NOTE.—Those parts of the above forms in relation to being "sworn or affirmed," and as to being a "native born or naturalized citizen," and as to being a "single or married man," should be changed by erasure or a line drawn through the words so as to be applicable to the case.

Prior to the registration, and under the date of April 4, 1887, the central committee of the People's party (Mormon) issued an address, advisory, to the voters of the party, in which the oath prescribed by the act was commented upon, interpreted, and explained, and the voters informed that, as to male voters, there is nothing in the act which need necessarily reduce their numbers; that duty called them to wakefulness and activity, and all who could take the oath were urged to do so. The substance of the interpretation is in this extract:

The question that intending voters need, therefore, ask themselves are these: Are we guilty of the crimes in said act; or, have we the present intention of committing these crimes, or of aiding, abetting, causing or advising any other person to commit them? Male citizens who can answer these in the negative can qualify, under the existing laws, as voters and office-holders.

This interpretation does not seem to be a correct exposition of the law, and is well adapted to quiet the conscience of the voter and invite him to find his mind free from any intention relating to the subject. The clear meaning of the law is that the voter must have *a present affirmative intention to obey the law in the future*; while the interpretation given by the People's party invites him to take the oath, he can merely say *he has not a present affirmative intention to violate the law*. The law prescribes a rule of action to bind the voter for the future which can

not be broken without subjecting him to the reproach of moral perjury.

When a law can be assumed to express the will and belief of a people subject to its provisions, those who have not formed the intention to violate it, may fairly be assumed to have the intention to obey it, and in such cases the distinction between an *actual* intent to obey, and a *formal* intent to disobey, a law might not be of much practical importance, for a good citizen who had not formed an intention to violate the law might well be assumed to have an intention to obey it. When, however, the law expresses neither the will nor the belief of a great majority of a people, the assumption of the intention to obey cannot be affirmed from the absence of a formal intention to disobey, and, like some other inviting ground, the field of *no intention* may be broad, and, to those who may wish to occupy it, very desirable. The address was well calculated to invite the "intending voter" to silence the promptings of his conscience in relation to an institution which they claim is "interwoven with their dearest and earliest hopes connected with eternity" in favor of increasing the number of voters of the "People's" party. The address further contained the remarkable statement that this was "not a time to indulge in "bogus" sentiment.

Members of the Liberal party, in view of the evasive interpretation given by the central committee of the "People's" party, were not satisfied with the form of oath formulated by the Commission, and asked the Commission to recommend a form of oath which they claimed was necessary to bring the true intent and meaning of the law within reach of the conscience of the voter, as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of _____ ss:

I, _____, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month preceding the date hereof; that I am a native-born (or naturalized as the case may be) citizen of the United States; that my full name is _____; that I am _____ years of age; that my place of business is _____; that I am a married (or single) man; that the name of my lawful wife is _____; that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof; that I will especially obey the acts of Congress prohibiting polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, and fornication; that I will not hereafter at any time, within any Territory of the United States, while said acts of Congress remain in force, in obedience of any alleged revelation, or to any counsel, advice, or command, from any persons or source whatever, or under any circumstances, enter into plural or polygamous marriage, or have or take more wives than one, or cohabit with more than one woman; that I will not at any time hereafter in violation of said acts of Congress, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any person to take, have, or to take more wives than one, or to cohabit with more than one woman, or to commit incest, adultery, or fornication; that I am not a bigamist or polygamist; that I do not cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex, and that I have not been convicted of any of the offenses above mentioned.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 18____.

Deputy Registration Officer for _____ Precinct, _____ County.

This request the Commission declined, in substance holding the form previously recommended contained all the requirements of the law, in the language of the law, and that they did not feel authorized to recommend any additions to that form.

The discussion settled nothing, but only brought out more clearly that no test oath as to future conduct is of any value to prevent infractions of the law; that whether a law will or will not be violated is a matter depending on motives and conditions which no test oath can reach or

remove, and the probabilities in the case will be largely affected by the opinions of the person and community in which he lives as to whether the law is constitutional and morally just, and whether or not the prohibited act is morally and religiously right or wrong.

In all of the election districts the form recommended by the Commission was used by the registration officers, although the other form was distributed by the Loyal League, a non-Mormon organization. In one district the registrar attempted to use the form suggested by the Liberal committee, but he was removed and another appointed, who used the Commission's oath. In another district the registrar claimed the right to ask voters questions not contemplated by the law, and was promptly removed.

The form of oath suggested by members of the Liberal party was first used in the third district court, presided over by Chief Justice Zane, and is now used in the district courts of the Territory for the qualification of jurors.

The total registration in the Territory was 20,585. At the general election of the Territory held on August 1, 1887, there were 13,395 votes cast for People's party candidates, and 3,255 votes for Liberal party candidates, for the legislative assembly.

The People's party elected 10 councilors and 21 members. The Liberal party 2 councilors and 3 members. The Liberals, if they had registered and voted their full strength, could have elected at least 1 member more of the council and 2 members of the house. The total vote cast in the Territory for all officers was 16,901.

The returns were canvassed by a board consisting of five reputable persons appointed by the Commission. The total number of county, precinct, and municipal officers elected was 470.

THE MOVE FOR STATEHOOD.

The present year has been marked by proceedings to form a constitution on which to demand admission to the Union of States, the fourth attempt for that purpose in the history of the Territory.

Before the election, and on June 16, 1887, a call appeared signed by the chairman and the secretary of the People's party (Mormon), calling upon the people of Utah, irrespective of party, creed, or class, to assemble in mass conventions in their respective counties on June 25, 1887, at 12 m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held at Salt Lake City on the 30th day of June, 1887, to frame a constitution preparatory to an application to Congress for admission to statehood.

The non-Mormons were distrustful of the move, and unitedly declined to join the convention or to recognize it. They gave as reasons for declining that in view of the past history of Utah it was a proper case for Congress, in accordance with the general rule, to say when the time for such a move had arrived, and by an enabling act give it authority when, how, and by whom the convention should be called, and how conducted; that they did not understand this sudden and, to them, unannounced call; that the entire proceeding was carried out by the dominant party, and delegates chosen without regard to forms of election or disqualification of voters, without previous discussion, and from wholly unauthorized sources; and, above all, they did not think the attitude of the great majority of the people of Utah towards the laws and authority of the General Government had been such as to invite

the full confidence of Congress in their fidelity to the laws and Government, and to justify that body in granting sovereign statehood.

The convention met and, with surprising unanimity, adopted a proposed constitution, which declares bigamy and polygamy to be misdemeanors, and affixes punishment. It also provides that no further legislation shall be required to make or define these offenses; that the provision is not amendable without the consent of Congress, and proclaims the separation of church and State. The instrument is silent as to the offense of unlawful cohabitation.

The Mormons claim that having taken this action the people ought not to be longer denied a voice in the conduct of their own affairs, and in the selection of officials to carry on the government; that in a Territorial condition citizens are deprived of the rights and powers which are the strength and glory of American citizenship; that as a Territory they are excluded from participation in affairs that vitally concern them; that Utah has the population, the material interests, the intelligence, the stability, and the regard for republican principles and institutions which are necessary to the establishment of a free and sovereign State; that the movement for statehood was not sectarian, partisan, or confined to any sectional interest; but that the call was broad and comprehensive and included citizens of every creed and class; that the convention adopted a constitution in good faith, which is as liberal and fair and as patriotic as that of any State; that it was the work of monogamous citizens acting in their capacity as citizens; that, until it can be shown to be otherwise, their action should be accepted in good faith, and the constitution should be judged by its plain language and terms; that the question of whether under the constitution the provisions against polygamy will be enforced by the officials of the proposed State is a question that must be left to the future, and that time alone will show that every community proposing to come into the Union as a State must be given a fair opportunity to prove whether or not they will carry out the provisions of their charter; that they have never been accused of insincerity by any one who knows what they have endured rather than make promises they did not intend to keep; that the religion of the people should not be dragged into the consideration of measures which are purely political; that in answer to the assertion that, as a State, they will continue to build up their church, they claim the Mormon people have the constitutional right to use every means not inconsistent with the laws of the land to secure converts to their religious faith, unrestrained by any constitutional or legal provision; that Congress has not the right to interpose, as a condition precedent to the admission of the proposed State, that any church shall cease preaching its doctrines or endeavoring to make proselytes; that admitting there is no grant of power under which Congress may sanction an amendment to a State constitution, should Congress refuse to act, the Constitution can not be amended in respect of the offenses named; that the proposed constitution does not presume to say that the President or Congress shall exercise the powers granted them, but leaves the matter to their discretion; that a Territory, as a matter of right, is entitled to admission into the Union of States whenever it possesses the necessary population and has a constitution in harmony with republican institutions; that acting through the only class of citizens who enjoy the privilege of the elective franchise, the monogamous Mormons, they have met the wishes of the nation by a constitution which provides for the punishment of those offenses which have excited the hostility of the nation, and having done so, they now ask to be allowed to hereafter control the affairs of the

Territory, as the Constitution of the United States intended they should; that the opposition to the admission of Utah as a State comes from a class who have been the bitter and consistent enemies of the Mormon people, and who are inspired by the hope of bringing the people, while in a Territorial condition, within their power.

The above we believe to be a fair summary of the reasons which the Mormons urge in favor of statehood for Utah.

The action of the convention and the result of its labors did not tend to allay, but rather to increase, the apprehensions and opposition of the non-Mormons. They make many objections to the admission of Utah as a State at present, and unanimously declined to vote upon the subject or in any way recognize the move. The following is a summary of some of their objections:

That the action taken is without authority from the proper source and not entitled to any recognition, and is accompanied by many and strong evidences of evasion and bad faith in professing an abandonment of polygamy and the accompanying social evils, with the intent to acquire statehood, and without any intent to restrain and punish such offenses, but merely to intrench them behind statehood; that the historical attitude of the great body of the people towards the laws on this subject had not changed down to the eve of calling the convention, and that until then the Mormons, their press and pulpits, had not ceased to declare the laws of Congress unconstitutional and their enforcement persecution; that though the press and pulpits suddenly became silent, with indications in a few places of a muzzled silence, there was still no sign or intimation of any change of sentiment in words or acts, and the hostility to the enforcement of existing laws and Federal authority was still as active and general as before; that scarcely any Mormon in good standing would even promise to obey the laws in the future to escape punishment after conviction in court; that they were unable to understand how the great body of the people could undergo an overnight conversion on the subject of these offenses, when the day before their consciences were so strong that nothing could induce them to promise obedience to the laws; that the *Deseret Evening News*, their leading and uncompromising organ had, after the framing of the proposed constitution, and before the election, printed an editorial leaving the question to the voters with the most judicial fairness, but ending with the advice to be "as wise as serpents and harmless as doves;" that in view of their past history the first evidence of a bona fide intent to obey and execute laws making these offenses punishable should be a cessation of hostility to present laws and the announcement of obedience to them; that notwithstanding the great unanimity in the convention and in the subsequent vote of the people, no member of the convention or voter has, in the constitution or elsewhere, declared he considered or believed either of the offenses named is or should be a misdemeanor or punishable, but the provision in the constitution is introduced by the remarkable whereas, for the reason that somebody, perhaps some wicked persons at Washington, deem those crimes incompatible with a republican form of government, they are made misdemeanors and punishable; that it is not easy to conceive why the incompatibility should be limited to a republican form of government, or why it should not extend to every form of civilized government, unless full force is given to the dogma taught by the dominant sect, that the only true and rightful government is a theocracy in which the powers of government are derived from God and delegated to ministers, who govern by divine right; that no constitutional provision can execute itself, but requires prosecutors,

jurors, and judges, all of whom, under statehood, would be Mormons, and if a whole people can be suddenly converted one way in one night, they might be susceptible to a reconversion equally sudden, and all the prosecuting powers become hostile to the law; that the rules of evidence and the laws of marriage under statehood are proper subjects of State legislation, and while a marriage without witnesses may be good, a rule of evidence that it requires one or more witnesses to the direct fact of marriage to commit polygamy would leave the constitutional provision worthless, and should the courts adopt the rule, still existing in some States, that on a charge of bigamy cohabitation and the repute of marriage are insufficient to prove the marriage, no new law or rule of evidence would be needed; that it is historical there are many polygamists in Utah, and as such marriages are conceded the number is unknown, and so far as the constitution is concerned all these could live openly with their numerous families as soon as the Federal law ceased, and point to their relations as the reward of those who had lived up to the privileges of their religion; that there is no grant of power in the constitution authorizing Congress to sanction or refuse an amendment to the constitution of a sovereign State; that the people of a State can not deprive themselves of the power to amend a constitution the creation of their will, nor can they legislate to bind those that come after them; that the Mormons have hitherto justified their opposition to the Federal laws under plea of conscience in respect to religious matters, but they have apparently made their consciences a marketable commodity and statehood the exchangeable value if they offer in good faith to suppress these offenses, unless their religious views have suddenly changed, of which there is no evidence or pretense; that the claim that this constitution emanates from and is the work of non-polygamous Mormons is no argument in its favor; that good citizenship does not involve only the question who in fact practices polygamy, but also who believes in it as a moral and religious right, superior to all human laws, and hence will be influenced in his conduct by such belief; that the non-polygamists have always been a large majority, but have in every way upheld the polygamists, have been equally active and bitter in their opposition to the laws, and without their aid and support the polygamists could not so long have defied the laws; that there has been no evidence of any struggle or contest between the polygamists and monogamists, but all have acted with the greatest possible harmony and vied with each other in attaining the wisdom of serpents and harmlessness of doves. That the church leaders, who control in such matters, have never manifested in any manner their intention to cease to enforce the practice of polygamy by their people, but that their silence indicates that the converse of the proposition is true; that the Mormon church has never abandoned its purpose of ultimately becoming a controlling political power, and adopts this method of promoting it; and further, that if the non-polygamists have reached this conclusion, that the law in respect to these offenses is superior, and that it is the first duty of citizens to obey the laws of Congress prescribing rules of conduct, it is an easy matter for them to announce it and give some evidence of their good faith.

In accordance with these views the non-Mormons abstained from voting on the subject at the polls, desiring not to recognize the movement in any manner whatever.

The monogamous Mormons cast 13,195 votes in favor of the constitution, 500 votes being cast against it.

The action of the Mormon people in adopting a constitution which forbids polygamy and bigamy, in view of their past history, is an anomaly which demands some explanation. In all its Territorial history, Utah, under the control of the dominant sect, which is in reality a political organization, with aims and methods which are political, has stood arrayed in opposition to laws of Congress on these subjects and still maintains united efforts to nullify them.

To arrive at a fair conclusion of the opinions and purposes of the Mormon people with respect to polygamy, it is proper that the views and expressions of their press and pulpits should be considered.

The *Deseret News*, in its issue of October 6, 1880, said :

But we claim the right under the Constitution of our country to receive just as many Divine communications as the Almighty chooses to bestow, and to follow these revelations without molestation or hindrance. At the same time it is our intention to abide by the laws of our country. When we refer to the laws of the land, we wish to be understood that we make one exception ; that is, the law framed and pushed through Congress for the express purpose of preventing us from obeying a revelation from God, which we have followed in faith and practiced for many years.

The claim thus made has been reiterated by the first presidency of the church from time to time. In their address of July 24, 1885, they said :

We cannot, however, at the behest of men, lay aside those great principles which God has communicated to us, nor violate those sacred and eternal covenants which we have entered into for time and eternity.

Nothing has transpired to lead us to believe that the views thus expressed by their church organ, and most prominent leaders, are not entertained by the Mormon people to-day.

The call for the assembling of mass-meetings to appoint delegates to meet in convention and frame a constitution was evidently the result of a very sudden inspiration, so much so that the *Deseret News* editorially said : "It would occasion some surprise." There had been no previous discussion in the press, nor among the people, in relation to such a movement, which was conceived and carried through with the utmost haste.

Within fourteen days after the call was promulgated delegates appointed to frame the constitution had met in convention.

The election of delegates to constitutional convention by means of mass-meetings does not commend itself to persons who have been accustomed to see the important duty of framing a constitution for a sovereign State approached with care and deliberation, in accord with the general will of the people, and under proper authority, with no other aim and purpose than to advance the interests of all and not of a particular class.

The provision in the constitution with reference to polygamy and bigamy is as follows :

SEC. 12. Bigamy and polygamy being considered incompatible with "a republican form of government," each of them is hereby forbidden and declared a misdemeanor.

Any person who shall violate this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than three years, in the discretion of the court. This section shall be construed as operative without the aid of legislation, and the offenses prohibited by this section shall not be barred by any statute of limitation within three years after the commission of the offense ; nor shall the power of pardon extend thereto until such pardon shall be approved by the President of the United States.

The crime of polygamy is to be a misdemeanor (in every other State it is a felony), and is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than three years, whereas, un-

der the federal law the fine is fixed at a sum not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Under the Federal law polygamists are denied the right to vote and to hold office, but under this proposed constitution persons who have committed, or who shall hereafter commit, the crime of polygamy, and all such as continue to live in that crime, will be invested with the full rights of citizenship. Under the Federal law unlawful cohabitation is punished by a fine not exceeding \$300 and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months; under the proposed State this offense, which perpetuates the evils of polygamy against society and posterity, is to go unpunished.

The legislature of the proposed State is shorn of its power to raise the grade of the crime to that of felony, or to annex any disqualification on conviction, while it is left free to promote polygamy by providing through inheritance and by means of the wills for the maintenance of polygamous households, and to deny the legal wife the right of dower, or other rights, as heretofore.

The provisions for amendments to the proposed constitution only by the consent of Congress, and for pardon of convicted polygamists only by approval of the President, are incongruous and futile and need not be considered. It is sufficient to say they are open to the criticism that if a community can not be trusted to amend a constitution it can hardly be said to be fit to be trusted with the powers of a State under any form of constitution. And if it can not be trusted to deal with those who have violated its laws, it should not have the control of the administration of the laws.

If Utah should be admitted into the Union as a State, the following results would follow, viz: There would be an immediate cessation of all further prosecutions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation under laws of Congress. No prosecution for polygamy would ever take place in the State until the ruling power in the State chose to do what they now arraign the Government for—"Persecute" for a crime which is "an essential part of their religion." This claim has been set forth in a formal way, which has made it a solemn declaration of the whole Mormon population of Utah. At a general conference held at Logan April 6, 1885, a resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to draft a protest and address to the President and people of the United States. Such address was adopted at a mass-meeting held May 2, 1885, at which the Hon. John T. Caine, Delegate from the Territory, presided, and who was deputed as the agent to present the same. In that document is formally proclaimed:

As to religious faith, it is based upon evidence which to our minds is conclusive; convictions not to be destroyed by legislative enactments or judicial decisions; force may enslave the body, but it can not convince the mind. To yield at the demand of the legislator or judge the rights of conscience would prove us recreant to every duty we owe to God and man. Among the principles of our religion is that of immediate revelation from God; one of the doctrines so revealed is celestial or plural marriage, for which ostensibly we are stigmatized and hated. This is a vital part of our religion, the decision of courts to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a circumstance worthy of mention that Mr. Caine, who bore so prominent a part in the adoption and promulgation of the address from which the above extract is made, was also the president of the convention which adopted the proposed State constitution.

Under the proposed constitution no disqualification would follow the commission of those crimes; the right of voting would be fully accorded to the ruling class now disfranchised. No prosecution would ever take place for continuing that crime by living in unlawful cohabitation and

multiplying its fruits to the degradation of posterity. The right of dower created by Congress would be swept away; the Utah policy has ever been to deny that right to the legal wife, and make her rights depend upon the testamentary disposition of her husband. The rights of the minority population would be left to the mercy of a majority who regard them as intruders and who have always used political power in a clannish spirit. In illustration of their spirit in such matters a statement of their course in the election of officers for the Deseret University and Territorial Insane Asylum will suffice. The university was incorporated when the Territory was first organized, and although some fifteen officers, chancellor and regents, are elected biennially to manage this educational institution, which receives support from the Territorial treasury, not one representative of the minority has ever been elected. For the insane asylum, built by an appropriation from the Territorial treasury, a certain number of directors are elected biennially, but the minority have never been accorded a representative, a privilege and a right which is recognized in every other Territory or State. Further, in Salt Lake City, where the minority have a majority in two of the five organized precincts, they are denied any representation in the city councils, by reason of an election law which requires all the city officers to be elected on a common ticket.

The Mormon people cannot be called hypocrites. They boldly proclaim their religious belief to all the world. Until that belief shall be changed, if they be true to their creed, polygamy with its kindred evils will be fostered by every means in their power. The leaders of the church will probably do in the future what they have done in the past. They do not recognize the authority of the Government to call upon them for any support in its contest with polygamy, but they do recognize the divine command to encourage polygamy. The attitude, purpose, and determination of the church in this respect has been fully developed. In the case of W. W. Taylor, son of John Taylor, who died a few years ago, it was acknowledged after his death that he was a polygamist and yet he held a responsible office under the city government of Salt Lake City up to the time of his death. Another case was that of Joseph H. Dean. He was elected and served as a member of the city council of Salt Lake. While in office it was learned that he was, and had been a polygamist for over three years. The leaders of the church had full knowledge of the fact that these men were disqualified from holding office under the Federal law, yet they acquiesced in their unlawful occupancy of public offices. We have learned of similar cases in the more remote counties. The non-polygamist Mormons were also aware that the men referred to were polygamists, and their course has been in harmony with that of their leaders, as it will probably always be. During the period in which the Government has been actively engaged in prosecuting offenders, they have unitedly refused to extend any aid, but have denounced the prosecutions as persecution.

For these reasons the Commission has been led to fear that the provision in the proposed constitution making polygamy a misdemeanor was not adopted, nor the action taken with any purpose to suppress polygamy; that it does not indicate an abandonment by the people of Utah in the manner which is demanded by the will of the American people, as expressed in their national law; that the late movement for statehood was the offspring of necessity, inspired with the hope of escaping from the toils which the firm attitude of the Government and the energetic course of the Federal officers had wound around them. Realizing that they could expect no aid nor comfort from the national

administration, and actuated by a determination not to recognize the supremacy of national laws where they forbid crimes licensed by their creed, it is not surprising that the majority in Utah should resort to some expedient to get relief from their dilemma. In the light of these facts it is evident that the relief sought for is expected in statehood, and that this expedient is, in the case of Utah, inspired by more than the usual motives operating in other communities, which are composed of homogeneous American population in accord with the laws and institutions of the country.

The presentation of the proposed application for statehood will demand the consideration of the question by Congress whether the course of the dominant majority in Utah, in the use of delegated powers in a Territorial condition, has been such as to induce Congress to withdraw certain of these powers until the perpetuated evils should be corrected (which has not been done).

If Utah, as a Territory, has refused to recognize the force and validity of national laws, and decisions of the supreme court, can it be reasonably expected as a State it will do so? Can it be reasonably expected that crimes and evils which the Government has failed to suppress with its supervision over a Territorial government will be suppressed in a State ruled by the majority which now maintains and propagates these crimes and evils as "an essential part of their religion?"

It is submitted if it would not be wise to continue a Territorial government in which the National Government could continue to deal directly with these evils until they should be eradicated, even if it should be necessary, as suggested in former reports (1884-'85), to take all political power from those who have not sufficient allegiance to recognize the validity of national laws and the decisions of courts, and that no harmony in the Union could be maintained with a State ruled by a creed which claims all governments but its own to be illegal, and claims a "separate political destiny and ultimate temporal dominion by divine right."

The Commission is of the opinion that Utah should not be admitted to the Union until such time as the Mormon people shall manifest by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not then until an amendment shall have been made to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy.

We append to this report resolutions adopted by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Utah.

POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES.

The names of sixty-seven men have been reported to the Commission who have entered into polygamy during the year ending June, 1887. This information has been requested of all registrars. The number given has been reported by non-Mormons, there being no instance in which has a name been reported by a Mormon registrar. The law imposes upon the Commission the duty of appointing proper persons to perform the important duty of registering voters, and it has been the uniform policy of the Commission in filling these offices to select men, whenever they could be found, who were in open and avowed sympathy with the law under which they were acting. The necessity for this is apparent. The registration officers are charged with the duty of excluding from the lists of voters at the annual registration in May and June, and the biennial registrations in September, the names of such

persons as have entered into polygamy. Under the Utah law the registry list continues from year to year, only a revision is made by the registrar; therefore, unless he is disposed to give full force and effect to the provision of the law which disfranchises polygamists, this vital principal of the law may be utterly disregarded.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Under the act of March 3, 1887, the governor, Utah Commission, and the secretary of the Territory were appointed a board to reapportion the Territory for legislative representation. The board met and organized, and, after careful consideration, reapportioned the Territory into twenty-four representative and twelve council districts, and under which the present legislative assembly was elected.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission was first organized in the summer of 1882. Its first duty was to adjust the local laws to the act of Congress, and to provide the necessary rules and regulations for conducting the registration and the elections. Under its supervision a new registration was made in 1882 and again in 1887, under the Edmunds-Tucker act.

Annual revisions were also made in 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886. No person living in the practice of polygamy was allowed to register or to vote, and we believe that in this respect the purpose of the law has been thoroughly and effectually accomplished. The total registration in 1882 was 33,266; in 1883, 37,062; in 1884, 41,858; in 1885, 43,646; in 1886, 45,375. The registration of 1887, under the operation of the test oath, was 20,790. The elimination of the female vote will largely account for the difference, and there was a considerable percentage of voters who refused to take the oath prescribed by the act. Of these the larger proportion were probably non-Mormons.

The Commission in its previous reports, made since 1882, has made the following recommendations, which, in its opinion, were needed to give force and effect to the provisions of the law under which it was created:

1. The enactment of a marriage law.
2. Making the first, or legal, wife a competent witness in prosecutions for polygamy.
3. Restoring to the first or legal wife the right of dower as at common law, or other interest in the real estate, as provided in the statutes of many of the States.
4. That provision be made for a fund, to be furnished by the Department of Justice to the proper legal authorities in the Territory.
5. The conferring upon the United States commissioners concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in civil and criminal matters.
6. The appointment of the Territorial auditor, treasurer, commissioners to locate university lands, of the probate judges, county clerks, county selectmen, county assessors and collectors, and county superintendents of district schools, by the governor of the Territory, subject to confirmation by the Commission.
7. Authorizing the selection of jurors by open venire, especially in cases prosecuted by the United States.
8. Giving to the district courts jurisdiction of all cases of polygamy wherever in the Territory the crime may have been committed.

9. That the Territorial courts in United States cases be invested with a power coextensive with that possessed by the United States circuit and district courts in the States, in the matter of contempt and the punishment thereof.

10. That prosecutions for polygamy be exempted from the operation of the general limitation laws.

11. Authorizing the process of subpoena in all cases prosecuted by the United States, to run from the Territorial courts into any other district of the United States.

12. That provision be made for binding over witnesses on the part of the Government in all United States cases to appear and testify at the trial.

13. That when a continuance is granted upon motion of the defendant, provision should be made for taking deposition of witnesses on the part of the Government, the defendant to be confronted with the witness and to cross-examine. The deposition to be used in case of death, absence from the Territory, or of the concealment of witness so as to elude process of subpoena.

14. That it be made a penal offense for any woman to enter into the marriage relation with a man knowing him to have a wife living and undivorced. This should be coupled with a provision that in cases where the polygamous wife is called as a witness in any prosecution for polygamy against her husband, her testimony could not be used in any future prosecution against her, with a like provision as to the husband.

15. That the term of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation fixed by section 2 of the act of 1882 be extended to at least two years for the first and three years for the second offense.

16. That all persons be excluded by law from making a location or settlement upon any part of the lands of the United States who shall refuse on demand to take and subscribe an oath, before the proper officer of the land office in which his or her application is made, that he (if a man) does not cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation, and that he will obey and support the laws of the United States in relation to bigamy and polygamy, or (if a woman) that she does not cohabit with a man having more than one living and undivorced wife, and that she will obey and support the laws of the United States in relation to bigamy and polygamy.

17. That the laws with reference to the immigration of Chinese and the importation of contract laborers, paupers, and criminals be so amended as to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion teaches and justifies the crime of polygamy, as this would cut off the chief source of supply to the Mormon church.

18. A suggestion in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

Of these recommendations the 1, 2, 3, 5, and 12 have received the approval of Congress and are now part of the statute law.

We again respectfully recommend to the attention of Congress all of the above recommendations which have not yet received its approval.

The Commission recommends as a measure of great importance the passage of a law conferring upon the governor of the Territory the authority to appoint the following county officers: Selectmen, clerks, assessors, recorders, and superintendents of district schools. This will place the control of county affairs, including the assessment of property (but not the collection of revenue) and the supervision of the public schools, in the hands of persons in sympathy with the efforts of the Government to extirpate polygamy. It will also strengthen the ele-

ment in the different counties which is disposed to assist the Federal officers in their efforts to enforce and execute the laws. We also recommend the passage of an act creating a board, to consist of the governor, Utah Commission, and Territorial secretary, to apportion Salt Lake City into aldermanic and council districts. Under the present law these officers are elected on a common ticket, thus denying the principle of precinct or ward representation which obtains in other towns and cities.

The non-Mormon citizens of the Territory, acting through their political organizations, Democratic, Republican, and Liberal, have repeatedly given expression to the opinion that the solution of the Mormon problem will be speedily and effectually accomplished by creating a legislative commission, to be appointed by the President and to be confirmed by the Senate. In support of their position they urge the following reasons: That a republican form of government has no existence in Utah, the church being supreme over all; that until the political power of the Mormon church is destroyed, the majority will not yield a full obedience to the laws, and only by providing a new code of laws can they be compelled to do so; that common prudence suggests there should be no delay in taking from the Mormon church the power to control in political matters; that this object can best be accomplished by providing an agency which is in accord with the purposes and will of the National Government; that the legislative assembly of the Territory has always been the creature of the church, and during its thirty-six years of existence has made a record which is impressive by its silence with respect to the passage of such laws as the Government had the right to expect; that such an agency would relieve Congress from the consideration of the affairs of Utah; that Congress having the right to legislate directly for the Territories, which right has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, ought to, in consideration of the extraordinary condition of affairs in the Territory, follow the precedents established in the case of Louisiana and of Florida, and grant a commission; that such action will result in bringing Utah into harmony with the other States and Territories of the Union.

In conclusion we respectfully submit that in our opinion the results which have followed from the passage of the Edmunds act have been very beneficial to the Territory. It has provided a fair, honest, and orderly system of elections, and it is universally conceded by Mormon and non-Mormon that there has been no charge nor even rumor of fraud in connection with the registration of voters and the conduct of elections since the Commission first commenced its work.

Very respectfully,

G. L. GODFREY.
A. B. WILLIAMS.
ARTHUR L. THOMAS.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 30, 1887.*

Commissioners Carlton and McClernand, dissenting to many of the views set forth above, do not sign this report.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions adopted at the general Conference of the Methodist Church of Utah, held at Mount Pleasant, Utah, August 8, 1887.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Each year develops new features in this field, which call for intense watchfulness on the part of all who are loyal to the nation and its laws, and to the advancement of our Christian civilization in this Territory, and which demand the outspoken sentiments and efforts of all Christian organizations in meeting the spirit of antichrist reigning here.

We therefore take as the keynote of our work the words of the psalmist, "They that love the Lord hate evil."

We declare in favor of a rigorous enforcement of the laws, and the prosecution of all offenders as necessary to the eradication of the evils dominant here.

We enter our unqualified protest against the efforts now being made by the Mormons to secure statehood for Utah, believing the proposed constitution to be a well devised instrument to blind the people of this nation to the real object in view, viz: The perpetuation of the evil itself.

This constitution was framed by a convention of delegates appointed by mass meetings composed exclusively of Mormons. All the delegates were Mormons, and their action was entirely without the sanction or co operation of the non-Mormon part of our population, and therefore was not in harmony with our republican ideals of representative action.

It being true that the Mormon community still hold to the divinity of polygamy, and also still claim that all laws enacted by Congress for its suppression are unconstitutional; we, therefore, insist that the action to secure statehood is inconsistent, and should be met by a strong and united opposition of the people of the United States through their representatives in the national Congress. We urge upon our churches in the east to raise their voices against this new feature of Mormon duplicity.

Appeal to Presbyterian Church, from the Presbytery of Utah, in session at Mantí, August 28, 1887.

Affairs have reached a crisis in Utah. After years of defiance and determined evasion of the laws, a very plausible policy has been adopted by the Mormon leaders. A constitutional convention has been called, a constitution has been framed and submitted to the Mormon people and adopted by them. In this constitution is a clause making polygamy a crime, to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

This is the pretext by which they hope to deceive Congress, and to gain admission as a State. Professing to give up this objectionable feature of their religion, viz: polygamy, they now ask for statehood.

We call attention to the following facts, which will fully indicate the purpose of such action:

(1) The so-called revelation on polygamy stands yet unrepealed by any authority from the church; it is therefore as binding as ever upon the whole Mormon people.

(2) Up to the very meeting of this constitutional convention, men brought before the courts refused to obey the laws against polygamy, and are yet being arrested for the same crime, and yet refusing to obey.

(3) Up to the present day any Mormon who promises to obey the laws against polygamy is considered a traitor to his religion, and is treated as such.

(4) This movement for statehood is altogether a Mormon movement. The Gentiles have taken no part in it, and are now a unit against it.

(5) The Mormon people are as firm believers in polygamy to-day as they ever have been, and they have no disposition to give it up ; but, through a strange policy recently adopted, they have made the sacred tenet of their religion a crime, whilst yet believing in its divine origin.

In view of these facts we, in common with other loyal citizens of Utah, do most earnestly protest against this whole movement, for the following reasons :

(1) Because there is no sincerity in it. It is a fact well known to us who are here, and admitted to be such by many Mormons, that the real intention is not to abolish polygamy, but to obtain statehood, get entire control of affairs in Utah, and thus defeat the execution of the laws ; for with Mormon judges, officers, and jurors no law against polygamy would be enforced. Hence, this constitutional clause against polygamy is only a blind.

(2) Because it would leave the power of the priesthood untouched. The twenty-five thousand men to whom absolute obedience is pledged on the part of the people would only be intrenched in their present stronghold.

(3) Because it would be a death-blow aimed at our American homes ; it would check our Christian work, and give up forever this entire Territory to Mormon rule and policy.

(4) Because the whole scheme means treason against the Government and its laws.

We therefore call upon ministers and members of the Presbyterian church, North and South, to raise their voices in protest against this religio-political chicanery.

MINORITY REPORT.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 29, 1887.*

SIR: Concurring in part in the majority report of our associates, but dissenting from it in other part, particularly as regards its general animus and tone and the propriety of introducing a theological discussion into a secular document, we deem it advisable, in order to a clear and distinct expression of our views, to submit this, our separate report.

Omitting the details of the Commission's mode of procedure, which have been heretofore set forth, we proceed at once to such matters as are more interesting to the Government and the public.

At the election held on the 3d of November last for Delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, John T. Caine (Mormon) was elected by the following vote: Caine, 19,605; William M. Ferry, 2,810; William H. Dixon, 34; scattering, 34; total, 22,483. At this election the women voted under the Territorial law, which has since been repealed by Congress (March 3, 1887).

Early in February of the present year the Commission reassembled in Salt Lake City and prepared for certain municipal elections to be held in the spring.

The supplemental act of March 3, 1887, materially changed the law as to the qualifications of voters and office-holders; and the Commission in pursuance of our former usage in like cases issued a "circular for the information of registration officers," which was transmitted to them throughout the Territory, the qualifications of voters being thus set forth:

(1) No polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, shall be entitled to register or vote at any election in this Territory; nor any person who has been convicted of the crime of incest, unlawful cohabitation, adultery, fornication, bigamy, or polygamy; nor any person who associates or cohabits polygamously with persons of the other sex; nor can any person register or vote who has not taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887; nor can any woman register or vote.

The Commission is of the opinion that the above specifications include all the disabilities to which electors are subject under the laws of Congress, and that no opinions which they may entertain upon questions of religious or church polity should be the subject of inquiry or exclusion of any elector.

The oath proposed as a condition for the registration of voters, following the language of the act of Congress as closely as possible, was formulated as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of — :

I, —, being duly sworn [or affirmed], depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last passed, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a native-born [or naturalized, as the case may be] citizen of the United States; that my full name is —; that I am — years of age; that my place of business

is ———; that I am a [single or] married man; that the name of my lawful wife is ———; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "*An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes*," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled: "*An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes,' approved March 22nd, 1882,*" in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress, as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, and fornication.

Although the person applying to have his name registered as a voter may have made the foregoing oath, yet if the registrar shall, for reasonable or probable cause, believe that the applicant is then, in fact, a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex, or has been convicted of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, or fornication, in our opinion, the registrar may require the applicant to make the following additional affidavit:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of ———:

I ———, further swear [or affirm] that I am not a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex; and that I have not been convicted of the crime of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, or fornication.

Soon after the passage of the act of March 3 it was a common belief among the Gentiles that the Mormons, generally, would not take the oath; but it soon became apparent that there was a general disposition among them to take it. Thereupon the Commission was waited on by a committee representing the "Liberals" or "Gentiles," requesting a modification of the oath by interpolating certain expletives and amplifications. The Commission unanimously declined to accede to this request, for the reasons assigned in a written communication. (See Appendix, I.)

Quite a number of the Mormons, as well as the non-Mormons, declined to take the oath; the latter, as we were officially informed, objecting to the clause concerning adultery and fornication.

The general result of the election of August 1 may be stated as follows: Of the 36 members of the legislative assembly, the Mormons elected 31 and the Gentiles 5. Of the Territorial, county, and precinct officers, a large majority of those elected are Mormons, none of whom, however, are living in polygamy.

In former official reports the Commission several times expressed the opinion that the laws of Congress, in connection with other influences, were "setting strongly in the direction of reform" in Utah; and that at no distant day "this relic of Asiatic barbarism (polygamy) would be swept from the land." We have predicted from the beginning that the legal discrimination in favor of the monogamous Mormons against the polygamists would sooner or later be attended with good results. Early in the present year we thought we discerned a disposition among the Mormons to give up the practice of polygamy; and we wish to add that we have used our official and personal influence to induce the Mormons to take such a step.

Early in June of the present year we were gratified to learn that a general movement for the abrogation of polygamy was taking an organized form. The central committee of the "People's (Mormon) party" published a call in the newspapers for mass meetings of the legal voters to be held in all the counties of the Territory, to select delegates to a convention to be held in Salt Lake City, June 30, 1887, for the purpose of adopting a State constitution, and inviting all parties in the

Territory to participate in those meetings. The other political parties in the Territory declined to participate in the movement.

The convention, with delegates from all or nearly all the counties in the Territory, met at the time and place designated and remained in session over a week. During their session the Commission received a communication from them requesting us to take charge of the election for the adoption or rejection of the proposed constitution by the legal voters, at the general election to be held August 1.

The Commission responded by disclaiming any express legal authority to take any official action in the premises, "but considering the fact as represented, that said proposed constitution would contain a prohibition of the institution and practice of polygamy, as well as a prohibition of the union of church and state—the suppression of polygamy being contemplated by the acts of Congress under which the Commission is acting," we expressed a willingness "to recommend to the judges of election that they might receive all the ballots which should be cast by the qualified voters on said proposition, and deposit the same in separate boxes to be provided by the convention; and to canvass and make return of the same to such authority as the convention should provide."

This recommendation was printed in the form of a resolution and sent by the Commission to the judges of election throughout the Territory, prefaced with the following preamble:

Whereas the prohibition of polygamy is the paramount object of the special legislation of Congress as applicable to Utah, we are of the opinion that when the great body of the legal voters of the Territory manifest a disposition to place themselves on record against polygamy, in howsoever an informal manner, they ought to be encouraged therein, the object of the Government being not to destroy but to reform the Mormon people.

The convention concluded not to furnish the separate ballot-boxes, but to rely on the judges of election, or some of them, to count the votes and make return of the election on the adoption or rejection of the proposed constitution. This was done in nearly all the voting precincts, and the result was:

	Votes.
For the constitution.....	13,195
Against the constitution	504

But few of the Gentiles voted on this proposition, and of the 504 negative votes probably about one-half were cast by Mormons. The total vote for members of the legislative assembly was about 16,500, of which the Gentiles cast about 3,500; so it appears that about 95 per cent. of the Mormon voters cast their ballots for the constitution.

In this connection we wish to state that, in such action as the Commission has taken in regard to the vote on this question, we expressly disclaim any purpose of interfering in the question of statehood for Utah. But certainly, whether that Territory shall be admitted early, late, or never, a strong advanced position is gained when the great mass of the people are induced, either in a regular or informal and unusual manner, to place themselves on record in opposition to polygamy.

The provisions of the proposed constitution of the "State of Utah" upon the question under consideration are the following:

SECTION 3 (of Article I). There shall be no union of church and state, nor shall any church dominate the state.

SEC. 12 (of Art. XV). Bigamy and polygamy being considered incompatible with a "republican form of government," each of them is hereby forbidden and declared a misdemeanor.

Any person who shall violate this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than three years, in the discretion of the court. This section shall be construed as operative without the aid of legislation, and the offenses prohibited by this section shall not be barred by any statute of limitation within three years after the commission of the offense; nor shall the power of pardon extend thereto until such pardon shall be approved by the President of the United States.

ART. XVI.—*Amendments.*

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution, if agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses of the legislature, shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be elected, and shall be published for three months next preceding the time of such election, and if, in the legislature next elected as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe, and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution: *Provided*, That section 12 of Article XV shall not be amended, revised, or in any way changed, until any amendment, revision, or change as proposed therein shall, in addition to the requirements of the provisions of this article, be reported to the Congress of the United States and shall be by Congress approved and ratified, and such approval and ratification be proclaimed by the President of the United States, and if not so ratified and proclaimed said section shall remain perpetual.

Many of the Gentiles in Utah claim that this anti-polygamy movement among the Mormons is "all a sham." But we do not think so. After careful and impartial investigation and consideration, our conclusion is that, whatever may be their motives, and whether they are influenced by choice or necessity, the generality of the monogamous Mormons (who are more than three-fourths of the Mormon population) have deliberately and wisely resolved that their highest earthly interests, the prosperity and happiness of themselves and their posterity, and the avoidance of the odium which attaches to them throughout the civilized world, demand that polygamy shall be abolished.

The Mormons have been led to believe that if the practice of polygamy shall actually and in good faith be abolished, Congress will no further pursue them with hostile legislation, and that their religious faith will not be the subject of legal animadversion or discrimination. If the premises are granted (namely, the bona fide abrogation of polygamy), their conclusion is impregnable upon well settled principles and precedents.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that—

Laws are made for the government of *actions*, and while they cannot interfere with mere *religious belief*, they may with *practices*. * * * Congress can not pass a law for the government of the Territories which shall prohibit the free exercise of religion. The first amendment to the Constitution expressly forbids such legislation. Religious freedom is guaranteed everywhere throughout the United States so far as Congressional interference is concerned. (8 Otto, 145.)

Madison says, sententiously: "Religion, or the duty which we owe the Creator, is not within the province of civil government."

Jefferson says:

Believing that religion is a matter which lies solely between man and his God, and that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legislative powers of the Government reach *actions* only and not *opinions*, I contemplate with solemn reverence that act of the whole American people which declares that their legislature should make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. (8 Jefferson's Works, 113.)

Upon the passage of the act of March 3, 1887, similar views were expressed by distinguished Senators from Vermont and Kansas.

Acting upon these fundamental canons, and in accordance with the acts of Congress, the Commission has from time to time, in official reports and otherwise, assured the Mormon people that the Government of the United States had no design to coerce them concerning their church membership or their religious opinions, and that all that was required, and all that could rightfully be required, was that they should come within the laws and abandon the practice of polygamy. For example, in the Commission's first annual report, of November 17, 1882, it said: "The legislation of Congress, as we understand it, is not enacted against the religion of any portion of the people of this Territory. The law under which we are acting is directed against the *crime of polygamy*."

In its report of October 30, 1883, it said that "by abstaining from the polygamic relation they [the Mormons] will enjoy all the political rights of American citizens."

In its last annual report (September 24, 1886) the following language was employed: "We recognize the obligation of the Government of the United States to protect the personal and property rights of the Mormon people and to deal with them as equals before the law, yet it is equally the duty of the Government to punish crime."

In its "circular for the information of registration officers," issued in March, 1887, after enumerating all the disqualifications of voters under the law, it added: "That no *opinions* which they (the Mormons) may entertain upon questions of religion or church polity should be the subject of inquiry or exclusion from the polls," and the Edmunds act of 1882 declares that no person shall be excluded from the polls on account of any opinion he may entertain on the subject of polygamy or bigamy if he is otherwise eligible to vote.

Having received information that some of the registration officers were disregarding the principle thus settled and repeatedly announced, they were promptly removed from office by the unanimous vote of all the members of the Commission.

After such assurances have been held out to the Mormon people by the Supreme Court of the United States, by those eminent statesmen who championed the anti-polygamy legislation in Congress, and by the Commission, representing no party or faction, but the Government of the United States; now, while the great mass of the Mormon people are making an effort for the abandonment of the practice of polygamy, we are asked to recommend further legislation of a hostile and aggressive character, almost, if not entirely, destructive of local self-government, thereby inflicting punishment on the innocent as well as the guilty. Our answer is, we cannot do so; we decline to advise Congress to inflict punishment by disfranchising any portion of the people of Utah on account of their religious or irreligious opinions.

In Utah there are persons of multifarious religious creeds, some with no religious belief at all. Some prominent and enterprising citizens believe in the revelations of the *Old Testament* and reject those recorded in the *New*, while a large majority of the people of the Territory profess a belief in the *Old Testament*, the *New Testament*, and divers modern "revelations" besides. Those who accept the revelations of the Bible are divided into many separate church organizations by reason of diverse interpretations. Then, in the close of the most enlightened century in the tide of time, shall we invoke legal coercion over the consciences of men and resort to the pains and penalties inflicted in former times for recusancy, non-conformity, and heresy?

In this age the world moves, and even religious fanatics must keep pace with progress. The Utah of to-day is not, and never can be again,

what it was when Brigham Young, as prophet, seer, and revelator, dominated over his devoted followers, isolated from all the world, in the secluded valleys of the Rocky mountains; nor, in our opinion, can that fading and dissolving specter of the past be justly or properly invoked as an excitative to legislation proscriptive of religious opinion. The railroad and the telegraph, free speech and a free press, are there now. Schools and colleges and churches of many denominations are found in all parts of the Territory. The people are no longer isolated, but are now in communication with all the world; and Salt Lake City is one of the most cosmopolitan places on the continent, a resort for tourists, savants, statesmen, and scholars from abroad. Under such circumstances is it not morally impossible that Utah shall ever again become subject to that church domination and oppression which are now imputed by some persons as an existing reality against the "Mormon hierarchy"?

Churches and creeds are subject to the laws of evolution, and Mormonism must yield to the inexorable logic of civilization. Polygamy must go, and its abrogation will, sooner or later, be an accomplished fact. Other objectionable features are gradually giving way; and we are thoroughly satisfied that whatever the Federal authorities can rightfully accomplish in the way of reform can be done without resorting to the total overthrow of local self-government.

Polygamous marriages in Utah are becoming less frequent, as will hereinafter be shown. No polygamist votes, holds office, or sits on a jury. The mass of the Mormons have taken the test oath and voted against polygamy. The conclusion is that the present laws of Congress are working successfully; that there is no necessity of resorting to un-American plans of government; and that if, as we apprehend, the object of the Government is to reform and not to destroy the Mormon people, they should be encouraged and not spurned in their efforts for the abrogation of polygamy and for reform.

During the last two years and a half there has been no relaxation in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of polygamy. During that period there have been about three hundred convictions to the penitentiary for offenses against those laws, which, notwithstanding the signs of reform, should continue to be enforced against all persons violating them; no step backward should be tolerated; at the same time the innocent should be scrupulously protected.

In a larger view polygamy is adjudged by the most enlightened nations to be a manifold evil. It is the parent of caprice, cruelty, and license. It enervates the male and degrades the female. Socially, politically, and physically it is corrupting and deteriorating. Despotism in the family, it is the prototype of despotism in the government. It largely accounts for the differing characteristic of the Asiatic and European; for the indolence and feebleness of the one, and the energy and enterprise of the other. Inferiority is its badge. In the armed contests of rival civilizations, alike in ancient Greece and modern India, it succumbed to the superiority of monogamy. It is at variance with the divine economy in that originally God created but one man and one woman, Adam and Eve, each as the only partner in wedlock of the other. Logically, and as a consequence, it is irreconcilable to the idea of the marriage covenant as practiced and revered by the masterful Teuton, Celt, and Anglo-Saxon. That covenant runs in these comprehensive and searching words:

Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor her, and keep her in sickness and in health; and forsaking all other, keep thee unto her so long as ye both shall live?

Recognizing polygamy to be an evil and a bane, Congress has, from time to time, enacted laws to eradicate it from Utah. One of them, known as the "Edmunds law," approved March 22, 1882, re-enacted and extended the provisions of those of earlier date. It declares polygamy a crime, defines the same, and punishes its commission by a fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding five years; declares cohabitation by the man with more than one woman a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both, in the discretion of the court, and allows a joinder of counts for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the same information or indictment;

Disqualifies any person from serving as a juror in any prosecution for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation who is, or has been, living in the practice of bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman, or who believes it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time, or who believes it right to live in the practice of cohabitation with more than one woman, upon his being challenged for any such cause;

Authorizes the President to grant absolute or limited or conditional amnesty to offenders against any such previously enacted laws;

Legitimizes the issue of polygamous marriages, solemnized according to the ceremonies of the Mormon sect, who were born before the 1st day of January, 1883;

Disqualifies any polygamist, or other person cohabiting with more than one woman, from voting at any election, or for election or appointment to any office or place of trust, honor or emolument.

The last law on this subject, known as the "Edmunds-Tucker act," which took effect on the 3d day of March, 1887, is supplemental to the act of 1882, and is more comprehensive in its scope. It makes the lawful husband or wife (if consenting to testify) a competent witness in any examination, inquest, or prosecution touching the other, under a statute of the United States forbidding any of the above-named offenses, except as to communications between each other deemed confidential at common law;

Waives the original process of subpoena and authorizes an attachment for witnesses in any such criminal proceeding, upon cause shown by oath or affirmation;

Prescribes the rule determining the degrees of consanguinity, denounces incest, adultery, and fornication, and prescribes the punishment therefor;

Vests the commissioners who are or may be appointed by the supreme or district courts in the Territory with the same powers and jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the Territory under the laws thereof; it also confers on such commissioners the same powers conferred by law on commissioners appointed by circuit courts of the United States;

Requires every ceremony of marriage performed in the Territory to be signed by the parties thereto, and by every officer, priest, or other person taking part therein; and that the same when thus authenticated shall be filed in the office of the probate court of the proper county for record, and that the record thereof shall remain subject to inspection, and enforces the requirement by inflicting fine or imprisonment, or both, upon any willful violation thereof;

Incapacitates every illegitimate child in the Territory to take or receive by inheritance the estate or any part of the estate of his or her father, save such of them as shall have been born within twelve months after the passage of the act, or are legitimated by the act of 1882;

Dissolves the corporations known respectively as the "Perpetual Emigration Fund Company" and "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," makes their renewal unlawful, and forfeits and escheats their property to the United States, subject to certain limitations and exceptions;

Regulates the right of dower; makes the judges of the probate courts appointable by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; abolishes female suffrage; requires the governor and secretary of the Territory, together with the Utah Commission, to redistrict the same, and to apportion the representation in the legislative assembly according to the numbers of the people in the Territory (exclusive of untaxed Indians and other non-citizens), and the number of the members of the present legislative assembly, respectively;

Continues the powers and duties of the Utah Commission until the same shall be superseded by the legislative assembly of Utah and the subsequent approval of Congress;

Limits the right of suffrage to male persons, who, as a precedent condition to the exercise thereof, shall have registered their names as voters, and subscribed an oath or affirmation that he is over twenty-one years of age, has resided in the Territory six months, and in the precinct of his residence one month; including in such oath or affirmation a statement, according to the fact, that he is a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and of his age, with his place of business, his status, whether single or married, and, if married, the name of his lawful wife; that he will support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully obey the laws thereof, especially the act of 1882, and this act in respect of the crimes in the same defined and forbidden, and will not directly or indirectly aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes;

More. It renders every person ineligible to serve as an officer or a juror in the Territory who has not taken the oath therein set forth, similar in form, and absolutely disqualifies every person for such service, as also to vote in any election therein, who has been convicted of any crime in either of the acts mentioned, or who shall be a polygamist or in association or cohabitation polygamously with a person of the other sex;

Moreover, the act suspends the laws of the Territory providing for the method of electing and appointing the Territorial superintendent of district schools; abolishes that office, and devolves its powers and duties upon another officer, to be appointed by the supreme court of the Territory; restricts the quantity and mode of the tenure of the land which may be held by religious bodies, and annuls all local laws on that subject; provides that the militia of Utah shall be organized and subject in all respects to the laws of the United States regulating the militia in the Territories, and that the general officers of the militia shall be appointed by the governor of the Territory by and with the advice and consent of the council thereof.

The vigorous enforcement of these laws has resulted in a sense of disquietude and insecurity in the mass of the Mormon population, and, as we have before said, the indications of an important change are apparent. The truth of this statement is corroborated by the answers of the chief justice of the Territory and others, set forth in the appendix, numbered II, III, and IV, respectively, which are cited for what they express apart from any inference respecting further legislation.

It is admitted, however, that these answers designate no definite or approximate period when polygamy in Utah may be expected to cease; indeed it is deemed impracticable to do so. For ourselves we may re-

peat, that the practice of polygamy appears to be declining and in the course of ultimate abandonment, and that our observation leads us to believe that the present intention of the ascendent numbers of the monogamous Mormons is to compass and hasten that end.

The questions remaining relate to the admission of Utah as a State, and the consequent surrender of the power of Congress over the subject of polygamy under the existing Constitution of the United States. With respect to the first question, we have only to say that it appeals solely and properly to the sound discretion of Congress, where we are content to leave it without further remark.

As to the second question, it evidently now engages earnest public attention and divides opinion. Considering these facts, and the importance of continuing the power of Congress over the subject of polygamy and of relieving the power from any question, we venture respectfully to recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the institution or practice of polygamy in any form in the States and in the Territories or other places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, supplemented with appropriate power of legislation to carry it into full effect. This recommendation is in accordance with propositions which have already been submitted, respectively, in the Senate and House of Representatives, of which that in the House was supported by an able and elaborate report from its Judiciary Committee.

Such an amendment would put an end to special and provisional legislation upon a disturbing question, which legislation, under the present Constitution, must cease to operate with the cessation of the territorial status. It would raise an implied and incidental power, primarily drawn from the power of Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," to the dignity of an express power embedded in that instrument itself.

Other considerations favor it. It would insure us a solemn and deliberate verdict of the American people against the practice of polygamy, either as a social institution or religious rite. It would serve as a rampart for the protection of monogamy, the bed-rock of American and European civilization, against the inroads of an Asiatic vice. It would be an authoritative notice to immigrants from all lands that the United States are dedicated to the virtues of monogamy, and, passing as a lesson into the common schools of the country, would form the minds of rising generations in harmony with its ideas and object.

Yours, respectfully,

A. B. CARLTON.
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

A P P E N D I X.

I.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
Salt Lake City, May 2, 1887.

The following letter is published for the information of the registration officers:

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
Salt Lake City, April 28, 1887.

Hon. C. W. BENNETT:

DEAR SIR: In response to a request by a committee of gentlemen that called on this Commission several days ago in reference to a change of the form of the registration oath which has been furnished to the registration officers throughout the Territory, we would respectfully say that we are not convinced of the propriety or necessity of making such a change, for a number of reasons; among others:

(1) Because we are satisfied that the oath furnished by us is in accordance with the law.

(2) The modifications proposed by you, if equivalent to the language employed by the act of Congress, are unnecessary; and if not in accordance with the act, they are illegal. The law is one declaring the political disfranchisement of the citizen under certain conditions. We hardly need add that such laws, as a rule, are viewed critically and construed strictly by the courts in favor of political manhood.

(3) The request comes at such a late day (the registration beginning May 2), and so long after the printed forms of affidavits to the number of 35,000 have been distributed over the Territory, that the proposed change would occasion much delay and great unnecessary expense.

(4) Plainly, it is not the intent of the law to prescribe any religious creed to the citizen, but to prescribe a rule of action, irrespective of his present or future secret intentions or convictions, or the change of any of them. The oath we have formulated in the terms of the law is but auxiliary to the enforcement of the actual observance of the law and the rule of action prescribed by it; hence, as a conclusion, it is equally plain to us, that whosoever takes the oath and transcends the rule it prescribes by perpetuating a prohibited and punishable crime, thereby incurs not only the stain of moral perjury, but liability to legal punishment for the commission of any such prohibited crime; and this consequence would as logically and necessarily follow the infraction of the form of oath which we have furnished as the interpolated form which has been proposed.

(5) The fact that Congress has prescribed the oath is, in itself, an assumption by that body that the oath will not be vain, but be practically binding upon conscience and useful. Otherwise, why the legal requirement of the oath? Nor is this construction inconsistent with either the municipal or moral law, which respectively presume the honesty and innocence of the individual until that presumption is overcome by competent proof.

(6) Since the interview with the committee at our rooms, we were advised that a written communication was to be presented by the committee, and afterward we received information that it would not be presented. We therefore make this reply, desiring to be entirely courteous to the committee, apprehending that further delay might be misconstrued.

By order of the Commission.

W. C. HALL, *Secretary.*

II.

*From Hon. Charles S. Zane.*OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
*Salt Lake City, August 10, 1887.*Hon. CHARLES S. ZANE,
(U. S.) Judge 3d District U. T.:

DEAR SIR: In view of your great experience and eminent service as a judge in this Territory, I beg to ask of you brief answers as matter of useful information to the following questions:

(1) Whether, in your opinion, the existing laws, diligently and strictly enforced, may be reasonably relied on to work the cessation of polygamy as a practice?

(2) Whether any case originating in the commission of the crime of polygamy since the date of the Edmunds-Tucker act has come under your judicial notice?

(3) Whether, in your opinion, the alternative provisions of that act extending the electoral franchise to those complying with their conditions, and denying it to those not complying with them, or who are otherwise disqualified, have materially prompted the present movement for a constitutional inhibition of polygamy?

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

To the first question propounded within, I answer, yes.

To the second question, I answer, no.

To the third question, I answer, yes.

C. S. ZANE.

III.

*From Hon. William G. Bowman.*OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
*Salt Lake, August 16, 1887.*Hon. WM. G. BOWMAN,
Surveyor-Gen. U. S., U. T.:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to inquire whether, from personal and official observation, you are of opinion that the laws of the United States are working with increasing and encouraging effect a reformation of the practice of polygamy in this Territory?

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 17, 1887.

MY DEAR GENERAL: My answer to above interrogation is a decided yes. The change in Mormon sentiment in the last year has been marked and encouraging on the question of the suppression and abandonment of polygamy.

Truly your friend,

WM. G. BOWMAN,
U. S. Sur. Gen'l.

IV.

*Letter of Hon. Hadley D. Johnson.*SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
September 1, 1887.

To Hon. A. B. CARLTON and Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND:

GENTLEMEN: Your esteemed note of August 17 has been at hand for some days, and after some delay, having been somewhat indisposed, I shall attempt a reply to your inquiry. * * *

You ask me, "What, in your [my] judgment, will be the efficacy of the laws of the United States, particularly the Edmunds-Tucker act, in putting a stop to the practice of polygamy in this Territory" (Utah)? * * *

I have been somewhat acquainted with a good many of the Latter-day Saints, as they call themselves, since the year 1851, at which time I located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, at which time most of the inhabitants of that place and vicinity were of the Mormon faith, and, although never having been sufficiently intimate with them to become acquainted with the inside workings of their "peculiar institution," I have not been unobservant of its outside effects and influences. * * *

The bill introduced into Congress providing for a Territorial government in Utah became a law in 1850, and from that time until 1862 Congress, although doubtless fully aware of the open practice of this offense (polygamy) in Utah, failed to * * * enact any law prohibiting the practice * * * in the Territory. * * *

Even after the enactment * * * of 1862, no efforts of any importance seem to have been made to enforce it for many years, the Mormons claiming and no doubt believing the law to be unconstitutional, and remaining unmolested, * * * continued openly to avow their unlawful practices. * * *

To test the constitutionality of the law of 1862, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal decided the law to be constitutional. * * *

Recently, however, * * * there seems to have been a change in the nature of the efforts to punish violators of the law against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. By unyielding and determined, yet humane, efforts, the law is now being enforced to such an extent * * * (that) the open and avowed practice of polygamy is unknown here. * * *

But you want my opinion. * * * Therefore, to be more explicit, * * * I will remark, that if judicious, legal, and humane efforts shall continue to be made by those having authority to enforce the laws now in existence, in a spirit of fairness and without apparent or real malice, I am prepared to believe that the "peculiar institution" may be repressed in the not distant future, or, if not entirely suppressed, it will become so unpopular that the younger members of the church will repudiate the system, * * * and that as a tenet of the Mormon church it will become obsolete and fall into a state of "innocuous desuetude."

As you are aware, at the late constitutional convention held in this city, among the provisions * * * adopted by that body was one providing for a total prohibition of the practice of polygamy in the proposed State. There are different opinions as to the good faith of the members of the convention—some people holding that the adoption of this provision was a mere sham, intended to deceive Congress and the people of the States, and by means of this deception to procure admission into the Union of the States, while others believe that the proposition was made in good faith, and that if the State should be admitted the provision * * * would be carried out to the letter. What might have influenced the majority of the convention * * * I, of course, have no means of determining. All that I know is that some of the members were and are sincerely desirous that the system of polygamy should be eliminated from the Mormon church. I say I *know* such to be the case, but, perhaps, it would be nearer the truth to say that I firmly *believe* it. * * *

If statehood should be granted at once, or if those who clamor for a legislative commission succeed in their efforts, the result might be different.

From what I have said you may reasonably infer that I do not think any change is at present desirable in the laws of Congress on this subject. Let the Government persist in a just and vigorous effort to enforce existing laws, and I believe a change will take place for the better—one which will redound to the interest and peace and happiness of the people of Utah * * * and in time, when they become reconciled, they will be permitted to assume and enjoy the inestimable blessings of statehood."

Very sincerely, your friend,

HADLEY D. JOHNSON.

[NOTE.—The author of the letter containing the foregoing extracts was an early and prominent actor in public affairs successively in Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Idaho, and is now and has been for years a resident of Salt Lake City.]

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

SIR: The Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company have recognized their duties to be twofold: (1) To keep watch over and examine the conduct of the business of the company, that the interests of the Government might at all times be carefully protected. (2) To make to the Secretary of the Interior such communication as might be within the province of duties devolved upon them.

In their annual reports for several years past they have earnestly recommended, first, that the Government should adopt some course which would effect a definite settlement of the subsidy debt of this company on a basis of greater security to itself, and which should be within the ability of the company to meet; and, second, that when the settlement should be made the present relations of the Government to the current management of the property should cease.

In their last two reports the Government directors have specifically recommended the refunding of the debt and its extension through a period of years of sufficient length to admit of its final extinguishment by the company, and the exchange of the present security, which is inadequate and might easily prove valueless on the effort to enforce payment, for a security covering all the unencumbered assets and all the equities of the company, and which would give the Government, in case of forfeiture, not some helpless pieces of railroad, but a completed and profitable system.

This had come to be the unanimous view of every one connected with the Government who had officially considered the subject, and all had arrived at this same point by independent inquiry.

Similar recommendations have been made by the present Commissioner of Railroads and by his predecessor. The reports of this board had the warm indorsement of the Secretary of the Interior last year. Bills embracing the same plan have several times been reported favorably after the most deliberate consideration by both houses of Congress.

These general views have now in a very decisive manner been adopted, enlarged, and strengthened by the able and exhaustive report of the Commission appointed under the act of Congress March 3, 1887.

It now seems to the Government directors that there can be no longer any reasonable doubt as to the interest and duty of the Government toward the Union Pacific Railroad, and they beg to express the earnest hope that no further delay will occur in passing such a settlement through Congress. We can not too strongly urge the great harm which delay is

doing both to the Union Pacific and to the security of the Government debt. Every consideration which we can believe is pertinent to this subject urges its immediate settlement.

The plan presented by the report of the Commission contains some new features, which strike the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company favorably, and to which they will briefly call attention.

The suggestion of a mortgage to secure bonds to be given by the company is fully endorsed. Heretofore the lien of the Government has been purely statutory, and its enforcement has been subject to all the difficulties, uncertainties, and inconveniences inseparable to liens of that character. It is, for various reasons set out in the Commission's report, desirable that there should be an acknowledgment in writing, in the usual form, by the company, of its indebtedness to the Government, thus placing the mortgagee in the same position as regards the enforcement of its rights in a court of equity as mortgagees generally occupy.

There would be an advantage also in that feature of the plan which permits the debtor company to redeem its bonds in whole or in part so long as they remain in the possession and under the control of the United States.

The provision of the Commission's plan, which makes possible, at the option of the Government, some action against those persons who may have tampered with the property of the road, and thus diminished the security of the Government, is eminently proper. To what extent any effort to have justice done after so long a period may be effectual the board will not attempt to discuss. This question is one of importance, and should be left for decision to the legal adviser of the Government, if the time shall arrive when it may be placed before him.

To leave the company free to attend to its own business, and as a part of this plan to abolish the office of Government director, and to make the Government in all respects an ordinary mortgage creditor and the company an ordinary debtor, so long as the provisions of the act are carried out, meets with the approval of the board, and has been a prominent object in the plans hitherto recommended. With the security made practicable and greatly increased, with the gradual reduction of the debt, and with the provision for foreclosure constantly ready to act, the Government can well afford to let the stockholders conduct the affairs of the property as other railroads are conducted, and especially in view of the notorious fact that its present relationship to the Government is nothing short of mischievous and destructive.

The Government directors do not propose to discuss at any length the plan submitted by the minority report of the Commission, the objective point of which is not so much the recovery of the money due to the Government as the punishment of those who are supposed to be guilty of having unlawfully diverted the property of the company. Our business is with the Union Pacific Railway alone, and as that company wishes to pay its debt to the Government, and as we foresee that the debt can be secured and collected, our interest lies with our duty in confining ourselves to the business considerations that are involved. If, however, the Government directors are at liberty to express any opinion as to the desirability of the course recommended by the minority report, they do not hesitate to say they would view its adoption with deep regret. Indeed, if this were the only alternative, it would in our judgment be better for the Government to lose every dollar of its debt and execute a release to the company.

It is respectfully submitted that whatever may have been the wrongs done by individuals in their dealings with the Union Pacific, such

wrongs should be atoned for by those individuals themselves and by them only. To punish and destroy the corporation because some time in the past it may have been despoiled by those who were bound in law and conscience to protect it, does not appear to be a logical method of enforcing justice, nor such a conception of justice as would increase the respect of the people for the law of the land.

The Government directors deem it unnecessary for them to enter into a detailed account of the operations of the road during the past year, for the reason that the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, vests the Commission with the power and makes it its duty to examine thoroughly and report upon the financial and executive administrations of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and the Commission having thoroughly done this, its report gives all the information necessary.

In summing up their opinion of the administration of the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Commission says :

We refer to the administration of the Union Pacific Railway Company since the spring of 1884. In our judgment it is fully and entirely exonerated from the condemnation to be passed on the transactions of other roads, and relating to other periods. We are satisfied that this administration has devoted itself honestly and intelligently to the herculean task of rescuing the Union Pacific Railway from the insolvency which seriously threatened it at the inception of its work; that it has devoted itself, by rigid economy, by intelligent management, and by an application of every dollar of the earning capacity of the system to its improvement and betterment, to place that company on a sound and enduring financial foundation.

The effort has been continued during the past year with increased intelligence and vigor, and we think it to be largely due to this administration that the United States to-day, in our judgment, holds in the Union Pacific, and through the value which it derives as an integral part of the Union Pacific system (if protected by proper legislation), full security for the repayment of its whole debt and of the interest.

It gives the Government directors pleasure to express their appreciation, not only of the ability and wisdom, but of the spirit of justice and fairness which pervades the report of the Commission, and of the courage with which it renders the justice which is due to the present administration of the Union Pacific Railway Company, which, so far from impairing the interests of the Government, has conscientiously and with signal ability protected and promoted the interests of the Government, which, under honest administration, are identical with those of the company.

It is fair to expect that such a conclusive report, coming after an uninterrupted series of similar recommendations, and reducing the general proposition to its very best form, will have enough weight with the Congress of the United States to lead to an immediate settlement with the Union Pacific Railway Company of its enormous debt to the Government, at the same time putting an end to the strained and anomalous relations that have heretofore existed between them to the detriment of both.

A. C. HASKELL,
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
JAMES W. SAVAGE,
FREDERICK R. COUDERT,
M. A. HANNA,

Government Directors Union Pacific Railway Company.

Hon. WILLIAM F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 21, 1888.

extensive and varied in the nature of the business and the amount of the capital employed in the same. The business is conducted in the most efficient manner and the capital is well managed. The business is conducted in the most efficient manner and the capital is well managed.

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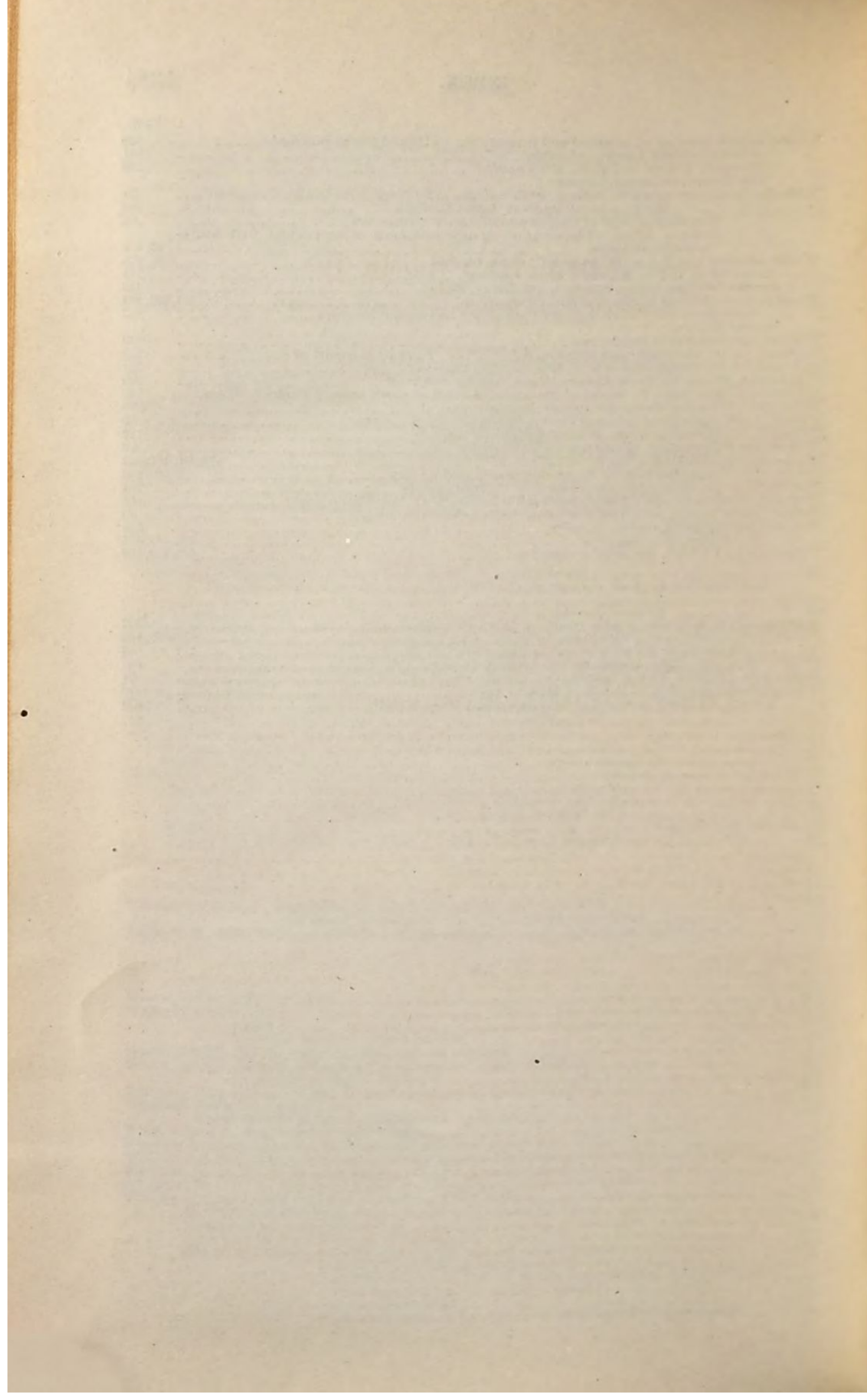
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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order.

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